"All the News That's Fit to Print."

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

The New York Times.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,301. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, light variable winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, 77c; corn, 29½c; cotton, 7⅝c.

CONGRESS.—Little progress was made yesterday in the Senate in the consideration of the Tariff bill. Only one page of the flax schedule was disposed of, the day practically being taken up with partisan debate, in the course of which some of the Democratic Senators were involved in wrangles concerning their respective attitudes on the tariff question.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Prince of Wales, as President of the Imperial Institute, presided at a banquet given by that body to the Colonial Premiers in London last night. The Prince toasted the Queen. Wilfred Laurier, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others spoke. Emperor William reached Cologne yesterday from Bielefield. He unveiled the statue of his grandfather. Whitelaw Reid saw Lord Salisbury yesterday. He will present President McKinley's letter to the Queen on Monday. A Coroner's jury at Southampton found that Barney Barnato's death was due to drowning while temporarily insane. Renewed earthquake shocks are still felt in the Province of Assam, India, which was devastated, and in Bengal.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Charles W. Spalding, ex-President of the Globe Savings Bank, was acquitted yesterday in Chicago.

The members of Plymouth Church Sunday School, on its annual outing yesterday, visited the old home of the Beechers.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said yesterday that the Hawaiian treaty probably would be reported to the Senate at this session of Congress and taken up at the next.

Mrs. Lizzie Murphy of Chicago accuses Robert Curran of this city of trafficking in children. She says he carries a card of the New York Foundling and Orphan Asylum.

Page 2.

H. H. Reardon, a real estate dealer in New Rochelle, was arrested there yesterday on a charge of forgery.

The First Division of the Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia, held a dinner in Brooklyn last night.

The body of W. Morton Smith, who was drowned off Fort Lee last Sunday, was found floating off Governors Island.

Elaborate commencement exercises were held at Grammar School No. 93 yesterday, sixty-three girls being graduated.

Investigation into the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children was continued yesterday.

About 300 of the striking tailors crowded in front of the house where the contractors were meeting yesterday and hooted at them and challenged them to fight. Three policemen chased them away.

Chairman H. H. Hanna of the Executive Committee appointed by the Indianapolis Monetary Conference to work for the appointment of a Monetary Commission by Congress talked hopefully of the prospect.

Caterer Sherry yesterday obtained a judgment in the City Court against Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, President of the New York and Westchester Water Company, for $738.80, the price of a dinner served to the Directors of the company at Elberon, Aug. 6, last.

Herman Rodeck's body was found in the North River with stones in the pockets of his clothes. He was educated, but had a hard struggle with poverty, and the reproaches of the family of his dead brother, whom he was too poor to aid, are supposed to have driven him to death.

Voters are enrolling rapidly in support of Seth Low for Mayor. A representative at Citizens' Union headquarters yesterday declared that they expect at least 50,000 signatures to the petitions for the nomination of Mr. Low. Numerous pamphlets on local municipal issues are preparing, and will soon be ready for distribution.

Page 3.

Three men were killed yesterday by an explosion in a corning mill of the Hazard Powder Company.

John S. Shriver and E. J. Edwards were yesterday acquitted of contempt in refusingg to answer questions put by the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee.

J. Murray Mitchell's Bedouin defeated the old Cup defender, Vigilant, on elapsed time, the race not being finished until after midnight.

A report issued by the Agricultural Department shows that the Cuban rebellion has gravely affected the commercial intercourse between the island and this country. It is estimated the volume of business this year will not reach $20,000,000, which is not one-fifth of the total of imports and exports in 1893, the year before hostilities began.

Page 5.

It took three girl clerks, four policemen, and ten bullets to vanquish a tomcat that took up quarters in the crockery store of M. J. Lynch, 937 Eighth Avenue, Thursday night.

By a mistake in figuring the averages after an examination at the Homeopathic Medical College two prizes were awarded to the wrong men. The Faculty of the college bought other prizes for the men who had suffered by the error.

Page 7.

Two track repairers were run over yesterday and killed by a wild engine on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad.

Officer Fields, who for years has guarded a dangerous crossing in Brooklyn where thousands of school children pass daily, and who has saved scores of them from peril, often with injury to himself, has at last been fatally hurt, and is dying in St. Mary's Hospital. All the children loved him.

Page 10.

The Providence steamboat Rhode Island broke her cylinder last evening near Whitestone, but proceeded after several hours' delay for repairs.

When left a widow and in poor circumstances, Mrs. Lynch of Jersey City gave her three children to her half sister, Mrs. Lancton. Mrs. Lynch married again, and asked for her children. The request was refused, and on Wednesday she called in a carriage at school and got possession of the children. Suit for their possession will be instituted by the foster mother.

Page 12.

The North Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Sicard, will be drilled at sea in August.

The Bellevue College Faculty has decided to erect a new five-story building for college purposes opposite the hospital. It is to cost under $100,000.

The Board of Street Openings yesterday practically decided to establish a small park at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River. Requests were received for three other parks.

Colin, Dr. Ainslie's prize winning St. Bernard dog, was found to be suffering with toothache the other day. Yesterday he was taken to a dentist's office, and when he was made unconscious with chloroform the tooth was filled with gold.

The steam lighter C. L. Marshall, in tow, crashed into the ferryboat Atlantic off South Ferry yesterday morning, and disabled her badly, frightening her passengers. The tow line had sagged into the water, and the pilot of the Atlantic, not knowing the lighter was in tow, tried to pass between her and the tug.

Mayor Strong declared yesterday that Seth Low is his first choice for Mayor of Greater New York, but he denied that he had pledged himself to any one. He declared that in his opinion unwise methods are being used to force Mr. Low's candidacy, and that if he is beaten it will be because his friends started his boom too early.

In the American Tobacco trial yesterday Theodore E. Allen, promoter, testified as to the reasons of the organization of the combination and the effects. He said the prices of goods had been reduced. Peter Hauptmann of St. Louis told how in 1893 the company refused to furnish his firm goods, though it had been the largest purchaser of their product in this country.

The ticker question has apparently been settled in favor of the Western Union Company, and the Governors of the Stock Exchange will have to find some other way to fight the bucket shops. After weeks of inquiry and investigation the committee appointed to find a solution of the question has asked to be excused, and the contract with the Western Union, it is understood, will be renewed.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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TO WALK 400 MILES ON WATER.

Robert Cook Will Use His Water Shoes from Pittsburg to Cincinnati for a Wager.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—Robert Cook of Boston is here arranging to perform the remarkable feat of walking from Pittsburg to Cincinnati on water, a distance of 400 miles.

Cook is the inventor of a pair of shoes, by the use of which he says that he can make as good time on water as a man walking on an asphalt street. While in Chicago, a few days ago, this was questioned. Cook offered to wager $1,000 that he would walk a distance of 400 miles in fourteen days, and do it easily.

This was taken by John Leopold, a saloon keeper of that city, and the men put up the money. The start will be made from the Sixth Street Bridge, in this city, on Sept. 1, at noon. Cook will be accompanied by a small steam launch.

DISLIKES OUR CONSULS.

The German Ambassador Disgusted by Some Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The German Ambassador has been making complaint about two or three Consuls recently appointed to German ports.

One of these is F. W. Naumann, a Chicago man, who had been appointed to Cologne. Whether the Ambassador will go to the extent of formally protesting against them, cannot be learned, but in diplomatic circles he has aired his disgust.

FARMERS WILL HOLD WHEAT.

Attempt to Combine in Kentucky to Advance Prices.

VERSAILLES, Ky., June 18.—The farmers of Woodford County interested in the wheat combine will hold a meeting here tomorrow, where they will perfect an organization and issue a call for a convention, which will probably be held at Lexington early in July to devise a plan for inducing farmers of Kentucky and adjoining States to withhold their wheat about to be harvested for a period of sixty days.

The movement is said to have the support of the leading wheat growers of the State, and it is believed a higher price can be gotten by them.

PIGEONS TO FLY FROM ATLANTA.

Gov. Atkinson Will Send a Message to Their Owners in the North.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18.—Seventeen homing pigeons will be released from the roof of the Custom House at sunrise to-morrow morning, to fly back to their homes at points in New Jersey and Philadelphia, the expectation being that they will reach their homes by night, traveling a distance of from 600 to 800 miles.

These birds were sent here from the National Federation of Homing Pigeon Fanciers of Philadelphia, with instructions that they be liberated as soon as the weather was favorable. Gov. Atkinson will be on hand to witness the releasing of the birds, and will add a message to their owners.

POPULIST BLUNDER IN KANSAS.

Statute Fixing Court Terms in the First District Repealed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 18.—Lawyers discovered to-day that the recent Populist Legislature had repealed the statute fixing the terms of court for the First Kansas District.

In the session a bill was passed entitled "An Act to Repeal Obsolete, Inoperative, and Redundant Laws," and by some stupid blunder the statute regulating the district court here was included in it. Lawyers assert the decisions and sentences of the April term of court are not legal, and that no court can be held here until the Legislature re-enacts the district court statute.

HIGH WATER IN LAKE MICHIGAN

Six Inches Above the Level Reached in Chicago Last Year.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The heavy rainfall has already had an appreciable effect upon the level of the lake. The marks at the tug offices show that the water early this morning had reached the highest point in years, being fully six inches higher than the water mark of last Summer.

The variations, however, in the level of the lakes by reason of winds are so great that tugmen who pay the closest attention to this very important item in their business are not certain as to the probable average increase.

ELEVATOR MEN DEFEATED.

Receivers and Shippers Win in the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, June 18.—After a fierce fight this afternoon among 1,500 members of the Board of Trade, the receivers and shippers beat the elevator interests on the question of elevator men dealing in grain. The resolution as adopted was:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the amendment to Section 1, Rule 21, now posted to be balloted on Monday, having been carefully considered and drawn up by the Board of Directors, should be passed, and that we pledge our support to the Board of Directors in their efforts to protect us against the efforts of the warehousemen to absorb the business of the board."

CHANGES IN CHICAGO POLICE.

Over 500 Republicans to be Dismissed from the Force.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Five hundred alleged political policemen, appointed by the late Republican administration, are to be dropped next week. In addition to this "wholesale slaughter" of Republicans, there will be other important changes in the heads of the police divisions.

The Mayor says that all these men and many more besides were rushed upon the force by his predecessor, Mayor Swift, in direct violation of the civil service law as it stands. It is charged these men were political friends of Swift and his administration, and that their appointment was not to help the police force in any way, but to strengthen the local Republican Party.

VISITED BEECHER'S HOME.

Plymouth Church Sunday School Has Its Annual Outing.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 18.—Plymouth Church Sunday School of Brooklyn made Empire Grove, at Verplanck's, the destination to-day of their annual excursion. About seventy-five members of the Sunday school and of the church took advantage of this fact, and brought their bicycles along to take them to Boscobel, the former Summer home of Henry Ward Beecher.

The party was met at the landing by Judge Henry Tate and Dudley C. Hasbrouck, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Van Cortlandt Wheelmen, who escorted the visitors through this village to the house they desired to visit. There the party was met by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, the present possessors of the place, who escorted them about the place and entertained them handsomely.

NOT TO PUSH THE TREATY

Senator Davis Thinks It Will Be Reported at This Session and Taken Up at the Next.

OPPONENTS FEW, BUT STRONG

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani Likely to be Denied an Oral Hearing Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations If She Should Apply.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would not make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to final consideration in the Senate during the present session of Congress.

"While," he said, "the opposition to the ratification of the treaty is not formidable as to numbers, it has already been made evident that it will be quite determined, and this fact, coupled with the impossibility of holding a quorum for any length of time after the passage of the Tariff bill, has already forced the conclusion that an effort to secure immediate action would be futile; hence it will not be made.

"We shall, however," he added, "be able to get the treaty reported to the Senate. We shall also have it formally taken up, so as to have it well to the front at the beginning of the next session."

Senator Davis expressed the opinion that there would be no difficulty in getting a ratification resolution through the committee at the present session.

He said in reply to a question that he did not believe the committee would be disposed to give ex-Queen Liliuokalani an oral hearing.

"We would, of course," he said, "read any statement she might be disposed to file with us, but the committee's aversion to verbal statements is such that I am convinced she would not be heard if she should make application to that end."

Owing to the interest in the Hawaiian annexation question, Mr. Davis secured an agreement to-day in the Senate for the printing of 5,000 copies of the treaty and other documents.

SHERMAN APPROVES THE TREATY.

Not in Favor, However, of Admitting Hawaii as a State.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In view of the fact that false and misleading statements have been sent out from Washington as to Secretary Sherman's position on the question of the annexation of Hawaii, the Secretary to-day said to The Associated Press that as a rule he was opposed to the United States acquiring outlying territory, but he regarded the condition of the Hawaiian Islands as exceptional on account of the claim of Japan to these islands. He therefore approved the treaty making Hawaii a possession of the United States, but not entitled to admission as a State.

EX-QUEEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Liliuokalani Attempts to See the President's Wife.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A party of Washington women, desirous of meeting Mrs. McKinley, the President's wife, inquired yesterday at the White House as to the formalities necessary in order to be received.

When it was made known that ex-Queen Liliuokalani was one of the members of the party the White House clerk raised his hands deprecatingly: "Impossible. The Queen must not come to the White House at this time. Her visit would cause too much gossip."

PRESIDENT HARPER'S ESCAPE.

He and President Gilman Are Nearly Struck by a Transom in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—President Harper of the University of Chicago and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University had a narrow escape from serious injury this morning.

They were walking side by side at the head of the college Faculty, and as they entered the chapel a heavy plate-glass transom over a door leading into the press room suddenly fell to the floor.

The pane fell very close to the two men, and was shattered. None of the fragments, however, injured any one.

TRYING A SUBMARINE BOAT.

Mr. Raddatz Gets Improved Results and Avoids Using Coal.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 18.—The Raddatz submarine boat, elongated and with stronger machinery, was launched to-day, and made a successful trip. It was found necessary, after a number of trips had been made, the first time she was put into the water, to add to the dimensions of the boat in order that more powerful propelling machinery might be carried.

Mr. Raddatz has been in Milwaukee for some time building a large engine of his own invention, to which power can be applied without the use of coal. Thus the smoke is done away with while the boat is submerged. The various parts of the propelling gear, after being set up in the engine shops of E. P. Allis & Co., in Milwaukee, were packed in small boxes and shipped to this city. The boxes were not opened until safely deposited inside the cigar-shaped hull, in order that prying investigators might not learn of Mr. Raddatz's valuable secret.

SAVING MOUNT WASHINGTON.

How New England People May Keep the Axe from Their Forests.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—The announcement that one of the great lumbering concerns in Northern New Hampshire had added to its already enormous holdings by the purchase of Mount Washington has caused much lament at the prospective denuding of the mountain of its forests. It appears, however, that these fears are groundless. The company, which has come into possession not only of Mount Washington, but of the entire Presidential Range, the Bartlett Lumber Company, shares the regard felt by the community at large for the monarch of the White Hills, and desires to co-operate in saving it.

Manager Smith of the company proposes a popular syndicate for the purchase of the mountain—in fact, of the entire Presidential Range—whereby the axe will be averted and the mountains be preserved in their grandeur. His idea is for every person in New England to put in a dollar, thus rasing a fund of $5,000,000, wherewith to accomplish the purchase of the 70,000 acres comprised in the range. Mr. Smith is not exactly decided in his plan. In fact, the wish is at present father to the thought, but he is in earnest in the idea and hopes to see it carried out in the near future.

VERY HOT IN ST. LOUIS.

Temperature 96 at 4 O'clock in the Afternoon—Heat Prostrations.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—At noon the temperature was 92°, and at 4 P. M. it was 96°. Since Thursday noon the city ambulances have had fifty-two calls for heat victims. The nights remain hot and to this are charged many cases of prostration.

Eleven persons were overcome by heat to-day, and all the cases are serious. The names are: Charles Boet, C. O. Bach, Hattie Grant, George Reifschneider, Henry Schirmer, Thomas Caine, Henry Haldenburger, Henry Wiseszki, Chris Haberburger, August Seehausen, and G. W. Moore.

NEARLY A RIOT IN CHURCH

Opposition to the Consolidation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's Leads to Blows.

ONE MAN THROWN DOWN STAIRS

Very Little Peace and Good-Will at the Meeting in the Church at St. John the Evangelist—An Appeal to the Courts Threatened.

The Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Eleventh Street and Waverley Place, was the scene last night of a small-sized riot. It was all on account of the proposed consolidation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's Episcopal Churches. As told previously in THE NEW YORK TIMES the rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Church some months ago decided that it would be wise to sell its down-town property and to consolidate with St. Matthew's, in West Eighty-fourth Street.

Part of the money realized was to be paid to St. Matthew's Church, and the balance was to be used for the building of a church exclusively for deaf-mutes somewhere in the neighborhod of West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, where the church owns property. Agreements for consolidation between the churches had been prepared, and everything seemed to be moving smoothly. A meeting of St. Ann's congregation to ratify the agreement was called last night in the hall of St. John, the Evangelist.

Some hundred young men and women, twenty-five of whom were deaf-mutes, attended the meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. Edward H. Krans, rector of St. Ann's. On the platform with him was the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, rector emeritus of St. Ann's, who has always exercised the greatest influence over his deaf-mute parishioners and is an expert in their sign language.

After the meeting had been called to order the following resolution was read by Dr. Krans and interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet:

The Objectionable Resolution.

Resolved, That the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen be requested to cancel the agreement of consolidation herewith entered into with the rector, church wardens, and vestrymen of St. Matthew's Church, dated May 24, 1897, and be it further

"Resolved, That the agreement of consolidation of St. Matthew's Church read at this meeting be and hereby is approved."

After a long discussion the agreement, amended so as to provide for the immediate building of the deaf mutes' church, was passed amid a great deal of excitement. A motion to adjourn was put, and in a turmoil was declared carried. Immediately John H. Comer, a prominent member of the church, and leader of the opposition, jumped to his feet and declared the motion of ratification had not been carried, and shouted for all "opposed to the robbery of St. Ann's Church" to remain and hold another meeting. He was immediately surrounded by a crowd of mutes wildly gesticulating.

At this moment a member of the church turned out the gas and was knocked down by one of the mutes. Several men who were standing in the back of the hall grabbed the mute and threw him down the stairs. In a second the meeting was in an uproar, and had it not been for the cooler heads of some of the mutes serious trouble might have resulted. The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the rector Emeritus of St. Ann's, begged for order, which was at last restored.

The faction in opposition to the consolidation adjourned to the sidewalk and talked among themselves for some time. Then Mr. Comer made this statement:

The Fight Still On.

"The question is far from being settled. The fight is still on, and those who are pushing consolidation because they are to receive large financial benefits are not going to have a walk-over. They will be compelled to make us concessions. The courts have not yet passed upon it, and we are in the fight to the end. The vote to-night was illegally taken, as half of our people did not understand that the vote was being taken on the final question."

The Rev. Dr. Kraus, the rector of St. Ann's, greatly deplored the incident, but said he thought the matter would finally come out all right.

"The whole difficulty is that the mutes do not understand the conditions of the consolidation," he said. "We who have given them a large part of our time for many years would certainly do nothing that is unfair to them. By the conditions of the consolidation, we give the speaking part of the congregation a beautiful church, with more money and improved facilities. We also give the mutes a church entirely to themselves, where better work can be done and where they can feel at home."

TRAFFIC IN CHILDREN.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Mrs. Lizzie Murphy of 784 Van Buren Street came into the County Court to-day to assert her claims to the custody of a little girl, and in doing so makes charges against Robert Curran of New York City which are looked upon here as serious. Her story, which is believed here by the Visitation and Aid Society and the Humane Society as well, is that Curran brings children from New York, finds homes for those he can, and, after selling the most desirable, leaves the rest at 113 Adams Street.

Mrs. Murphy answered an advertisement by Curran, and got into communication with him. She says he referred her to 113 Adams Street, and told her to make her choice of the children she found there. Those she saw there were below three years of age, and not the sort she wished to adopt. Curran then told her of Charles Casey, who, he said, could supply the child she wanted.

Sure enough, she found a girl, May, and took her home. Curran told her no references would be necessary. Three days later Curran, she says, came with a demand for $6. She paid $2 and promised the rest. She did not see him for two years.

Eighteen months afterward Casey got possession of the child. When she wrote to Curran he told her that if she paid the $4 she would not have lost the child. He agreed, however, to furnish another; also that she must meet him at the station with $6. Mrs. Murphy introduced a letter to prove that May was cruelly treated.

She says Curran carries a card of the New York Foundling and Orphans' Home. Hearing in the case was deferred until next Friday.

There is no New York Foundling and Orphans' Home, although institutions with names very similar are in existence. The New York Foundling Asylum is at 175 East Sixty-eighth Street. The New York Orphan Asylum is at Riverside Avenue and West Seventy-third Street.

PENSION MONEY AND TAXES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18.—Justice Keogh to-day handed down his decision in the suit of Marie Broderick against the City of Yonkers and others, defendants. This was a case where the plaintiff bought a house and lot with pension money, claiming that it exempted it from general taxation. She also claimed that it was exempt from sewer assessments, and that was the question submitted to the Justice.

Judge Keogh decides that the property purchased by the plaintiff's pension moneys is exempt from taxation. The extent of the exemption in this case is to be measured by the amount of pension moneys actually invested in the property. Such property so purchased is not exempt from the payment of assessments for local improvements, such as sewers.

Pure Milk for the Baby.

Use Green Mountain *certified* condensed milk, the one milk that is officially guaranteed by a State official to be from healthy cows. One cannot afford to risk the baby's life with ordinary milk.—Adv.

JUSTICE IN RUIZ'S CASE

London Daily Chronicle's Correspondent in Washington Relates Alleged Instructions to Minister Woodford.

INDEMNITY OR WAR DEMANDED

The English Journal Declines to Make Any Editorial Comment Until the News Has Been Confirmed.

LONDON, June 19.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle declares that President McKinley has instructed Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the Minister-elect to Spain, to demand reparation and indemnity for the death of the late Dr. Ruiz and to intimate to Spain that if she refuses to grant freedom to Cuba she must be prepared to yield it to force, which would mean large sacrifices of men and money.

The Daily Chronicle, alluding editorially to the receipt of this dispatch, says: "We wait for confirmation before commenting upon this startling communication."

GEN. WOODFORD TALKS.

To Return to Washington Thursday and Leave for Spain July 20.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, recently appointed United States Minister to Spain, arrived yesterday from Washington. He was seen last night at his home in Brooklyn by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. In speaking of his appointment he said:

"I was up in Ithaca last Wednesday with the Trustees of Cornell, and received a telegram from President McKinley informing me that I had been selected for the post of Minister to Spain, and asking me if I would accept. I replied that I would, and at the same time sent a message to Charles A. Moore, who was in Washington at the time, requesting him to call upon the President and advise him of my acceptance in case my telegram should miscarry.

"Shortly after sending the two telegrams I received a message from Senator Platt, which read: 'Accept offer promptly.' This refutes the stories published lately to the effect that Senator Platt opposed my nomination.

"As a matter of fact, I did not want to go to Spain. I accepted, however, because I did not want to shirk my duty as a citizen, and obeyed the call as I did when called upon to go to war. I am obliged to leave a good law practice, which will certainly suffer in my absence."

Gen. Woodford said he had dined with the President last Thursday evening, and that the President had urged upon him the necessity of proceeding to Spain as soon as possible. They discussed the Cuban situation at some length, and from the fact that the President was anxious to have him go to his post of duty without delay he inferred that some active steps would soon be taken in regard to Cuban affairs.

Gen. Woodford will leave for Washington Thursday next, and will stay there until he familiarizes himself with the requirements of his office. He will also review all the records in the State Department relative to the Cuban war, so as to be thoroughly posted on the subject. He expects to be in Brooklyn again by July 1, and will leave for Spain July 20.

Gen. Woodford said that during the dinner the subject of the next election for Greater New York came up for discussion. President McKinley assured him that he was in full accord with Senator Platt and that, in fact, their relationship was now closer than it ever had been.

The President said that every effort should be made to elect a Republican Mayor, and that the utmost effort should be made to defeat Tammany. The Administration, he said, would do all in its power to help Senator Platt elect a Republican Mayor.

LA LUCHA UPHOLDS CANOVAS.

Havana Newspaper Says Cuba Will Not be Sold or Ceded by Spain.

HAVANA, June 18.—La Lucha, in an energetic editorial on the Cuban policy of Senor Canovas, says:

"Cuba will not be sold nor ceded; neither will her annexation to any other nation be allowed. Countries are not sold like estates. Higher and priceless interests exist.

The mother does not sell her child. She may be compelled to leave or abandon it after making all sacrifices to save it and to keep it in her own possession. In such a struggle it is glorious to succeed; but in failure there is no dishonor. The Cuban problem is a family affair. It is like a lawsuit by a father against a son or a son against a father.

"The pure Spanish race is struggling against itself. To-day the contestants are reconciled; to-morrow they kill one another. To-day they share their sufferings; to-morrow they pardon one another."

FLY PEST IN ARKANSAS.

Editor of a Columbia County Journal Suspends Publication.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 18.—Columbia County, Ark., is just now undergoing a terrible epidemic of flies, and many citizens of the county are said to be fleeting to other parts of the State to escape the plague.

The editor of The Magnolia Banner, the oldest paper in Southeast Arkansas, had to suspend publication this week and has taken his family and gone to Saline County. The pests literally cover the face of the earth, they are so abundant, and are hourly increasing in numbers. They are worse, if possible, than the grasshoppers of Arkansas in 1874-5. It is doubted if any of the other papers printed in the county have issued this week, as none of them has reached here.

SPALDING FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Ex-President of the Globe Savings Bank Acquitted in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The jury in the trial of ex-Bank President Charles W. Spalding of the Globe Savings Bank, for embezzlement, brought in a verdict this afternoon finding the defendant not guilty.

The instructions of the Court were considered against Spalding's defense, and it was the general opinion in the courtroom that the jury would return a verdict of guilty. The verdict was a surprise to every one.

The specific charge against him was the converting of $7,000 worth of the bonds of Pittsfield school district in Pike County. These bonds were hypothecated with the Metropolitan National Bank of this city to secure a loan of $6,750. Spalding owes his acquittal to a single word in the statute. That word is "interest." The jurors could not become reconciled to the proposition that the ex-Treasurer of the University of Illinois intentionally embezzled the bonds of that institution.

There are still twenty-seven indictments hanging over him, and he will be tried again.

Lottery Scheme Fails in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 18.—An official gazette denounces the report published in the United States that the Government has granted a charter for gambling houses at Tijuana, Lower California. The request was recently made by Americans for a charter for a lottery in Lower California, but the Government did not consider the petition.

Death from Hot Fat in North Adams.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 18.—Mary Starkweather, a cook at the Richmond House here, accidentally overturned a kettle of fat while frying doughnuts this morning and was burned to death.

FATAL CYCLONE IN FRANCE.

Five Persons Killed at Asnier and Twenty Injured—Disastrous Floods in Spain.

PARIS, June 18.—A cyclone swept over the villages of Bezons and Colombes, near this city, this afternoon. Houses collapsed, trees were torn up, telegraph wires were broken, several people were injured, and much general damage was done.

The cyclone struck Asnieres when a fair was in progress. Everything was literally demolished. No fewer than 200 trees were uprooted. The roof of Coignet's fireworks factory was blown off, a tall chimney was blown down, and the boiler exploded, killing several and injuring fifteen.

It is reported that five persons were killed in a café. In every direction houses and other buildings were more or less seriously damaged.

It is estimated that throughout the district over which the cyclone moved at least twenty persons were killed and ninety injured. It did not last ten seconds.

The whole garrison at Courbevoie, about five miles northwest of Paris, went at double-quick pace to Asnieres, after the disaster, where the scene is now one of widespread and appalling desolation. Every booth, van, and merry-go-round in the fair was smashed, and the circular railway was ruined.

In the distance the cyclone presented the appearance of a cloud of smoke going from southeast to northeast. Roofs were seen flying in the air like kites. A May pole, fifteen yards long was carried over the tops of houses contiguous to the fair grounds.

Ambulances and private carriages are now searching for the dead and wounded. The people are completely dazed, and women and children can be seen sitting weeping upon the doorsteps.

MADRID, June 18.—Violent hail and rain storms have swept the province of Segovia, in the Old Castile District. Crops have been ruined, houses have been flooded, and cattle and goods have been carried away by the floods. The people are panic-stricken.

MANY BEARS IN WISCONSIN.

One of Them Trees the Game Warden and Takes His Trout.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 18.—Not less than a dozen bears have been seen near this city during the last week, and several fishermen have had bad frights.

Game Warden Buchanan was treed by a bear near Mellon, but the beast trotted off after making a meal of Buchanan's brook trout.

INDIANA'S TORPEDO RESTORED.

The Porter Goes to Galilee After the Missile Picked up Off the Coast.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 18.—The dummy torpedo, which was lost over a month ago from the cruiser Indiana while practicing at Tompkinsville, S. I., and which was washed ashore at Galilee yesterday, was claimed this morning. The torpedo is said to be worth $2,500. The torpedo boat Porter, Capt. J. C. Fremont commanding, came to Galilee and secured the torpedo from Capt. Nelson Lockwood of the United States Weather Bureau. It is said that Lieut. W. S. Crosley, who was in charge of the crew which went ashore to secure the torpedo, rewarded the finder. Then the Porter sailed for New York.

THIEF SENDS BACK HIS BOOTY.

Pays Postage on a Package for F. H. Schielke of Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—The thief who robbed the house of F. H. Schielke in this city two months ago returned by mail to-day the jewelry he stole. No one was more surprised that Mr. Schielke when a bulky package, postmarked New York, was delivered at his home. On opening it he found it contained five gold watches, three diamond rings, several pairs of bracelets, and other jewelry. These were what were stolen when the house was entered two months ago. All the articles that were taken at that time were returned in the package to-day.

Mr. Schielke says he is sure the thief was a weak-hearted fellow, or else he would not have returned his booty, and been out the price of the postage on the package.

SMOTHERED IN A SAND BANK.

William Edwards, a Driver, Buried Alive at Passaic, N. J.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 18.—William Edwards was smothered by a sandbank caving on him this afternoon. He was employed as a driver by Contractor Kivetts of this city. He was sent to the sand pit back of Union Chapel, on Franklin Avenue, this afternoon to load with sand. He reached the pit about 2 o'clock. An hour later William Rudolph was passing the pit, and saw the team standing with no one near. He went into the pit to ascertain what was the trouble, and saw a man's hand sticking out of a heap of sand. He took a shovel and quickly uncovered the body. Edwards had been buried by a cave-in. As he had thrown but little sand into the wagon, it is supposed the accident occurred just after he reached the pit.

NEW STANDARD OIL ROAD.

Reported Purpose to Build from Mannington to Sistersville.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 18.—About two weeks ago fifteen or twenty members of the Standard Oil Company went over a proposed railroad route from Mannington to Sistersville. At the time it was said that the magnates were on their annual tour of inspection of the company's holdings, but it leaked out to-day that their visit was for another purpose, and that they will build a railroad on the route.

The county voted $60,000 in bonds last year to any company that would build the road. It would save the company thousands of dollars in transportation every year, and be of untold benefit to the section it went through.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The barometer has risen in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains and fallen on the Pacific coast. It is relatively high over the lake regions and on the Gulf coast, and it is lowest over Arizona. A trough of low pressure extends northeastward from Arizona to the Central Missouri Valley. It is cooler over the Central Mississippi, lower Missouri, and lower Ohio Valleys, and warmer from Eastern Texas northward to Dakota and over the Middle Atlantic States. Thunder storms with local showers have prevailed in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and in Indiana and Illinois; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Conditions continue favorable for local rains and thunder storms in the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, the upper lake region, and the South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	—TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	61	60	64
6 A. M.	62	58	63
9 A. M.	65	65	71
12 M.	68	71	75
3 P. M.	72	77	78
6 P. M.	70	77	77
9 P. M.	69	69	74
12 P. M.	68	68	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71⅜
Weather Bureau	67
Corresponding date 1896	67
Corresponding date for last twenty years	69

CYCLONES WEST AND SOUTH

Five Persons Killed and Many Injured in a Wrecked Asylum at Lincoln, Ill.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A TRAIN

Conductor Hurt in Indiana and Passengers Shaken Up—Muncie Sustains Heavy Loss—The Storm in Louisville.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 18.—Five persons were killed and several injured in a cyclone that visited this section this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The names of the dead are:

BAKER, SYLVESTER, Coatesville, Ill.
COOPER, J. C., 175 La Salle Street, Chicago.
LEBARRON, CASSIE D., a ward of Mrs. J. K. Carter of 2,415 Calumet Avenue, Chicago.
MACKENZIE, CORNELIUS, 53 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago.
O'BRIEN, JAMES, Forty-seventh and Loomis Streets, Chicago.

Following are the names of the injured:

ALCOTT, ROBERT, 4,809 Madison Avenue, Chicago; hand hurt.
BERGER, HEINRICH, 140 Spring Street, Chicago; wounded on hip.
GARROW, MILTON, Ottawa, Ill.; head cut.
GLEASON, LEMUEL, an attendant in the asylum.
WILMERTH, Superintendent of the Asylum for the Feeble Minded.
WITHAM, W. E. C., Gray's Lake, Ill.; head cut.

All these persons were connected with the State Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, near Lincoln. Twenty-six boys had gone with Attendant Gleason for a swim in Salt Creek. As they started to leave the water the storm clouds gathered rapidly, and they hurriedly took refuge in the large barn on the farm, which they reached just as the hurricane broke, Superintendent Wilmerth having also gone there. The big structure seemed to be in the centre of the storm, and soon, without warning, collapsed completely, crushing its human occupants beneath its timbers.

The loss to the State will be $4,500 on the different buildings, but the loss of large forest trees in the park, which were lifted out by the roots, cannot be estimated.

HEAVY DAMANGE IN INDIANA.

Trees Twisted Off at the Roots and Crops Ruined.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—Later returns received from both the north and western portions of the State indicate that last night's storm, which did not cease until morning, did much damage. A telegram from Greencastle says that reports from the country show that large quantities of valuable timber were destroyed, large trees being twisted off at the roots. Fencing and stock suffered severely, and two large barns, valued at $1,000 each, were destroyed by lightning.

One at Hambrick Station, containing some valuable live stock, was destroyed. At Rochester, Brownsburg, and Wabash, the damage was heavy to farm property. At Valparaiso a heavy hailstorm, accompanied by a high wind did a great deal of damage.

BUILDINGS WRECKED AT MUNCIE.

Many Thousand Dollars of Damage Done at that Place.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 18.—The west wing of the Daragon paper mill, at Eaton, was blown in during the storm to-day. Four people are reported buried in the debris. The loss on property is $25,000. The roof on the Eaton Window Glass Works was lifted off, and much damage on other property was done. In Muncie the storm damage will amount to several thousand dollars. Several large roofs were lifted, among them being that of the Hannan Building.

LOUISVILLE SWEPT BY A STORM.

A Monon Passenger Train Hit by Lightning in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—A severe windstorm passed over this city between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. Considerable damage was done to property, but no lives were lost. In several cases houses were blown down and unroofed, but in no instance was there a fatality, though a number sustained injuries.

Reports received from Central and Eastern Kentucky indicate that great damage has been done to crops. The wheat fields have been laid low; farm houses and barns were wrecked and fences destroyed.

At English, Ind., the Court House was damaged to the extent of $3,000. A southbound Monon train, eight miles beyond Bloomington, Ind., was struck by lightning and the passengers were shaken up severely. Conductor Johnson was painfully injured, but will recover. Later, as the train was nearing Gasburg, Ind., it ran into a large tree that had been blown across the track and the engine was badly damaged.

In Jeffersonville the damage was slight, while in New Albany it is estimated that $10,000 worth of damage was done to property, but no lives were lost.

Two Men Hurt in Nebraska.

NORFOLK, Neb., June 18.—A tornado struck here last night, doing some minor damage to buildings. A. K. Leonard and Loomis McKim were caught in the storm and received painful injuries. Leonard is badly cut about the head and is injured internally. McKim received a broken leg and many cuts and bruises on the body.

Two Lives Lost in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—Opposite Irvington, Ky., in Indiana, the residence of John Streehls, a farmer, was wrecked by the wind to-day and his eighteen-year-old son instantly killed. A servant girl was so badly injured by the falling timbers that she lived but a few hours.

Cyclone in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18.—At 6 o'clock this evening a cyclone swept over West Burnham. The Baptist Church was blown down. The large storage house of the Erwin Cotton Mills was blown down, and the stock of cotton cloths stored there was soaked with rain. The loss is considerable. No fatalities were reported.

MRS. MYRA CAMDEN INDICTED.

Said to be Engaged to the Governor of West Virginia and Accused of Forgery.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., June 18.—A special from Clarksburg, West Va., says: Mrs. Myra H. Camden of that place has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Gilmore County for forgery and conspiracy to defraud the estate of her late husband. The amount involved is about $2,000, and it is said the evidence upon which she is indicted is very strong.

Several years ago she figured in a will forgery case. She claimed to have had a marriage contract with her husband, and compromised the case by accepting $100,000. She also stands indicted for making false returns of her property to the assessor, the deficit being about $70,000. She has been much talked of all over the State as the coming bride of Gov. Atkinson, and the wedding is announced for the 25th inst.

VOTERS ENROLL FOR LOW

Fifty Thousand Signatures Is the Lowest Limit Fixed, and Names Are Coming in Rapidly.

NO NOMINATION FOR WEEKS

More Campaign Literature Is Preparing, and Several Pamphlets Are Almost Ready for Distribution —National Issues Not to be Brought into the Canvass.

The work of sending out blanks for signatures of voters who desire the renomination of Seth Low is being pushed along rapidly at the Citizens' Union headquarters, 39 East Twenty-third Street. One of the members of the Union said yesterday that at least 50,000 signatures would be obtained.

The indications now are that the actual nomination will not be made for some weeks. The work of enrollment is also being pushed. The following statement was given out at the headquarters last night:

The enrollment of voters in the Citizens' Union, as reported from the Assembly districts to-day, is higher than for any preceding day. The Assembly districts are now nearly all organized, with headquarters open; and the house to house canvass of voters is being pushed along. Several meetings have been held during the present week. In many of the Assembly districts regular weekly meetings are held.

The Fifth Assembly District headquarters have been opened at 47 Greenwich Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets, near Sixth Avenue. Oliver C. Semple is Chairman of the organization in this district. A meeting has been arranged for Tuesday evening next, at which the desirability of nominating Mr. Low for Mayor will be considered.

The Committee on Press and Literature has issued one pamphlet on "Public Baths and Lavatories." Two other pamphlets, one on "Clean Streets" and one on "More and Better Public Schools," have already been prepared, and will be issued soon. Pamphlets on "Better Tenements," "The Care of the Poor," "The City's Franchises," "The Civil Service," and other subjects of municipal concern will be prepared, and will be issued from time to time during the Summer and Fall. In preparing these pamphlets the committee has secured the services of such men as Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Jacob A. Riis, John Harsen Rhoades, Homer Folks, George McAneny, and others.

In the preparation of pamphlets and other literature the Citizens' Union proposes to stick to local issues and not to be dragged into questions of National and State politics. This is in accordance with the declared policy of the union, and will clear the air for a campaign of education in which the principles of good municipal government can be brought home to the voters.

PLATT AND ROOSEVELT.

They Lunch Together and Set the Politicians Gossiping.

The local Republican politicians were very much interested yesterday in the report that Senator Platt and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt had been seen together frequently in Washington of late, and that the Senator had lunched with Mr. Roosevelt at the Metropolitan Club in that city.

The politicians wondered if this re-established friendship meant that Senator Platt is thinking about nominating Assistant Secretary Roosevelt for Mayor, in order to head off the boom for Seth Low. It takes very little to set the political gossips agog these days, and the general belief among the local politicians that Senator Platt does not want Mr. Low nominated made it easy for the talk about Mr. Roosevelt as a possible candidate to gain currency.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Roosevelt have always been on fairly good terms with each other, although Mr. Platt did not approve of Mr. Roosevelt's policy in reference to the excise law while he was a member of the Police Board. Some of the politicians say that if Mr. Platt could stop the nomination of Mr. Low by placing Mr. Roosevelt in the field he would have no objection to doing so. Others say that the talk about Mr. Roosevelt is nothing but June politics.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee is pushing along his policy of peace in the local Republican ranks. George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee, has resigned as Chairman of the organization in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and Charles A. Hess has been selected in his place. This was done with the view of stopping the Manchester-Thornton row in the district. Dr. E. V. Buck is to retire as leader of the Twenty-seventh District, and he may be succeeded by James W. Perry.

HILL AND DANFORTH TALK.

Expressions of Confidence in Success —Candidates and Issues.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill spent yesterday in this city attending to his law business. He will probably deliver an address in Oswego July 5. When seen at the Hotel Normandie last night, he declined to discuss politics at any length.

He said that the Democrats were getting together in Albany County and elsewhere throughout the State, and that he regarded Democratic prospects in the State and in Greater New York as bright. He had a long talk with Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. It is said that the ex-Senator is favorable to the nomination of Justice Gray for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals if the Republicans are willing to indorse him, but the politicians generally are of the opinion that the Republicans want to name their own man, and that the Democrats will nominate either Justice D. Cady Herrick of Albany or Justice A. B. Parker of Kingston.

Chairman Danforth said yesterday that the State Committee will probably not meet until September, when it will nominate the candidate for Chief Judge and will promulgate a platform that will deal chiefly with the Raines law, Republican extravagance in State affairs, and Republican interference with the civil service. Mr. Danforth is of the opinion that State issues will predominate in the canvass. The Chicago platform may be mentioned in the platform, but no emphasis will be laid upon it.

Ex-Senator Hill will probably remain here to-day, and spend Sunday at the seashore.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE PLANS.

Treasurer Colvin Talks of a House to House Campaign Canvass.

The Executive Committee of the State League of Republican Clubs met yesterday at 1 Madison Avenue to complete arrangements for the trip to Detroit, where the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs will open July 13. State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin presided. He said that the State League would henceforth take a more active part in political work, and would probably make house to house canvasses in the coming campaign.

There was a general expression of opinion among the members of the league that Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton should be placed in nomination at the league convention for either President or Treasurer of the National League. A dispatch received from Binghamton last night, however, said that Mayor Green would not be a candidate for any office.

It was estimated at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee that at least 150 members of the league will go to Detroit from this end of the State, to attend the convention. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, A. B. Humphrey, George R. Manchester, John H. Gunner, and ex-Assemblyman Wilke were among those present at the meeting yesterday.

BARONDESS NOT FOR SETH LOW.

He Complains that No Help Was Given to the Striking Tailors.

Joseph Barondess, the leader of the cloakmakers, yesterday made public this letter he received last Saturday:

"Dear Sir: I have called in behalf of the Citizens' Union to procure from you an expression of your views for publication in all the papers of New York, and also to find if you would not act with our Labor Committee in enhancing the movement of labor as has never been done before in any citizens' or reform movement.

"Regretting that I did not see you, and asking you to call at the headquarters, when I could have an interview with you, I beg to remain, with sentiments of high esteem, very respectfully,

"D. ST. C. HILLIS.

"P. S.—Ask for me at headquarters."

"They want me to boom Seth Low for Mayor among the Jewish workingmen," remarked Barondess, "but I don't think that he will get any votes among them. He and R. F. Cutting represent themselves as philanthropists, but they never came near the tailors while they were striking and suffering. We help those who help us."

Scrofula

In its thousands of forms is the most terrible affliction of the human race. Salt rheum, sores, eruptions, boils, all humors, swellings, etc., originate in its foul taint, and are cured by the great and only True Blood Purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The advanced theory of to-day that tuberculosis or consumption, is curable by proper nutrition, care, and purifying the blood finds confirmation in the experience of many who have been cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

AGAINST HANNA FOR SENATOR.

Foraker Men Don't Indorse Him in the Republican Primaries.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—The Republican primary election for the indorsement of M. A. Hanna for Senator was one of the most bitterly contested primaries in the history of the city. A factional fight between the Foraker forces, represented by Mayor McKisson, and the Hanna forces had been precipitated. In order to concentrate their strength, the Hanna forces had placed a legislative slate in the field. This slate was broken by the Foraker men, but the legislative delegation nominated will, however, vote for Mr. Hanna for United States Senator if elected next November.

SUPT. J. W. PIERCE'S TRIAL.

Continuation of the Investigation into the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 18.—The investigation into the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children and the charges of cruelty on the part of Superintendent J. W. Pierce, had another inning to-day before Referee Daniel W. Guersey.

The first witness was Dr. A. L. Walline, who testified to having examined the ankles of the boy Willie Yorks, who was reported to have been tortured by wearing chains upon his ankles for punishment. She examined them at the time, but failed to find anything more than would ordinarily appear from wearing low shoes. There was no soreness nor breaking of the skin from the chains, only a callousness, which was very ordinary.

Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Treasurer of the Board of Managers, was then put on the stand, and gave a clear story of the relations existing between the board and Superintendent Pierce. He was fully authorized to administer punishments, and the mode was sanctioned, as it was harmless. Corporal punishment was only to be resorted to when all other means failed. The board sanctioned the whipping of girls under sheets, as they had to be dealt with in a stern and rigid manner. All lighter punishment had failed in the cases that had been cited. The witness had never seen Superintendent Pierce lose his temper or self-control, and she had a high regard for him as a disciplinarian.

Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, wife of the Supreme Court Justice, testified that she had examined the ankles of the Yorks boy after his wearing of the chains, but found nothing but a little roughness in front of the ankle, but not quite so bad as she has had on her own from wearing low shoes. She had examined the person of Teresa See, who had been whipped under a sheet, but found no marks.

Edward H. Litchfield, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities for this, the Second, Judicial District, who had visited the home in 1896, and found three boys chained together, and after making an investigation had had corporal punishment abolished in the institution, took the stand and testified to the fact, and when he called Superintendent Pierce's attention to it, the Superintendent said that the Yorks boy had worn the chains for seven months.

John Ackerman of White Plains had had a boy named Joe Evans work for him, and Evans told him that he had seen a boy punished, and that he was all cut up, and then given a bath in salt water.

The case was then adjourned until July 15, for summing up.

HERMAN RODECK'S SUICIDE.

Highly Educated, but Poverty and Fate Were Against Him—Reproaches of a Dead Brother's Family.

The body of Herman Rodeck, fifty-seven years old, was found in the North River at Eighty-fifth Street yesterday. The body had been in the water for some days.

Rodeck was a highly educated German, and when quite young went to Puerto Rico, in the West Indies, and engaged in the lithographing business. He is said to have made a fortune there, and was happily married. Eight years ago, however, his wife died, and, his business failing, he came to this country to start anew. A friend at 431 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street advised him to teach the languages, as he knew German, English, French, Spanish, and Italian. But here he was unfortunate again. Do as he would, no scholars came to him.

With a cheerful face and words of hope he saw his little stock of money dwindle away to nothing, while his clothes became frayed and shiny. Just how bravely he fought no one will ever know. He saw he was growing old, his life in another country had not fitted him for surroundings here, but he heeded not despair until he received a letter from his brother in Germany.

The brother knew only of his successes in Puerto Rico and not of the failure here. The brother, too, was very poor, he was ill and in need, "Would the rich brother in America aid him?" Then it was, his friends say, that despair first seized upon Herman Rodeck, the quiet, dumb despair of a brave man. Another letter came about ten days ago. This was from the brother's family. He was dead, and throughout the letter between the lines one could read the reproach of those who thought the rich man had again refused a crumb.

Herman Rodeck staggered back against the wall when he read the letter. Then he disappeared. When his body was recovered stones were found in the pockets of his clothes. He wanted to stay buried forever.

DAVIS WILL CASE RECALLED.

The Paying Teller of the San Francisco First National Discharged.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Despite the fact that he was compelled to testify in the Davis will case to the effect that he believed the signature to the alleged will to be a forgery, George Maxwell, after twenty years' service as paying teller for the First National Bank of this city, has been summarily discharged for having violated the confidence of that institution in his startling testimony.

THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Attorneys of Philip D. Armour & Co. Cannot Take an Appeal.

ALBANY, June 18.—Former State Agricultural Commissioner F. C. Schraub was in this city to-day conferring with Attorney General Hancock relative to the prosecutions of the cases against Philip D. Armour & Co. for violating the oleomargarine law of this State.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the fourth department has handed down a decision affirming an order issued by Justice McLennan at Syracuse authorizing the agents of the State to examine the books of railroad and express companies to learn of the shipments of oleomargarine into this State.

Attorney General Hancock advised Mr. Schraub, who is a special attorney for the State in this matter, that the decision of the Appellate Division is final; that the attorneys for Armour cannot take an appeal and that the order of Justice McLennan can be enforced at once.

WOMAN DROWNED IN JERSEY.

A Body at First Supposed to be Mrs. Reardon's Found at Trenton—She Is Alive, However, in This City.

TRENTON, N. J., June 18.—The body of a woman was found in the canal near Morrisville this evening. It had been in the water about two days. The woman appears to have been drowned. Tied in a handkerchief which was placed next to her breast was a letter, which cannot be deciphered. On her wrist, fastened to it by a leather band, was a small tintype. On the back of this was scratched: "From Harry Reardon to Mollie, Guttenberg race track." There was a Harry Reardon who worked for Peter De Lacy in the poolrooms in New York some years ago. His wife's name was Mollie. They are said to have become estranged. It is also said the same Reardon at one time conducted the Garrick Café, in Forty-second Street, New York.

Mrs. Mollie Reardon of the Garrick Hotel, on West Forty-second Street, was very much alive last night. She said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that it was true that her husband, Harry Reardon, had worked for Peter De Lacy when he kept a poolroom at 33 Park Row, that he was also a frequenter of the race tracks, and that he had squandered a fortune in betting on horses.

It was for this, as well as other reasons, that she separated from him three years ago. She has only seen him once since, but from R. McCartney, a builder, at Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, she recently heard that he was alive and well. Mr. McCartney said that Mr. Reardon was in the real estate business in New Rochelle.

Mrs. Reardon stated last night that she would go to Trenton to-day and try to identify the woman. If she finds that her husband was involved with her she will use whatever evidence she can obtain as grounds for a suit for divorce.

REARDON IS UNDER ARREST.

Charged with Forgery in a Transaction at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 18.—Henry H. Reardon, who for a year past has been conducting a real estate and insurance office opposite the station here, was taken to the White Plains Jail to-day, charged with forgery. About a month ago, according to the story told at the examination, John C. Carroll, a cotton broker, of New York, who manages the business affairs of his niece, Miss Viola M. Burdett, authorized Reardon to have executed a transfer of an insurance policy on furniture owned by Miss Burdett, which was to be removed from her home to a storage warehouse. The policy was executed by Joseph Lambden & Son, the local agents of the insuring company.

Instead of transferring the policy, it is alleged that Reardon canceled it and received from the agents a check for $2.52 as a rebate for the unexpired term of the policy. The check was made out to Miss Burdett. Reardon is alleged not to have turned the check over to his client. A few days ago Mr. Lambden met Mr. Carroll and asked him if the rebate was satisfactory. Mr. Carroll knew of no rebate, and explained he thought the policy had been transferred, not canceled. They went to Mr. Lambden's office and inspected the record of the transaction, and also the check which had been returned from the bank. Mr. Carroll pronounced the indorsement a forgery.

Reardon was arrested and arraigned today. He was held without bail. He has lived here about a year.

SUED FOR PRICE OF DINNER.

Caterer Sherry Obtains Judgment Against Dr. Joseph B. Bissell for $738.80.

Louis Sherry, the caterer, yesterday obtained a judgment by default in the City Court for $738.80, against Dr. Joseph B. Bissell of 15 West Fifty-eighth Street. The judgment represents the amount due for a banquet served by Sherry at the Horace White cottage at Elberon, N. J., Aug. 6, last, plus $65 interest, and costs of the action to date. In his complaint Sherry said the banquet was ordered by Dr. Bissell. The items charged are as follows:

20 dinners	$240.00
10 boutonnieres, 10 corsages, and flowers for tables	75.00
Music and expenses for 10 musicians	149.00
36 quarts of champagne	144.00
50 quarts Johannis	20.00
50 perfectos	12.50
50 Panetelas	10.00
5 boxes cigarettes	2.00
Express charges to Elberon, N. J.	23.30
Total	$675.80

The dinner is alleged to have been served to the Directors of the New York and Westchester Water Company, but there is some dispute as to who is legally obliged to settle the bill.

Thomas M. Rowlette, attorney for Sherry, said last night: "Dr. Bissell is the one who ordered the banquet served. My client knew him to be responsible, and did not hesitate to fill the order. He subsequently sent a bill to Dr. Bissell, but received no reply. A second bill was likewise ignored. He then sent a letter, but still no reply was forthcoming. At last D. F. Cameron, Treasurer of the New York and Westchester Water Company, gave Mr. Sherry a note, as Treasurer of the company, for the amount due. The note was dishonored, and on June 9 a suit against the company on that note was dismissed by Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court, it being shown that the officers of the company had not authorized its issuance. Cameron himself swore that he had no authority to sign the note. Mr. Sherry then brought suit against Dr. Bissell, President of the company, and obtained judgment.

"The entire affair is very unfortunate. I do not believe that Dr. Bissell intended to defraud Mr. Sherry, and cannot see why he did not put in any defense. However, the Water Company to-day sent word to my office offering a compromise by which we were to take its note for the original amount of the bill. The note was to be indorsed by Dr. Bissell and Moses R. Crow, one of the stockholders of the company. Mr. Sherry refused this compromise, and made a counter-proposition offering to take a ninety-day note for the amount of the judgment in full. We expect to hear from Dr. Bissell, who is at present in Alberon, next Monday. Should this offer not be accepted, it is very likely that Dr. Bissell will try to have the default opened, but Mr. Sherry is determined to fight the claim, which is certainly just, to the bitter end."

LITTLE GIRL'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Attacked by a Teamster Near Athol, Mass., She Expires a Few Hours Later.

ATHOL, Mass., June 18.—Gilbert Peters, a teamster, at South Royalston, yesterday afternoon made an attack upon Belle Rollins, seven years old. While he was being tried at Athol to-day, word came that the girl was dead. He was placed under $5,000 bonds, and the hearing was adjourned until June 25. The medical examiner was at once sent to perform an autopsy to determine the cause of the child's death.

The story of the affair, as it was told in court this morning, was that as Peters was driving along the road in South Royalston yesterday he met the Rollins girl, accompanied by a companion named Nora Finn. As they approached, Peters, jumping from the wagon, seized the Rollins girl and threw her down beside the road.

The Finn girl ran away screaming, and her cries were heard by persons living in a house not far away. They rushed to the scene, and Peters jumped into his wagon and drove hurriedly away. The child, however, was overcome by fright and nervousness, and the people of the vicinity, who by this time had become thoroughly aroused, followed Peters, and he was soon afterward arrested.

The Rollins girl, who was an orphan living with relatives here, seemed to be recovering from her experience this morning, when she suddenly became prostrated and died soon afterward.

William H. T. Hughes Taken Ill.

William H. T. Hughes, fifty years old, a member of the firm of Hughes & Co. of 56 Pine Street, was attacked with vertigo on an elevated train at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and later to his home at the St. Elmo apartment house, 170 West Eighty-fifth Street. Last night it was said that his illness was not serious.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 18.—A fire of unknown origin at 4 A. M. gutted the three-story brick block on Liberty Street owned by Richard Commerford. Patrick Dempsey, aged sixty, jumped to the pavement and sustained probably fatal injuries. Loss, $5,000; fully insured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.—Fire in the shoe and stove polish works of the Hebblewhite Manufacturing Company this morning caused by an explosion of turpentine vapor caused a loss of $15,000.

WONDERFUL STEAM LAUNCH

Mr. Warren's Ellide Goes a Mile in 1:38 Over a Nyack Course.

COULD HAVE DONE BETTER.

Designed by Charles D. Mosher—Description of Her Machinery, Equipment, Build, and Fittings.

NYACK, N. Y., June 18.—The Ellide, a steam launch built for E. Burgess Warren of Philadelphia, made a sensational run here this afternoon. She was speeded over the mile course, and made the distance in about a minute and a half. The yacht was slowed down near the end of the run through a mistake, and so the time was really faster than the watches showed. Harrison B. Moore timed the run 1 minute 38 seconds, and Francis Magoun 1 minute 41 seconds. Mr. Moore said that if the boat had not been stopped she would have run the mile in about a minute and a half. This is a remarkable speed for a boat of her size, especially so when the fact that she had twenty-two persons on board is taken into consideration.

Slides Through the Water.

The Ellide left the Ayer shipyard, at Upper Nyack, where she was built, shortly after 2 o'clock, and proceeded to the beginning of the measured mile off Tarrytown. She ran over the course once at what was considered a slow gait, carrying fifty pounds of steam. Then, making a wide circuit, she came up to the starting point just as Capt Packard rang the jingle bell. She jumped forward at a pace that surprised every one on board. The blower was started at a word from Designer Mosher, who was in the engine room. As the steam began to rise the boat increased her speed, and when she passed the range mark the turn of her neat forefoot was clear of the water, and a thin sheet of spray rose to the gunwales. On she went, faster and faster, with scarcely any perceptible vibration. All of her tremendous power seemed to be exerted in simply pushing her ahead, until her momentum seemed so great that it was impossible for her to swerve out of a straight line. She went like a bullet, never varying a hair.

She entered the water with no fuss, and it passed by her sides with such velocity that it had apparently no time to form waves. The boat left no wake whatever, and did not settle aft, as has been noticed in other fliers. As she came up on the range, the signal was given and the watches were started. The pace increased, and whenever she entered a little wave showers of shining spray dashed over the men grouped in the forward cockpit, but no solid water came aboard. Before any one had time fully to realize the fact, the range poles at the other end of the mile were coming in line. It was at this time that the engineer mistook the pilot's signal, and shut off the power that was driving the yacht; a moment after the craft flew past the range, and time was called and the signal was given to stop the watches.

No Doubt of the Distance.

The course over which the craft made this phenomenal record has been surveyed and sworn to by J. B. Demorest of Nyack and attested by N. J. Carpenter, an expert in the employ of Amzi L. Barber, formerly owner of the yacht Sapphire.

The Ellide, as well as all her machinery, was designed by Charles D. Mosher, who personally superintended every detail of her construction. During the trial at her greatest speed her boilers were under a pressure of 250 pounds of steam, and her propeller made 650 revolutions to the minute, while the auxiliary engines were traveling much faster.

The Ellide is 80 feet long, 8 feet 4 inches beam, and has a draught of 3 feet 6 inches. The boat is of composite construction, the planking being of double skin mahogany. All fastenings are composed of Tobin bronze bolts. Her frames and scantlings are entirely of steel, there being no aluminium used about her. She is subdivided by five steel bulkheads into five water-tight compartments, and is also supplied with a number of copper air tanks, so that in case she should become filled with water she would still float. The forward deck is 18 feet long, abaft of which is the forward cockpit, 13 feet long, fitted with steering wheel, compass binnacle, voice tubes, and annunciators. It is also fitted with seats on either side, with drawers and lockers underneath.

Her Equipment of Machinery.

Abaft comes the machinery space, fitted with a Mosher patent quadruple-expansion engine, having cylinders 9, 13, 18, 24 inches, by 10-inch stroke. All the reciprocating parts of the engine are bored out hollow and all the steel used in its construction is oil tempered. The engines are supplied with all the usual fittings, in accordance with the most modern engineering practice. Aside from the main propelling engines, there is an inboard surface condenser, also six specially designed engines for running the feed pumps, circulating pump, &c. The boiler is of the Mosher water-tube type, its casing being of polished brass, and it might be here stated that there are no less than nine of the torpedo boats now built or building for the United States Navy supplied with Mosher boilers. It consists of two steam drums placed over two water drums, and connected by a great number of solid drawn-steel tubes so arranged that the gases pass twice the length of the boiler among the tubes before entering the stack, thus practically absorbing all the heat from the gases of combustion. The boiler is subdivided into two independent sections, so in case a tube should give out in either section the boat can still be run by the remaining section, or half-boiler power.

There are also two powerful ejectors for pumping out the bilge, and the pumping machinery is arranged to pump from the various compartments, hot well, tanks, &c. Abaft the machinery space comes a large dining room 18 feet long provided with seats all around, with drawers underneath, and a large extension table at the forward end, also a pantry and suitable buffets, lockers, &c. Next abaft comes the after deck, 12½ feet long, with a bronze railing around it, and all the usual deck fittings. She also carries a thirteen-foot boat on davits. All the deck fittings, including the stack, railings, &c., are of polished bronze. The boat has a permanent wooden awning, with glass windows running the full length of the boat and inclosing the forward and after compartments and the machinery space. The windows at the forward end are fitted with bent glass and arranged to slide.

GAVE DIPLOMAS TO 63 GIRLS.

Commencement Exercises Yesterday at Grammar School No. 93.

The commencement exercises of the girls' department of Grammar School No. 93, held yesterday morning, were very elaborate. The programme had been arranged to close with addresses by three prominent speakers, whose names were printed in large black type. Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson, Superintendent John Jasper, and Commissioner Henry W. Taft composed this trio. As the exercises drew to an end, the announcement was made that Mr. Anderson had been called suddenly to Chicago. Superintendent Jasper was detained down town by business, and Mr. Taft could not be present.

But the places thus left vacant were filled by Commissioner Hurlbut, Dr. Schirmer, and the Rev. James A. Francis, and the programme was saved.

Sixty-three girl graduates were grouped in the centre of the hall, and around them were ranged several hundred school children. The salutatorian, Fanny Heath, and the valedictorian, Fanny Schumacher, also carried off the medals. The Inspectors' medal was won by Fanny Schumacher, and the Fox medal by Fanny Heath.

Commissioner William H. Hurlbut presented the diplomas and delivered the address to the graduates. Mr. Francis spoke in defense of woman's rights, and his audience of girls applauded his enthusiastically.

Mrs. Emma S. Landrine, Principal of the school, has been appointed Principal of the First Evening High School for Women.

Collector Kilbreth Very Low.

Collector James T. Kilbreth's condition was of extreme gravity Thursday night. His stepson, Lucien Oudin, spoke yesterday by telephone from Southampton, L. I., to Acting Collector Joseph J. Couch, and said that during the night the family was at any time prepared for a fatal result. At 10 A. M. yesterday, however, Mr. Kilbreth was a little easier.

A MONETARY COMMISSION.

H. H. Hanna of the Indianapolis Conference is Hopeful of Action by Congress.

H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, is spending a few days in this city. He is deeply interested in the effort to secure Congressional authority for the appointment of a commission to examine into and report upon the currency and banking system of the United States. Mr. Hanna was found in his room at the Hotel Waldorf last evening by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who asked him if he still had hope that action would be taken at the present session of Congress favorable to the creation of a Monetary Commission.

"Yes, I still believe that Congress will act favorably in the matter, and at this session," replied Mr. Hanna. "In fact, during the month's work of our Executive Committee in Washington no decided opposition was found. Many persons have suggested that the Silver Republicans might obstruct the measure. It is my opinion, on the contrary, that they will not do so, and I base this opinion on the conversations that I have had with a number of them.

"There is no reason why the Silver Republicans should act as obstructionists, inasmuch as this measure does not call for any dealing with the metallic base, but specially with the general currency and the banking systems. Of course, all bank and Government currency will be based upon whatever the metallic standard may be. Now, it is gold. If it should be changed to bimetallism, or silver, the banking and currency systems will follow as a matter of course."

"Are any members of your committee discouraged as to the prospect of early action of Congress in the premises?"

"No, I think not. I have had no expression from any of them to that effect. In fact, the members of this committee and the delegates to the convention which this committee represents, are all earnest, determined business men, actuated by honest motives for the general good, and they are not of the kind that easily succumb to any ordinary difficulties. It is my opinion that these men will never abandon the work until they shall have brought order out of chaos. If there is delay it will be but temporary. No currency plan should be recommended that is not worthy of long existence, suited not only to present needs, but to the future growth of the commerce of the country.

"The resolution of the Indianapolis conference instructed the committee to appoint its own commission if Congress failed to authorize one. In any event, a commission will serve, and an exhaustive effort will be made to eliminate these questions from politics and formulate a general currency and banking plan that cannot be disturbed periodically for political purposes."

TAILORS TAUNT CONTRACTORS.

Assemble Outside Their Meeting Place and Challenge Them to Fight—Three Policemen Chase Them.

While the coat contractors were holding their meeting at 112 Clinton Street early yesterday morning, their discussions were rudely disturbed by noises of hootings, threats, and groanings in the street. On looking out of the windows, they saw a large crowd of angry tailors gesticulating at them and daring them to come out and fight.

The tailors had been holding a meeting at Walhalla Hall, and had gradually worked themselves to a pitch of excitement by listening to speeches against the contractors who had made them suffer so much and so long.

"The contractors are meeting now. Let us go and tell them what we think of them," cried a tailor.

"Yes, let us clean them out," shouted a hundred others.

Barondess, who was haranguing the tailors, begged them to be calm and remain where they were, but other counsels prevailed. Barondess's words were not heeded, and the crowd rushed out of the hall and up the street to the house where the contractors were meeting. Many had joined them as they ran, and soon there was a crowd of about 300.

The contractors begged the crowd to go away, but the tailors shouted and swore still louder. Just then three policemen of the Delancey Street Station came up and ordered the men back, but they refused to move. Barondess, who had followed the crowd, then appealed to them and begged them to go home. Many went away, and the police charged those who remained.

Ephro Margulies, a young buttonholemaker, was arrested, and was taken to the station house. He was released when Barondess told Sergt. Ryan he had not committed any breach of the peace, but was only looking on when he was arrested.

Secretary Witkowsky of the contractors said yesterday that Barondess had instigated the men, and had egged them on to mob the contractors, and added that he could prove what he said.

Barondess denied the charge. "What could I gain by inciting the men to riot?" he said. "The very idea is absurd. I advised the men to remain at the meeting and to have nothing to do with the contractors, but they would not listen to me."

Barondess declared the police had clubbed the men mercilessly. He was in charge of the strikers yesterday, and said by Monday the 122 still obdurate contractors will sign the agreement and get back their 2,000 men. Albert F. Hochstadter, President of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, admitted that the tailors had practically won the strike. To make up for the advanced prices the manufacturers will have to pay the contractors for work, Mr. Hochstadter said, the prices of garments will have to be raised 5 per cent.

BROOKLYN'S SAILOR MILITIA.

Celebrate Their Muster-in by a Dinner and Speeches.

The First Division of the Second Battalion, New York Naval Militia, which was mustered in on Monday, had a dinner last night in the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. Lieut. William G. Ford presided over the seventy-two young sailors who were present. At his right was Commander Stayton, who made the principal address of the evening.

The chief feature of the evening was the appointment of the following petty officers: First Boatswain's Mate—Griffith; Second Boatswain's Mate—Niddie; Quartermaster—Coffin; Second Quartermaster—Hamilton; Torpedoist—Langthorn; Gunner's Mate—Welch; Coxswains—Perry, Adams, Olson, and Harding; Lance Corporals—Dobson, Gorham, and Wishart; Bugler—Chapman.

W. M. SMITH'S BODY FOUND.

Floated from Fort Lee Down the River to Governors Island.

The body of W. Morton Smith, who was connected with The Mail and Express, and who was drowned in the Hudson off Fort Lee last Sunday afternoon, was found floating in the Bay near Governors Island yesterday morning. Friends of the dead man took charge of the body.

Mr. Smith and his two cousins, Arcule E. Guilmette and Alvina Guilmette, were thrown into the water from a capsized catboat. The men could not swim, but they managed to get Miss Guilmette on top of the overturned boat. Both the men were drowned, but Mr. Guilmette's body was at once recovered.

Death of Willis Marvin.

Willis Marvin, who formerly was head of the Marvin Safe Company, died yesterday at his residence, at 332 West Fifty-eighth Street. His grandfather was the first in the family to go into the safe manufacturing business, and the firm was then known as Stearns & Marvin. In 1838 the name was changed to that of the Marvin Safe Company. Mr. Marvin who died yesterday was in his fifty-second year. When still quite young he came to this city and became associated with the company. When the company united with others under the name of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company Mr. Marvin continued his connection with it. Nearly two years ago he retired temporarily, and last Fall he retired from active business altogether on account of failing health. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. Mr. Marvin married a daughter of Dr. William Bradbury. Surviving him are his widow and three sons. No definite arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Arnold Haynes, Washington; P. C. Richetts, Troy.

ASTOR—B. W. Appleton, Buffalo; W. G. Gould, Philadelphia; J. F. Wood, Erie.

BARTHOLDI—Romeola Chopetia, Uruguay; E. B. Waring, Boston; Henry A. Coates, Hartford; J. O. Laidlaw, Belleville, Ontario.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—John B. Rice, Cambridge; R. L. Read, Cincinnati; Clyde L. King, Atlanta; F. R. Taylor, Boston; W. B. Wood, Guelph, Canada; C. Hart, Copenhagen; George J. Record, Conneaut, Ohio; W. B. Rendith, Kittanny.

BUCKINGHAM—D. B. Henderson, Little Rock, Ark.; M. Amberg, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—T. Wein, Philadelphia.

CONTINENTAL—George C. Hughes, Bristol, Penn.; F. W. Miller, Philadelphia; Dr. Philips, Avon.

DEVONSHIRE—A. S. Wallace, Albany; Thomas J. Harlowe, Garden City; Charles S. Everest, New Milford, Conn.

ENDICOTT—L. E. Clayton, New Rochelle, and M. Brown, Colorado.

EVERETT—The Rev. James C. Cameron, South Glastenbury, Conn.; Manuel Sol, Salvador; John G. and George P. Ackerman, Mount Vernon, Ohio; E. K. Graham, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. A. Sibley, Rochester; John H. Richardson, Pittsburg, and J. Sargent Price, Philadelphia.

GERLACH—Gen. Alexander S. Webb, West Point; George P. Germaine, Buffalo; W. McLeod, San Francisco; H. D. Stearns, New Orleans.

GILSEY—J. S. L'Amoreaux, Ballston Spa; M. A. Hogan, Reims, France; S. W. Whittemore, Superior, Wis.; George Hemmings, Carlisle; G. Harrison Lynde, Utica.

GRAND—J. H. Dana, Columbus, Ohio; James P. Marsh, Chicago; J. H. Poole, Washington; Elliott J. Dent, Brookland, Penn.

GRAND UNION—George H. Brown, Litchfield; Garrett Duval, Wilkesbarre; P. H. Koll, Johannesburg, South Africa; Z. Marteno, Hamburg, Germany; Prof. Ottin, Germany.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; Judge Goodwin Stoddard, Bridgeport; Alfred A. Glasier, Boston; J. S. Reigel, Reigelville, Penn.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Col. John W. Gee, Watkins, N. Y.; William B. Beale, Chicago; John G. A. Leichman, Pittsburg; Senator W. G. Thompson, Detroit, and George A. Armour, Princeton.

IMPERIAL—Richard Cromwell, Baltimore; J. W. Gardiner, Chicago; A. Howard, Washington; M. Mitsiu, S. Toriyama, H. Tsuneto, T. Kocheta, A. Creshin Turner, Glasgow; A. Sulzer, Switzerland; Charles M. Coahe, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN—Charles A. Chickering, Copenhagen; E. M. Richardson, Cleveland; John H. Eames, Chicago; Assistant State Attorney W. E. Kisselborgh, Albany; J. J. Ryan, Houston, Texas; L. C. Noble, Pittsburg; H. C. Emery, Boston; Louis Hasbrouck, Ogdensburg; D. L. Gaff, Pawtucket; W. H. Alexander, Omaha; E. M. Lynch, San Francisco; C. A. Hamilton, Washington; R. B. Harkness, Salt Lake City; James C. Hartt, Montreal.

MARLBOROUGH—Emil Foster, Georg Santes, Puerto Rico; Attosin Meigs, Jacksonville; E. G. Schurmasser, San Francisco; J. R. Turner, Chicago.

METROPOLE—Dr. C. L. Bard, Venturi, Cal.; Dr. H. Gilbert, Berlin, Germany; George F. Watts, Shanghai.

MORTON—N. H. Rowe, Montreal; W. W. Walmsley, Scranton.

MURRAY HILL—W. H. McCormack, United States Army; D. S. Phinn, Waterbury; L. S. Hetherington, Quebec; D. L. Seymour, Chicago; Charles Rowland, Philadelphia, and Bronson B. Tuttle, Naugatuck, Conn.

NETHERLAND—H. B. Graves, Rochester; Dr. Floy McEwen, Lakewood; Theodore W. Vail, Vermont; J. E. Mason, West Virginia; S. J. Linda, Hamburg, Germany.

NEW AMSTERDAM—Leonard C. Twigley, Providence; Charles Niblett, Chettenham, England; Franz Meurke, Hanover, Germany.

NORMANDIE—F. M. English, London, England; W. Murray, Alexander, Toronto; G. G. Wolfe, Troy.

PARK AVENUE—Henry S. Durand, Rochester; Goald Hoyt, Norwalk; George Frost, Boston; George E. Sperry, Franklinville; George Hillyer, Atlanta.

PLAZA—J. W. Toucey, Tucson, Arizona; R. A. Gardiner, East Hampton, L. I.; T. R. Swift, Bridgeport, and George W. Sturrod, Dundee.

SAVOY—J. E. Mitchell, Chicago; Charles H. Heaton, New Haven; M. Barschall, Berlin, Germany; M. Raudanowski, M. Ivnoff, St. Petersburg, Russia; W. H. Applegate, Chicago.

SINCLAIR—Joseph C. Mitchell, Baltimore; R. G. Barnum, Chicago; Dr. L. O'Connell, Philadelphia.

ST. CLOUD—W. H. Sawtelle, Boston.

ST. DENIS—Ross Hamilton, Cincinnati; D. C. Ogden, Greensburg, Va.; Charles Grier, A. G. Murray, W. J. Harrington, Toronto, and C. Spencer, Victoria, B. C.

STURTEVANT—H. C. Torrance, Pittsburg; Charles Herndon, Princeton; Frederick D. Shriver, Michigan; G. H. Fairbanks, Princeton.

UNION SQUARE—R. J. Graham, Belleville, Ontario; F. A. Prime, Toronto.

VENDOME—R. D. Morrison, Boston; T. L. Lang, Pittsburg.

WALDORF—C. Chiru, Bucarest; H. de R. Walker, England; Capt. Harrison and Major A. Lambart, London, England; Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia; E. M. Baker, Baltimore; M. M. Parker, Philadelphia, and F. F. Prince, Boston.

WINDSOR—E. P. Wells, Jamestown, N. D.; S. D. Calderhad, Montana; C. J. Kendall, Toledo; A. C. Mott, Philadelphia; J. L. Woods, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Altman & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Altman, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Baer, A., Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Levy, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, hosiery, 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Chandler, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Collins, P., Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Collins, notions, dry goods, &c.; Murray Hill Hotel.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; E. G. Schonwasser, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hays, H. A., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; K. Hays, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Murray, white goods and linens, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Howe & Rogers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Howe, carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. H. Tobin, furniture, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Kaufmann, dry goods, &c., 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, furnishing goods, 22 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

McKean, Eilers & Co., Austin, Texas; A. J. Eilers, notions; Hoffman House.

Powers Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Warren, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; New Amsterdam Hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., June 18.—Frederick Ficken, five years of age, was drowned this afternoon in a well on his father's farm, near this city.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 18.—James Van Keuren, a farmer, committed suicide this afternoon. He cut his throat with a razor. He had been ill and was despondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—The jury in the case of Alderman Dickinson, charged with accepting a bribe from The Penny Press for securing the contract for city printing, disagreed to-day and was discharged.

SARATOGA, June 18.—A mortgage made by the West Troy Water Works Company to the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, to secure payment of $450,000, has been filed in the Saratoga County Clerk's office.

TRENTON, June 18.—Edward Clarkson and Joseph Williams were killed by a Pennsylvania train here to-day. They were fishing from the Lamberton Street bridge, and because of the approach of a freight train left their places and stepped upon the other track. As they were standing there a fast express train ran over them.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.

12:05 A. M.—102 Nassau Street; S. A. Holman; damage slight.

11:30 A. M.—2,079 Third Avenue; H. S. Campbell; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—9 Hamilton Street; damage, $5.

3:35 P. M.—71 Third Avenue; Hattie Gutorf; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—1,156 Third Avenue; awning; damage, $25.

5:15 P. M.—273 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Rehuman; damage, $25.

9:00 P. M.—228 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; H. Foreman; damage, $20.

11 P. M.—2 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Frederick A. Orr; damage, $50.

Persian Officials to Sail To-day.

Mirza Alinaghi Khan, Persian Ambassador Extraordinary, and Murza Mahammed Ali Khan and Major Verdon Mesrob Boyajion, Secretaries, are booked to sail today on the French Line steamship La Champagne for Havre.

Telephony
is the spice
of trade.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises..11:03

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:15	Gov. Isl'd.	11:47	H. Gate	1:36
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:21	Gov. Isl'd.	11:52	H. Gate	1:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Key West and Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Alps, Fortune Isl'd, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Asti, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	6:30 A. M. *8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Delcomyn, La Plata countries	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Monte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	....	12:00 M.
Galileo, Brazil and La Plata countries	9:30 A. M.	....
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marengo, Newcastle	....	....
Martello, Hull	....	....
Mobile, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg	....	9:30 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Isl'ds.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdale, Newf'dland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
SUNDAY, JUNE 20.		
Santo Domingo, Havana	5:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
MONDAY, JUNE 21.		
Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 22.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	....	5:00 P. M.
Trave, Plym'th and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June §19 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 19.

Andalusia, Hamburg, June 5.
Azaelia, Gibraltar, May 28.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, —.
Goodwin, Hamburg, June 3.
Oregon, Gibraltar, June 12.
Peninsular, Lisbon, June 4.
Schiehallion, Barbados, June 9.
St. Fillans, Rotterdam, June 5.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, May 31.
Umbria, Liverpool, June 12.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 17.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, June 9.
Buffalo, Hull, June 6.
Croft, Dundee, June 6.
La Gascogne, Havre, June 12.
Nacoochee, Savannah, June 17.
Spree, Bremen, June 12.

MONDAY, JUNE 21.

Altai, Port Limon, June —.
Cevic, Liverpool, June 11.
El Sud, New Orleans, June 16.
Finance, Colon, June 14.
Hudson, New Orleans, June 16.
Massachusetts, London, June 10.
Wells City, Swansea, June 5.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

Concho, Galveston, June 16.
Ethelburga, St. Lucia, June 14.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, June 11.
Holstein, Haiti, June —.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, June 19.
Kensington, Antwerp, June 12.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Christiana, Hamburg, June 9.
Europe, London, June 11.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, June 15.
Homer, St. Lucia, June 15.
Lahn, Bremen, June 15.
Lucerna, Shields, June 9.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 11.
Orizaba, Havana, June 19.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

Cleveland, Gibraltar, June 9.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 17.
Nottingham, Hamburg, June 9.
Palatia, Hamburg, June 12.
Prinz Regent Luitpold, Bremen, June 12
Schiedam, Amsterdam, June 11.
Scindia, Gibraltar, June 9.

Arrived.

SS Marsala, (Ger.,) Bohn, Hamburg June 2 and Havre 5, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 A. M.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Duit, Paramaribo, &c., May 27, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Amsterdam June 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Themis, (Nor.,) Gunderson, Fajardo, &c., May 31, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg June 10, Southampton and Cherbourg 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Shaw, Huelva May 29, via Madeira June 1, with sulphur ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Mining Company—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool June 9 and Queenstown 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Evans, Galveston June 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship County of Clare of Liverpool, Finley, Port Elizabeth 70 days, in ballast to John B. Livermore.

Bark Alice, Ross, Baltimore, with coal to order —vessel to Miller & Houghton.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cambrian, (Br.,) Wise, London June 5, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:20 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton June 12, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, Santos May 25 and Rio Janeiro 29, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS British King, (Br.,) Freeth, Antwerp June 5, with mdse. to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., June 18, at 9:30 P. M.—Wind southwest, blowing a moderate breeze; hazy.

Sailed.

SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Giuseppe Corvaja, (Ital.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) for Harwich.
SS Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Cuba, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
Bark Nellie Troop, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro.
Brig Harriet G., for Ciudad Bolivar.
SS Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 18.—SS. Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg and Southampton, sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, Avonmouth for New York, passed Brow Head June 17.

SS Betty, (Aust.,) Capt. Bleecich, New York via Marseilles and Genoa, arr. at Trieste June 15.

SS Pandora, (Aust.,) Capt. Androvitch, arr. at Trieste from New York June 15.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, New York via Barcelona, arr. at Trieste June 15.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, arr. at Bristol from New York to-day.

SS Queen Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. McNair, arr. at Singapore from New York to-day.

SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) Capt. Jakovic, sld. from Girgenti for New York June 9.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sonderfeld, sld. from Swinemunde for New York June 14.

SS Gottfried Schenker, (Aust.,) sld. from Trieste for New York June 14.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, sld. from Hamburg for New York June 16.

SS Salerno, (Ger.,) Capt. Llemm, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York June 16.

SS Megantic, (Br.,) Capt. Foot, sld. from this port for New York to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, arr. at Liverpool from New York yesterday.

SS Horace, (Br.,) Capt. Davis, New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Phoenician, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, arr. at Hamburg from New York yesterday at 11 P. M.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Bennant, sld. from Santos for New York June 16.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglass, New York for Hull, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown June 19 at 12:32 A. M. and proceeded.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, June 18.—The British ship Agnes Oswald, Capt. Nicol, which arrived at East London via Algoa Bay from Portland, Oregon, May 16, has been chartered to proceed forthwith to Stanley, Falkland Islands, to convey to its destination the cargo of the British ship Pass of Balmaha, Capt. Scougall, from Liverpool for Vancouver, which arrived at Stanley Jan. 31 in a badly damaged condition and has been there ever since unable to proceed.

NASSAU, N. P., June 18.—The Nova Scotia schooner Mabel Howard, Capt. Dryden, from San Domingo June 5 for New York, has arrived here leaking badly.

LONDON, June 18.—The British steamer Ohio, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, has started in tow for Sunderland from Sinclair Bay, where she was taken after having been ashore at Freswick Bay, near Wick.

PARTY DEBATE ON TARIFF

Business in the Senate Halts While Democrats Say Unpleasant Things About One Another.

LITTLE PROGRESS ON RATES

Only One Page of the Flax Schedule Disposed of—Vest, Tillman, and Bacon Do a Good Deal of the Talking.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate today disposed of only one page of the Tariff bill, almost the entire session being taken up in partisan debate, in the course of which some of the Democratic Senators exchanged somewhat caustic remarks.

When the Tariff bill was taken up this morning the matter for immediate consideration was Schedule J, relating to flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures thereof.

Mr. Vest (Mo.) made a test contest at the outset, moving to strike out the first paragraph, flax straw, at $5 a ton. He said the whole flax schedule was based on the idea that we could produce flax, but he denied this. Ireland was the only country in which the flax for linen could be produced successfully; the Minnesota flax had not proved satisfactory. The amendment was rejected—18 to 28, Mr. McEnery voting with the Republicans.

Mr. Allison, (Iowa,) in charge of the bill, withdrew the Senate amendment on flax, not hackled or dressed, leaving the rate 1 cent per pound. He also withdrew the committee amendment on dressed flax, leaving the House rate of 3 cents.

"It is evident," remarked Mr. Jones, (Ark.,) "that all the committee reductions are to be abandoned, and the Chairman might as well move to accept the higher House rates in bulk."

In further criticising the flax paragraph, Mr. Vest ironically referred to that era of prosperity which had been "officially and ecclesiastically announced" in a recent prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate, "an emissary of Providence." Mr. Vest declared that such faith could move mountains, and that the ordinary citizen, "not accredited by the Almighty," had not observed the advent of prosperity.

Flax Production in the Northwest.

Mr. Davis (Minn.) said the flax production of the Northwest was a demonstrated success. He presented samples of the article, produced in Minnesota, Michigan, and the Dakotas.

Mr. Gray (Del.) expressed regret that the discovery of a new American product such as flax must be accompanied by the calamity of a heavy tax on an article of universal use.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) said the position of Mr. Gray was the same as that of Mr. Gladstone. The English free traders wanted the American farmer to continue the production of raw materials and then to send them to Belfast for manufacture.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) declared the proposed rates ought to be doubled, as an encouragement to the flourishing flax industry of the Northwest. The committee had raised the duties on manufactured flax from 35 to 100 per cent., but on the raw material of flax they had given a duty equivalent to only 11 per cent. Mr. Pettigrew derided the result of placing a duty on raw cotton. Southern Senators had done this to keep out Egyptian cotton, and yet the New England manufacturer had received a compensatory duty to bring in Egyptian cotton; so that, all that was accomplished was to help Eastern Republicans break up the solid South.

This brought a response from Mr. Bacon, (Ga.) who took the lead in the contest for a duty on raw cotton. He did not believe the cotton manufacturer should receive compensatory duty to offset the duty on raw cotton, as the manufacturer already had ample protection.

The committee was most sensitive in seeing that the manufacturers received speedy compensations, but there was not the same sensitiveness in looking after the producers of raw materials. There was flagrant discrimination between the raw products of the farmers of the South and those of the North, the cotton bagging and cotton ties used by the South being taxed, while the binding twine used by the North was free.

Mr. Allison interjected the remark that the committee was deliberating on these questions, and he hoped before the Senate was through with the bill a just equilibrium would be established.

Bacon, Jones, and Vest.

Mr. Bacon had some sharp but good-natured "sparring" with Mr. Jones and Mr. Vest over their position that tariff rates should be limited to revenue purposes. And yet, he said, these Senators believed in compensatory duties to the manufacturer which were not based on revenue, but were purely an additional protection.

Mr. Vest immediately declared his opposition to compensatory duties. Mr. Jones said that he opposed a tax on raw materials, but when such a tax was imposed then the manufacturer was bound to have a compensation.

"But ought they to have it?" persisted Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Jones responded that they ought not to be robbed any more than any one else should be robbed. To a direct question on compensatory duties, Mr. Jones said he opposed anything not based strictly on the revenue principle.

There was an exciting interruption when Mr. Bacon criticised the position of some of his associates in not favoring a duty on raw materials.

Mr. Vest sprang to his feet, and with great vehemence exclaimed: "This is very delectable to Republican Senators. Their hearts are cheered, and I can see their eyes gleam." He had refrained thus far, he said, from exposing Democratic discords, but since the Senator from Georgia had gone into "this lavatory for washing Democratic dirty linen," he would ask his associates a few questions. Mr. Vest was about to put a series of sharp interrogatories, but Mr. Bacon demurred. He did not like the idea, he said, of being put on the witness stand by his Democratic associates and being put through a course of categorical questions.

Mr. Vest, whose manner had been intensely earnest, said the questioning had been undertaken in no offensive way.

Asks Bacon a Question.

"Do you believe," he asked, "in taxation limited to the needs of the Government, economically administered?"

"I do," responded Mr. Bacon.

Then how, persisted Mr. Vest, could the Georgia Senator reconcile his position with the fact that an idle surplus of millions was now in the Treasury. Why should there be more revenue?

"If I had my way," proceeded Mr. Bacon, "there would be no tariff bill. The Senator (Vest) remarks that since there is to be a tariff bill, I want my share. I utterly repudiate that suggestion. I have no sympathy with the cry that if the Treasury is to be looted, I want my share. But I declare that if any revenue bill is passed it ought to be equalized in its benefits."

Mr. Bacon added that he and the other Democratic Senators who had voted with him had been prodded constantly by Mr. Vest and others. They had remained silent, but he did not feel that he should sit dumb day after day and listen to these attacks. He paid a high compliment to the ability of Mr. Vest, and said he had no purpose to invite a contest with him.

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) here came in to call the attention of his "Democratic brethren" to the rates they had given in the Wilson bill to certain raw materials. If this was a fraud, then the present contest over taxing raw material was merely as to the amount of the fraud. Then Mr. Tillman added:

Wants His Share of the Stealings.

"And I say plainly, if we are to have this stealing, I want my share for South Carolina."

There was a momentary sensation over the vehemence of Mr. Tillman's remark.

"I don't agree with that," said Mr. Bacon.

"But the people of Georgia agree to it," persisted Mr. Tillman.

Mr. Berry (Ark.) deplored the divisions on the Democratic side, and said he had hoped that whatever the divisions might be he never would see a Southern Democrat supporting a protective tax. He utterly dissented from the view that the South wanted any share of tariff plunder. The South was the home of chivalry and honor, and it was not from there that a demand would come for a share in any grab or steal.

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) called attention to past Democratic platforms, and Mr. Chandler (N. H.) in a series of questions sought to develop the disagreements on the platforms. This brought Mr. Tillman to his feet for another vehement utterance.

"This washing of dirty Democratic linen is nothing new to me," he declared. "I've been doing it for years, and have been trying to get the Senate to do some of it." Turning to his associates he exclaimed that they had set the example by giving to the country in 1894 a disreputable protective Tariff bill. Mr. Tillman spoke of the position of the Democratic Party on silver, and said President Cleveland had bought the repeal of the Sherman law through both Houses by the use of patronage, leaving the party betrayed and almost disbanded. It was time, the Senator declared, that the party threw off some of the fossils who clung to it.

Concerning the pending bill, Mr. Tillman said it was necessary to fight the Republicans as one would fight the devil—with fire. Attempts were made to satisfy the farmer with humbuggery and falsehood, giving him supposed advantages on corn and wheat, and denying him a bounty on agricultural products. The Republicans and Democrats were alike in their lip declarations for the agricultural classes.

"I am as good a Democrat as any man who wears shoe leather," Mr. Tillman concluded, "and as I understand it that means equality; equality of burdens and equality of opportunities."

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) attempted to bring the debate back to the flax question, making a plea for a good rate on that article.

Stewart Rides His Hobby.

Mr. Stewart made a general argument in support of the policy of a duty on raw material. He asserted that any other course was contrary to the last Democratic platform. Mr. Stewart said the money question was the real question. There had never been, he said, good times during a period of contraction, and there could not be now, whether we had a high or a low tariff. He favored the passage of the bill in any shape, so as to take from the Republicans the last vestige of an excuse for the hard times.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) contended that an ideal protective tariff, protecting all alike, would be of no interest to any one, as if it benefited all alike no one would care for it. A protective tariff must protect some classes more than others to maintain popularity. Mr. Jones said the manufacturers could not be handicapped by levying taxes on raw material. He believed in proceeding slowly in reforming the tariff, and did not advocate revolution. His plan was to begin with making raw material free. A brick house could not be taken down by beginning at the bottom.

Mr. Jones criticised the entire flax schedule as designed to place a heavy burden on the poor, who used the low grades of goods, and relieve the burdens on the high grades used by people of wealth. He moved to reduce the rate on flax, hackled, to 1½ cents per pound. Rejected—24 to 37.

Mr. Pettigrew moved to increase the rate on flax, hackled, from 3 to 4 cents per pound; rejected. The House rates on hackled and unhackled flax were then agreed to.

On tow of flax (323) Mr. Allison moved to substitute $20 per ton for the committee rate of one-half cent per pound; agreed to. Mr. Pettigrew moved to make the rate on tow of flax, retted, 2 cents. Rejected.

On hemp and tow of hemp, Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate from $20 to $10 per ton. Rejected. The substitute paragraph was agreed to as reported.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) presented a substitute for Paragraph 325, providing: "Single yarns made of jute, not finer than 5 lea, 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

On cables and cordage, Mr. White moved to substitute the Wilson rates. Rejected.

On thread and twine, Mr. Allison moved to substitute the rate of 14 cents per pound and ⅞ cent for each lea above 5. Before this was acted on Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) offered a comprehensive amendment for a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all articles on the free list, with certain stated exceptions. He contended that all imports should bear duty, if any of them, excepting a few absolute requisites of life. His examination of the free list had shown him unjustifiable bounties to favored interests hidden away in that list.

Every article on the free list operated to the benefit of the manufacture using it, at the expense of the producer of the raw material. All of the enormous advantages of the free list went to the manufacturer, who, to this extent, enjoyed free trade.

Mr. Chandler remarked that Mr. Morgan had now joined Mr. Bacon, going even to the point of taking not only cotton, but all articles from the free list.

Mr. Morgan turned his attention to a legislative body that "used to sit at the National Capitol about 200 feet from us." The members of this body were men of leisure, meeting only twice a week, in accordance with a rule, in defiance of the Constitution. Mr. Morgan called attention to the fact that the pending bill failed to repeal the income tax. It was a remarkable omission, he declared. The Supreme Court had set aside the law, and yet it was left on the statute books, so that, in time, with a change of the court, the unrepealed law could be sustained. Mr. Morgan withdrew his amendment as to the free list with a view to offering it when that point was reached.

Without completing Paragraph 327, the bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

AS TO PERSONAL BAGGAGE.

Treasury Department to Furnish the Senate Finance Committee Information on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—At the request of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade the Treasury Department has made an investigation at New York as to the value of personal effects which returning passengers have brought to this country when returning from abroad.

The inquiry was set on foot with a view of restoring the House provision in the Tariff bill limiting to $100 the amount of personal effects and clothing which a returning passenger might bring in free of duty. The report of the special agent will be presented to the Finance Committee. The officers of the board say they are confident the House provision will be restored. The report of the special agent shows that information was obtained by interviews with returning passengers from which estimates were made.

Twenty-five passengers were interviewed on six different days from six steamers, showing that the additions to the personal effects while abroad for the whole number was $24,490, with an average of $489.80 to each passenger. The amounts for each passenger ranged from $40 to $3,500. All this baggage, the report says, had free entry.

The estimate of the Surveyor's Department was that the personal effects purchased abroad would average $400 for each passenger, which is brought in free under existing law. The estimate is made that 100,000 passengers arrive annually, and the value of the goods they bring in free is placed at $40,000,000.

It is stated that Parisian shopkeepers encourage persons to buy large amounts of goods. The case is cited of a Paris shopkeeper who explained to an American woman that in bringing three dozen pairs of gloves she would have to break the third dozen to comply with the United States Customs regulations.

It is shown that the amount collected from passengers was the greatest in 1891, under the McKinley law, when 9,854 passengers paid $204,987, and the lowest in 1896, under the Wilson law, when 5,810 passengers paid $96,912.

The special agent says the exemption of $100 would require a critical examination of the trunks of passengers, which would violate the present regulations of the department. He suggests that the best method would be to require all passengers returning from abroad to pay duties on articles purchased by them as if they had been ordered and imported.

ANTI-TRUST AMENDMENT.

Scheme of Senator Nelson to Protect Consumers and Vendors of Sugar.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator Nelson of Minnesota has prepared an anti-trust amendment, which he will offer to the Tariff bill, and which, he thinks, will meet the objections that have been made to other amendments of a similar character. It follows:

"Every person, firm, or corporation who shall monopolize or engross, or attempt to monopolize or engross, or who shall combine or conspire with any other person, firm, or corporation to monopolize or engross, the trade or commerce in raw or refined sugar of any kind among the several States or with nations for the purpose of unduly enhancing the price of such sugar shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $10,000, or by imprisonment at hard labor not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

"And in case of a corporation found guilty of said offense, the jury shall also ascertain and find what officers of the corporation caused or directed the corporation to commit such offense, and such officers, on being found guilty of causing or directing the corporation to commit the offense of which it is found guilty, shall be liable to the punishment aforesaid.

"It shall be a sufficient pleading in the indictment to describe the offense in the language of this law, and the fact that a manufacturer or refiner of sugar refuses to sell his sugar to the public, in interstate or foreign trade, otherwise than through special factors or agents, shall be deemed prima facie evidence of monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the trade in sugar among the several States or with foreign nations.

"The several circuit courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this law, and it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

"Such proceedings may be by way of petition, setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case, and, pending such petition and before a final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises."

HIGHER RATES ON WOOL.

Senators Representing Sheep-Growing States Hold a Meeting and Make a Schedule.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The advocates in the Senate of an increase in the duty on wool held a meeting to-day, and decided upon the following as the rates which they will ask the committee to fix on wool:

First Class—In grease, unskirted, 10 cents per pound; in grease, skirted, 12 cents per pound; unwashed, double these rates; if scoured, treble.

Second Class—In grease, unskirted, 11 cents per pound; in grease, skirted, 13 cents; if washed, double; if scoured, treble.

Third Class—Worth not exceeding 6 cents per pound, 3 cents duty; worth over 6 cents or not exceeding 10 cents, 5 cents per pound; worth over 10 cents per pound, 8 cents duty; if scoured, treble.

These rates are much higher than those originally fixed by the Senate Committee, and the wool men regard them as more advantageous than those of the House bill or those of the McKinley law.

There were present at the meeting a dozen or fifteen Senators, representing States in which wool is an industry of special importance.

The near approach of the wool schedule in the Senate's consideration of the Tariff bill has caused the subject of the wool duties to receive unusual attention to-day. There was at one time a prospect of a Republican caucus to-night on the subject, but it was decided instead to present the claims of the wool men to the Finance Committee, with the hope that it would concede the increases asked. The concession has not made a caucus probable.

DUTY ON WRAPPER TOBACCO.

Finance Committee Will Recommend that it be $1.75 a Pound.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The controversy over the rate of duty on wrapper tobacco, which has been in progress ever since the tariff bill was taken up in the Senate, was settled to-day so far as the Republican members of the Finance Committee could settle it by agreeing upon the rate of $1.75 per pound.

This is a compromise rate. The growers of wrapper leaf wanted a rate of $2, while the manufacturers asked that the rate should not exceed $1.50.

The committee held many meetings to consider the question, as both sides were very persistent in pressing their claims.

Two Financial Bills from Teller.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Senator Teller introduced a bill to-day providing that all bank notes shall be redeemed in coin, and another that all National Banking Associations shall keep their reserves in their own vaults.

MYRON H. McCORD ACCUSED.

Nominee for Governor of Arizona Charged with Offering a Bribe.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate Committee on Territories to-day resumed consideration of the charges against Myron H. McCord, who has been nominated for Governor of Arizona. The nomination, after being favorably reported, was recommitted on Monday on account of new charges.

These charges are contained in an affidavit made by a Mr. Gardner, who was Indian Inspector in 1891, who states that McCord offered him $2,000 to influence the location of an Indian school in Wisconsin. The committee read this affidavit to-day, and also an affidavit in reply from Mr. McCord, characterizing Mr. Gardner's statement as untrue. The committee concluded to send for Mr. Gardner before deciding the case.

NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE.

Collector of Customs at Saco, Me., and a Marshal for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Customs, District of Saco, Maine—FREELAND H. OAKS of Maine.

United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia—WALTER H. JOHNSON of Georgia.

Proposed Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In the Senate to-day bills were passed for public buildings at Cleveland, Ohio, to cost $2,500,000, and at McKeesport, Penn., to cost $200,000.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—James E. Christie and A. Sherman have made applications for appointment as Assistant Appraisers of Merchandise at New York.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Beards Hollow, J. H. Lockwood; Blodgett Mills, F. P. Leech; Hastings, M. C. Benson; Macedon, C. H. Parker; Macomb, F. G. Sterling; Medusa, W. R. Merritt; Preston Hollow, L. C. Paddock; Stedman, William Baker; West Constable, A. A. Rhoades.

New Jersey—Sergeantsville, W. L. Dobbins; Vernon, C. S. Simonson; Waretown, H. W. Letts.

THE NEW BRIDGE FRANCHISE.

Secretary Alger Grants a Hearing to President J. S. Clarkson.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Alger has consented to grant a hearing to J. S. Clarkson, the President of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, next Wednesday, upon the application of the company for permission to change its plans for the bridge, which indirectly affects the entire bridge franchise.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts Showing a General Decrease Compared with Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts during May were $10,816,892, a net decrease, as compared with May, 1896, of $647,598. The collections from spirits amounted to $5,108,403, a decrease of $517,182.

Tobacco	$2,735,302	Inc.	$235,197
Fermented liquors	2,883,618	Dec.	371,551
Oleomargarine	64,302	Inc.	10,803
Filled cheese	2,153		
Miscellaneous	23,111	Dec.	7,019

For the eleven months ended May 31, 1897, the total receipts were $133,176,200; increase, $51,389.

The increases and decreases during the last eleven months, as compared with the same period last year, were as follows:

Spirits, increase	$2,072,421
Tobacco, decrease	519,421
Fermented liquors, decrease	1,281,152
Oleomargarine, decrease	169,834
Miscellaneous, decrease	67,586

When Tired Out

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. M. H. HENRY, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me. As a beverage it possesses charms beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine."

TRADE WITH CUBA SHRINKS

Indications that Our Business with the Island This Year Will Not Reach $20,000,000.

IT WAS $102,864,204 IN 1893

Effect of the Rebellion Strikingly Exhibited in Statistics of Commercial Intercourse with the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A significant report on this country's trade with Cuba from 1887 to 1897, prepared by Chief Hitchcock of the foreign markets section of the Agricultural Department, has been promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The statistics show clearly the effect of present hostilities in Cuba upon the commercial intercourse of the United States with that island.

During the last fiscal year, 1896, the total value of our Cuban trade amounted to only $47,548,610, as compared with $102,864,204 in 1893, the year preceding the breaking out of the war. This was a falling off of more than 50 per cent. in three years.

Returns already available for the current fiscal year indicate a still further decline, the records for the nine months ending March 31, 1897, placing the total value of the trade for that period as low as $14,926,817.

At this rate the figures for the fiscal year 1897 will hardly reach $20,000,000, or less than one-fifth the value recorded for 1893.

During the early years of the present decade our Cuban trade received a material impetus, the years 1887 to 1893 inclusive showing uninterrupted gains, and but for the opening of the war a still greater expansion, it is believed, would have followed. As it is, however, commercial interchange between the United States and Cuba has been very largely abridged.

In the course of his report Mr. Hitchcock says:

"Our imports from Cuba have generally been much in excess of our exports to that island, the balance of trade being decidedly against the United States. During the ten years—1887 to 1896—the value of the merchandise imported averaged $59,168,656 per annum, and that of the merchandise exported only $14,017,572 per annum. In 1896 the imports fell to $40,017,730, and the exports to $7,530,880. The remarkable decline in our trade with Cuba from July 1, 1896, to March 31, 1897, occurred chiefly in the case of the imports, the total value of the merchandise imported during the nine months amounting to only $8,841,831, or little more than the value of the exports for the same period, the latter being returned at $6,084,986.

"Of the merchandise imported into the United States from Cuba fully 90 per cent. is agricultural. Sugar, the most important of the products imported from Cuba, amounted in value to more than 75 per cent. of the entire imports for the decade. The heaviest shipments on record were in 1894, reaching in that year as high as 2,127,502,319 pounds; value, $63,147,745. Importations of sugar were much smaller in the two succeeding years, amounting in 1896 to only 1,093,171,312 pounds; value, $24,102,835.

"Returns for the nine months ending March 31 of the present year exhibit a still greater falling off, the total importation being only 205,579,795 pounds; value, $4,251,654.

"Molasses imports from Cuba, which, in 1894 amounted to 15,893,579 gallons, valued at $1,148,412, were reduced in 1896 to 1,710,161 gallons; value, $128,474. The largest importation of leaf tobacco, the next important commodity, prior to the fiscal year 1896, was in 1893, reaching 21,694,891 pounds; value, $8,940,058. In 1896, however, these figures were considerably exceeded, the quantity then imported being 26,771,317 pounds; value, $10,613,468.

"These uninterrupted shipments are probably accounted for by the fact that the western end of the island, where the chief tobacco growing districts are situated, has only recently been invaded by the opposing forces. Since the invasion of this region, however, there has been a great decline in our importations of Cuban tobacco, the records for the nine months ended March 31, 1897, placing the total amount received during that period at only 3,413,929 pounds; value, $1,681,298. According to the returns for the corresponding months of the fiscal year 1896, the importations during that period amounted to 21,085,251 pounds; value, $8,058,647."

The report contains numerous tables, showing in detail the extent to which the importations of all kinds have declined steadily since the outbreak of the rebellion. The most important manufactured product imported, cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, comprised in value more than half of the non-agricultural imports for the decade. The returns for them last year were $2,078,275, against $3,967,955 in 1890.

As to exports from this country to Cuba, the relative importance of the agricultural articles has increased during the last few years. The shipment of lard to Cuba during the ten years aggregated $25,000,000 in value, forming nearly one-half of the total agricultural exports. For the last fiscal year there was an extraordinary fall in this class of exports, the value of the export in that period being only $1,551,185. Bacon and hams attained their highest figure in 1893, and since then they have declined steadily.

Exports of breadstuffs steadily decreased in the last three years, last year's total shipments being only $774,792, or a little more than a fifth of the value returned for 1893. Wheat flour and Indian corn suffered a marked decline, as did other articles of food. Milk is one of the few commodities the exportation of which increased last year, but the falling off in butter and cheese was so great that the total value of the three dairy products exported declined from $28,098 in 1893 to $81,440 in 1896. Exports of iron and steel, manufactures of wood, and coal and mineral oil also have declined materially in the last few years.

WOODFORD TO MEET CALHOUN.

To Confer in Regard to Cuba Before the Former Departs for Spain.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Mr. Calhoun has been in frequent consultation during the past two days with the President and Assistant Secretary Day, in the endeavor to discharge himself of so much of his mission as will enable him to return to Illinois tomorrow to attend to some pressing law business. He will return to Washington, however, next Wednesday, to resume his labors. The special Commissioner already has reduced to the shape of a written report some of the results of his observations, but his work is far from complete.

It is probable that the findings of Mr. Calhoun in the end will be intrusted to Mr. Woodford, to take with him to Madrid and support such representations as he may be charged to make to the Spanish Government. It is also likely that upon Mr. Calhoun's return to Washington next week, a full conference will be held between him and Mr. Woodford, who is expected to come over from New York for the purpose.

NEW SADDLE HORSE FOR WEYLER.

Animal Bought in Kansas City and Shipped Via New Orleans.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18.—Weyler, the Spanish Captain General, will soon be astride a saddle horse which was bought in Kansas City and raised somewhere in Missouri. The animal has been shipped via New Orleans to Weyler by a local firm, which has sent nearly 500 mules to Cuba during the past sixty days for the Spanish army.

Recently an order came from Weyler for a first-class saddle horse, and a handsome bay was selected. It is stated that the price paid was $300.

CAPT. HART SURRENDERED.

Bondsman of the Laurada's Captain Asks to be Relieved.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 18.—Capt. John D. Hart, convicted of filibustering in connection with the steamer Laurada, who was admitted to bail pending an appeal for a new trial, was surrendered to-day by Robert J. Barr, one of his bondsmen.

The petition in which Barr asked to be relieved as surety was heard before Judges Butler and Dallas in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and was granted. Hart was remanded in custody of the United States Marshal pending the acceptance of new bail.

Suit Against the Laurada Off.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 18.—The suit of Blackburn & Co. of New York against the steamer Laurada, libeled on a claim for supplies, amounting to $381.65, was dismissed in the United States Court here today.

Kind Words for Hannis Taylor.

MADRID, June 18.—The official Epoca, referring to the retirement of Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, says:

"Mr. Taylor has largely contributed to maintain the good relations (between the United States and Spain,) and he will leave the best impression here."

SHRIVER AND EDWARDS FREE.

Correspondents Acquitted of Contempt in Refusing to Answer in the Senate's Sugar Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—John S. Shriver, the correspondent of The New York Mail and Express, to-day was declared not guilty of contempt in refusing to answer questions of the Senate committee in relation to the Sugar Trust investigation. E. J. Edwards, the New York correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, was put on trial this afternoon, and a verdict of acquittal was entered by direction of Judge Bradley.

Mr. Shriver was the fourth of the alleged recalcitrant witnesses, Messrs. Havemeyer, Searles, President and Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, both having been discharged, while Broker Elverton Chapman was convicted and served one month in jail.

Judge Bradley based his decision in the case on two points; first, that the witness had not been legally summoned, and, second, that the question asked him was not pertinent. The contention of the defense that communications to newspaper men are privileged as a class, the same as are communications to priests, lawyers, and physicians, the court refused to sustain, but as the court did, on the other hand, hold that to ask the witness the name of his informant was not a pertinent question, the counsel for the defense now hold that a precedent is established which virtually brings newspaper witnesses within the privileged class.

In the case of Edwards, Judge Bradley said that the question arose whether a telegram such as had been sent to Mr. Edwards was a legal summons, even if received, and added that there was no evidence to this effect before the court. A copy of the telegraphic form which had been offered in evidence read: "You are requested to appear before the committee, &c." "Do you accept this as a legal summons? Answer." This, the court held, showed that even the Senate committee did not consider it the equivalent of a legal summons. The court would not so hold it, and the jury was instructed to render a verdict of acquittal, which was done. District Attorney Davis gave notice before the court adjourned that he would call up the cases of Macartney and Seymour, the Washington stock brokers, on Monday next.

GIFT OF G. B. GLOVER.

Smithsonian Institution Receives a Collection of Asiatic Coins.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Smithsonian Institution has received, by bequest from G. B. Glover of New York, formerly of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, a collection of Chinese and other East Asiatic coins, consisting of 2,025 pieces, and representing the coinage of China from 770 B. C. down to the present day. This collection is probably the most complete in existence, surpassing those at London and Paris.

Changes in the Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Major H. B. Lowery, Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, has applied to be retired. His retirement will promote Capt. R. S. Collum, now stationed at Philadelphia, to be Major, and bring him to headquarters here, and will send Capt. F. L. Denny, now at headquarters, to Philadelphia.

POWDER WORKS BLOW UP.

Three Men Killed by an Explosion in a Corning Mill of the Hazard Powder Company.

HAZARDVILLE, Conn., June 18.—The "barn" cracker, a small building attached to the plant of the Hazard Powder Company, was blown to pieces this afternoon by the explosion of a quantity of powder. In the building at the time were three men, all of whom were instantly killed, and near by stood a horse, owned by one of the victims, and he, too, was torn to pieces.

The dead are: Richard May, workman, married; Barber S. Stratton, head mechanic, unmarried; M. W. Pierce, overseer of the mills, married.

The building formed a part of a plant of 100 small buildings, in which the preparation of powder was carried on. Because of its location near several barns, it was known as the "barn" cracker. The building was used as a corning mill, where the powder was converted into granular form. Only one man was employed in the building at any time, and Richard May was the one who has been on duty there for some time. The 100 workmen employed about the plant had just returned from their noon hour meal, and May, as usual, entered his mill. Five minutes later he came out and reported to Overseer Pierce that something was wrong with the mill, and May, accompanied by Pierce and the head machinist, B. S. Stratton, returned to the building to remedy what was wrong. They were not seen alive again. At 1:15 the whole village was shaken by a terrific report, and the workmen, rushing out, saw the air filled with débris.

Just how the explosion had occurred will probably never be known. It is supposed, of course, that in their efforts to repair some injury to the corning mill, some powder had been set off.

This is the second explosion which has occurred at this plant within a year. Early on the morning of Sept. 19 last, during an unusually heavy thunderstorm, one of the crackers was struck by lightning, and a vast quantity of powder was exploded. The employes had not come to work at that hour, however, and there were no fatalities.

Several hours after the explosion the officials of the Hazard Powder Company authorized the following statement of the explosion:

"At 1:20 this afternoon a corning mill was blown to pieces, and three men were killed. The money damage amounts to about $5,000. The men were in the wheelroom, and their bodies were thrown distances varying from 25 to 100 feet, but the remains were only slightly mutilated. M. W. Pierce leaves a wife and two children; Richard May, a wife and two children. B. S. Stratton was unmarried. The mill was not in operation at the time of the explosion. This building had been used as a corning mill for thirty years."

WINNIPEG SCHOOL QUESTION.

Canadian Minister Leaves Ottawa to Effect a Settlement.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 18.—Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, left for Winnipeg this afternoon. It is understood that he goes in connection with the school question. When Merry Del Val, the Papal delegate, was in Winnipeg, he pressed on the Catholic clergy the desirability of accepting the school settlement. They have agreed to do so, provided they can get one further concession. It is to see if this can be done that Mr. Sifton has gone West to see the Provincial Government. If possible the concession will be made, so that the schools may be satisfactory to all parties. Just what point the Catholics want cannot be learned. But it is said that it does not in any way make any departure from the public school system. Premier Greenway has always said that he would be willing to do anything that he could to assist the Catholics, providing they accepted the common schools.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

If the valuable properties of

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

were universally known, no family would be without it. It is the best known preventative of and cure for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Imperfect Digestion, Disordered Stomach, Vomiting, Loss of Appetite, Eruptions on Face, Prickly Heat, and all bad effects arising from excesses in eating or drinking.

50c. and $1. Sold by Druggists for 50 years.

SPORT FOR THE GOLFERS

Many Interesting Games Will Be Played on the Links To-day About New York.

EDWIN GOULD CUP CONTEST

The Programme at Both Ardsley and Baltusrol—Monthly Handicap at the Staten Island Cricket Club's Links—A Jubilee Cup.

Many interesting golf contests will be played on many links to-day, and the players in nearly all the clubs around New York will be out in force. Ardsley and Baltusrol will command particular interest. At the former club the Edwin Gould Cup tournament will be played off by the six winners of the six monthly contests last year. W. H. Sands has been practicing carefully at Ardsley this week, but as the event is handicap, and he the only scratch man, he will have to play his level best to capture the trophy. Besides this, there will be a good team match between the Ardsley and Rockaway Hunt Club golfers.

One of the best team matches of the season will be played at the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., between that club and the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island. One of the strong Baltusrol men will be Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the new intercollegiate champion from Princeton University.

At the Staten Island Cricket Club there will be a member's monthly handicap, having from thirty to forty players. A team match will be played in Brooklyn on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club's links.

One of the young women who played in the recent women's tournament at Ardsley, and whose golf showed more than ordinary excellence, was Miss Barron. It is true she stood near the foot of the list, but, as she had played golf only half a dozen times, what would otherwise seem poor becomes very good, indeed. She is a tennis player of considerable ability, and her familiarity with that game has aided her in becoming quickly acquainted with golf. From a score of 107 the first day, she came down to 79 and 78 the two succeeding days. With more practice, she will prove a formidable opponent, for she handles the clubs with accuracy and good judgment.

The Queen's Jubilee has had its effect upon golf, and the Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn., has been the first to notice it. A cup, to be known as the Jubilee Cup, has been presented by Vivian Bond, and is to be played for annually until won three times by the same player. The first competition will be next Tuesday, eighteen holes, medal play.

The women golfers of the Knollwood Country Club, Westchester County, will play the last but one of their series of putting matches this afternoon. Mrs. Paul J. Thebaud won the game last Saturday. She will play to-day, and others will be Miss Roberts, Miss Bessie Enos, Miss Natalie Enos, Miss Gould, Mrs. Marion Story, Miss Adele Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mrs. N. C. Rutter, and Mrs. G. D. F. Leith.

The Baltusrol Golf Club has recently received a new decorative golfing ornament for its parlor. This is the magnificent brass gong, with its skull and crossbones decorations, which was won by John Shaw as the booby prize at the recent Stock Exchange golf tournament. Nothing daunted by being the poorest player of the thirty-five who finished, Mr. Shaw bravely carried the novel trophy to his own club, and offered it as a perpetual reminder of his golfing prowess. He is said now to be practicing like a veteran Scotch golfer, to win another prize, but at the end of the list farthest away from the booby.

John Dunn, the agreeable professional at the Ardsley Club, is working hard on the new nine holes, and expects to have them ready for use early in July. Over thirty men are now at work putting on the finishing touches. The new score cards, just got out by the Green Committee for the entire eighteen-hole course, are one of the neatest and most convenient score cards in use by any club.

BEDOUIN BEATS VIGILANT.

Won a Drifting Match on Elapsed Time and Takes a Cup—The Wasp Wins.

It was after midnight Thursday when the yachts of the New York Yacht Club reached the finishing line. The Colonia led the fleet, and then, to the surprise of every one, Bedouin came next. She had drifted up on the Vigilant, and had passed her, beating the Cup defender on elapsed time, and so J Murray Mitchell wins a cup. The Wasp won the race for sloops of the cruising class and the Syce was second. The table is as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Colonia, C. A. Postley	93.13	11:14:26	11:14:26
Emerald, J. R. Maxwell	91.07	Did not finish.	
SLOOPS—CLASS G.			
Vigilant, Percy Chubb	93.00	12:59:43	12:59:43
Bedouin, J. M. Mitchell	72.55	11:33:00	11:00:10
SLOOPS—CRUISING TRIM.			
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	55.08	12:59:43	12:59:43
Wasp, H. F. Lippitt	54.97	11:00:11	11:00:04
Syce, F. M. Hoyt	50.86	11:48:30	11:43:24
Choctaw, J. M. Strong	46.13	Not timed.	
Norota, D. B. Burnham	41.89	Not timed.	

Larchmont Yacht Club Regatta.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed to-day, the start being made at 10:30 o'clock. The entries are as follows:

Schooners—Class B, Colonia, Emerald; Class D, Amorita.

Sloops—Class J, Wasp; Class K, Syce, Vencedor, Uvria, Gossoon; Class L, Norota, Eidolon, Wahneta; Class M, Acushla, Surprise, Vorant II., Cymbra, Akista, Mignon; Class M, (yawls) Pawnee, Audax, Sakana, Fidelio; Class N, (special) Musme, Vaquero III., Hera, Wawa; Class P, Agawam, Vaquero II., Nameless, Quantuck; Class Q, Aranca, Shark, Asthore, Montauk, Skate, Keneu.

Catboats—Class S, Volsung, Qui Vive, Dorothy; Class T, Edwina, Ondawa, Win or Lose, Ethel; Class V, Minnetonka.

Newport Yachting News.

NEWPORT, June 18.—Yachts arriving today include steamers Formosa, owned by W. H. Fabyan, and Parthena, owned by A. Hart McKee; schooners America, owned by J. Barry King, and Kwasind of the Eastern Yacht Club. The Elsemarie sailed eastward. Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop yacht Navahoe arrived from City Island, where her centreboard was shipped and she was fitted out generally. Sloop yacht Lotowana of the New York Yacht Club sailed eastward.

PEARL BRYAN'S MURDER.

Witness Jackson Found Guilty of Perjury in Springfield, Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 18.—George H. Jackson, who became famous in the Pearl Bryan murder trial by testifying that he drove the carriage in which Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling conveyed their victim to the Kentucky Highlands, where her body was found, to-day was found guilty of perjury in a case where he had given testimony in a criminal trial in Springfield. Sentence has not been pronounced.

Printers Complain of Commissioners.

The New York delegates to the State Convention of Printing Trades, recently held in Albany, returned yesterday. They complained that the Prison Commissioners did not treat the printers fairly. The Commissioners, they said, in spite of their promise not to introduce printing plants in State prisons, were doing printing in Sing Sing Prison. The convention decided, the delegates said, to call on every candidate for the Assembly next Fall and ask him if he will vote against having printing done in States prisons.

Ruhele, Despondent, Kills Himself.

Louis Ruhele, forty-four years old, of 647 East Twelfth Street, poisoned himself yesterday in Central Park. A mounted policeman saw him staggering on the West Drive, near Eighty-third Street, and had him taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died. He was out of work and despondent.

Sudden Death of Miss Chesebro.

Miss Adice Chesebro, aged forty, who with another artist, Miss Rachel McCauley, lived at 325 West Fifty-sixth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at the residence of Miss Lavina Lord, at 249 West Forty-eighth Street. Rheumatism of the heart is said to have been the cause of death.

Prize Cups and Trophies.

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, have constantly in stock, ready for immediate delivery, practically an unlimited variety of Loving Cups, Punch Bowls, Pitchers, Tankards, and Mugs, suitable as prizes for all Summer sports. Designs and estimates furnished for special pieces at short notice.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
Silversmiths,
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

FOURTH DAY AT ASCOT.

Richard Croker's Americus Second for the Queen's Stand Plate.

LONDON, June 18.—At the fourth day's racing of the Ascot Heath Meeting to-day Mr. Leonard Brassey's bay colt Bay Ronald, four years old, won the Hardwick Stakes.

This race is of 2,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, play or pay, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 10 per cent. and the third horse to receive 5 per cent. on the whole stakes.

The Workingham Stakes were won by Mr. Martin D. Rucker's bay horse El Diablo.

This race is a handicap of 15 sovereigns each, 5 sovereigns forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes.

Richard Croker's bay horse Americus ran second in the race for the Queen's Stand Plate, Prince Soltycoff's bay horse Woolsthorpe being first.

This race is of 800 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the race and the third horse to receive 50 sovereigns out of the race, for two-year-olds and upward.

Seven horses ran, including the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin, over the two-year-old course, one mile and 136 yards.

The Alexandra Plate was won by Mr. W. Low's bay colt St. Bris.

This race is of 1,500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 sovereigns forfeit, for four-year-olds and upward, the second horse to receive 400 sovereigns out of the stakes and the third horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes.

AT THE LATONIA TRACK.

Kris Kringle, a "Fifty-to-One" Horse, Wins a Race.

LATONIA, Ky., June 18.—Favorites were beaten to-day in four out of six events. The surprise of the day was Kris Kringle's "win" in the fifth race at 50 to 1. Weather fine, track good, attendance 2,000. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Oscuro, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 5, won; Belzara, 103, (J. Hill,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Tonto, 100, (Morrison,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44¼. Bleakmore, Brossart, Ollean, Dominica, Lady Keith, Fessy F., Dulcena, and George Patterson also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Frogmore, 103 pounds, (J. Hill,) 6 to 1, won; Stars and Stripes, 98, (R. Isom,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Georgie C., 108, (Gleason,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:04. Virgie Cook, Aces Up, Onwentsia, Lottie Love, and Hifalutin also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Egbart, 114 pounds, (R. Williams,) 1 to 2, won; J. P. B., 111, (R. Isom,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Frontman, 114, (Overton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. White Oak, Ida M., Raymond, Voglesong, La Gascogne, Prudent, and Dr. Kellogg also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. Remp, 97 pounds, (Hirsch,) 5 to 1, won; Governor Boles, 99, (T. Burns,) 20 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Letcher, 102, (J. Hill,) even, third. Time—1:47. Joe Clark, Fred Barr, and Discipline also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Kris Kringle, 100 pounds, (Morrison,) 50 to 1, won; Tempo, 100, (Conley,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Bucksaw, 103, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Linstock, Chauncey Fisher, Funess, Monque, Bambrook, Freshman, Practical Farmer, and Tittle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Seaport, 105 pounds, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, won; Jack Donohue, 110, (R. Williams,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Stanhope, 110, (Morrison,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10¼. Goodrich, Cyril, Sacket, Provolo, St. Raymond, and Leicester also ran.

Entries for Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tantris	110	The Dipper	104
Benares	110	Laurel Leaf	104
Isabey	110	General Maceo	104
Blue Beard	110	Glorian	104
Prince Lee	104	Cavatina	101
Mr. Hunt	104	Lydian	101
Genaro	104		

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. One mile.

Agitator	129	Alarum	113
Brandywine	128	Knight of the Garter	111
The Swain	126	Illusion	110
Connoisseur	123	All Over	106
Sir Play	116	Lambent	108
Cassette	114	Dame Quickly	107
Domitor	114	Rifle	105
Imperator	114	Dr. Jim	104
Albert S.	113		

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes, of $10,000, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Previous	123	Kitefoot	115
Great Bend	118	Mr. Balter	111
Handball	118	Varus	111
Handpress	118	Bowling Brook	111

FOURTH RACE.—The Boulevard Handicap, of $2,500, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth.

Octagon	126	Don de Oro	121
The Friar	126	Casseopia	115
Voter	124	Arabian	109
Buddha	122	Imperator	105

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; selling. Six furlongs.

Kinvarra	108	Sir Frederick H.	100
Falernian	108	Charentus	100
Tobias	108	Ponnetta	100
Amen	104	X-Ray	98
St. Nicholas II.	103	Eastertide	98
Sir Moltke	101	Klepper	95
Simonian	100	Mahoney	93

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Gotham	118	Euphemia L.	94
Ben Eder	118	Domitor	91
Brisk	108	Trayant	86
Ben Brown	101	Templestowe	88

NO HYPNOTIC BURIAL.

Prof. Heliobas's Experiment Prevented in Mexico, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 18.—Deputy Sheriff Sweatland of Mexico, this county, prevented Prof. Heliobas (Charles H. Donovan) of Oswego from burying the seventeen-year-old son of Francis O'Neill of Oswego in Mexico last night. Heliobas has been giving exhibitions in hypnotism throughout Oswego and adjoining counties, and among his troupe is young O'Neill, whose parents, while satisfied to have him displayed in store windows in hypnotic slumbers, object to his being buried.

The Northern Professors in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 18.—Several days ago the Texas Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the charge that Northern professors were engaged at the State University and were teaching the pupils to look with contempt on Southern traditions. The committee to-day made their report after a careful examination, stating that they had found the report to be wholly untrue.

OUR new mantel show rooms will repay a visit. We invite all intending builders to call.

BRADLEY & CURRIER CO.
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York

Wanamaker's

SUSTAINED INTEREST

The end of the third week of June finds this Store bright as on the first of June, with current bargains. Our store policy knows no dull season, and keeps the attraction strong every day.

DRESS GOODS A revolution in prices of Summer Dress Stuffs. Scores of them here at half prices and less. The entire range of fabrics is represented.

Paris Novelties Black Goods
Woolens Cottons Linens

Two new printed Cotton Fabrics added to-day:

12 1-2c printed striped Organdy, 7c.
12 1-2c printed Dimity, 8c.

Fifteen styles of the Organdy and thirty styles of the Dimity. Sheer cloths and beautifully printed. Prices about pay for the cloth, nothing left for printing or profit.

Fourth avenue.

DRESS SKIRTS Tailor-made Skirts of wash materials so cheap that you'll have to see them to appreciate their real worth. Don't pass snap judgment on them.

Of white duck, $1.
Of linen, $1.25.
Of white pique, $1.50 and $3.

Made by men tailors, generous width, tip-top style.

Two other styles that attract powerfully.

Of Cotton Grenadine, $3.50.
Of Serge and Mohair, $5.

Light-weight, and hang perfectly.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S SHOES A newcomer to the regular lines of honest-made and fairly priced Shoes that make this Shoe store unique.

PRICE $2.60.

Splendid quality chrome tanned kidskin, Goodyear welted soles of oak tanned leather, top notch of shoemaking and style. Four toe shapes. They make a good stout rung in this Store's ladder of fame.

Second floor, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S GLOVES Eight button-length Mousquetaire Suede Gloves at FIFTY CENTS. All the newest shades. They're the regular $1 and $1.50 sort. Bargains so rare that it reads like fiction. Unprecedented and unapproached.

Broadway.

WOMEN'S SAILOR HATS Ready-to-wear Hats of split straw, double brims, newest shape, $1.50. White, black, navy blue and brown. Extreme cheapness.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth st.

RIBBONS Fancy Ribbons 25c, and you can count the styles by hundreds.

Scores of miles of beautiful Ribbons, embracing every width, newest shades and novelties galore. The assortment and cheapness are not matched in New York.

Broadway, Tenth Street.

VALENCIENNES LACES Immense assortment of these dainty Summer dress trimmings. Prices are lower than the market. 22c to $5.70 a dozen yards, and the newest and best patterns to choose from.

And this is the merest hint at this Lace stock. It's full of interesting spots.

Broadway.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS A DOLLAR, and you save fifty cents on every one you buy. Plaited bosoms, attached cuffs, and band for white collar. Designs and colorings will please tasteful men.

Broadway and Ninth street.

BICYCLES "Proof of the pudding is in the eating." False statements concerning Bicycles don't make them run easier or last longer. Use is the proper test.

1898 CONTINENTAL, $50.
1897 CONTINENTAL, $45.
1897 CONTINENT, $33.
CONTINENTAL TANDEM, $90.
WISSAHICKON TANDEM, $75,

We've sold over thirteen thousand of them. New York knows them under maker's trademark, at double prices. Introduced to Gotham under our trade-marks a few months ago, and they've captured the town. No mystery. Just up-to-date, standard Bicycles sold in the usual Wanamaker way—a small percentage added to cost of production to pay for the storekeeping.

Bicycle belongings sold in the same way.

Veeder Cyclometers, 10,000 miles, 95c.
Standard Cyclometers, 1,000 miles, 75c.
American Clock Co. Cyclometers, 10,000 miles and repeat, 35c.
Unique Lamps, 95c.
Banner Lamps, $1.75.
Searchlight Lamps, $2.85.

Basement.

MEN'S SUITS Fifteen dollars, and you may pick from a lot of Suits that were $18, $20 and $23.50. Cheviots and worsteds, and the acme of ready-to-wear Clothing.

And Serge Suits! Well, we'll leave comparisons to you. A Suit of all-wool serge, fast colors, up-to-date; *sewed*—not basted together, at $10. From this up to $22.50 for a genuine Clay serge Suit, the peer of any in all Gotham.

100 linen crash Suits to go at $4, and wonderfully cheap at that.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S NECKWEAR At 2 for 25c, fine Madras StringTies in plaids and stripes—most of them were 25c each. Nobby.

At 25c each, white China silk Ascots, Puffs and Four-in-hands. Also black silk Four-in-hands.

And these are but three of the dozens of interesting items concerning this stock.

MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS We've set a scorching pace in selling these. Choosing from this assortment is like buying the materials and having them tailored free.

$3.75; reduced from $5.
$5; regularly $7.50.
$7.50; regularly $10.
$10; reduced from $12 to $16.50.

All-wool materials and carefully tailored. No slip-shod sewing

Broadway and Ninth street.

DRESS SUIT CASES A bit of good luck for you, and just in time for the Saturday jaunt. 24 in. Suit Cases, of bridle leather, in good shade of olive—leather outside, leather lined; sewed cases, with heavy riveted corners. They were made to be $6.50. We've half a hundred only, to sell at $5.

CANDY Call them what you please—French cherries, cream and chocolate, and what a delicious combination. 20c a pound; regularly 30c here, and 50c elsewhere.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CREWS GO OVER THE COURSE.

Oarsmen Impeded by the Wash of Steamers—Cornell Still Favorite in the Betting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—Coach Courtney was angered and prevented from giving the 'Varsity and freshmen Cornell crews the trial race of two miles he intended. Swells from passing steamers and several newspaper boats that hovered about impeded him.

He started the crews on a race down stream, the tide being at full ebb. They rowed a rattling pace of thirty-three to thirty-five a minute, the freshmen starting with a lead of three open lenghts, but both boats ended even. Courtney was so mad with the boats which had been bothering him that he did not take out his own watch, but Manager White of Cornell, who was in the launch, timed the two miles at 9:24. Courtney said that this time was simply ridiculous and impossible. "I am thoroughly disgusted," he said. "I don't believe we will have still water until the day of the race. Yale is doing a wise thing in training at New London; indeed, she will do well not to come here until the day of the race. But I shall have my men row in smooth water if I have to wait until the middle of the night to send them out."

Speaking of his crews, the coach said: "Everything now depends upon the men themselves. I have done everything I can for them, and can only keep them in condition until the race. To be sure, I can see faults in both boats, but no power can correct them except the men themselves."

The Harvard 'Varsity, which everybody believes is trained to the satisfaction of Coach Lehmann, took only a short row this evening, doing ten or twelve short stretches of not over two minutes each. A friend of Harvard predicts that Lehmann will not send his men over the course on time more than once more before the race. It is an open secret that the Crimson has already done the four miles in considerably less than twenty minutes. Notwithstanding this fact, if Cornell and Harvard were to row a race to-morrow the former would be the favorite at even money, or possibly at odds of 5 to 4.

Everybody is waiting impatiently to see Yale. Her boathouse was completed to-day, and the Stuyvesant mansion is all ready for her to take possession on Sunday.

The Columbia 'Varsity stole a march this evening and sneaked over the course on a time row. The time was not given out, but the crew did not look to be rowing very fast. They splashed at a great rate, especially on the starboard side. Although Coach Cowles made no change in the crew, the talk of an impending shake-up was heard again this evening. It is said that Machen, who has been stroking the freshmen during Kellogg's absence, and doing well, is slated for a place in the boat.

Ellis Ward undertook to send his Quaker lads on a time row this evening, but the ferryboat spoiled his plans, as it did Courtney's.

The time was not made known, but the last mile was rowed in less than five minutes. It was by far the best account that the Pennsylvanians have given of themselves since they came here.

Yale Crews Ready for Poughkeepsie.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 18.—The Yale crews will finish their practice work on the Thames to-morrow, and at night the shells will be shipped to Poughkeepsie, and early Sunday morning the crews will take their departure on the yacht Peerless.

The new paper shell built by Waters of Troy was tried for the first time to-day, but the rigging adjustment did not prove satisfactory, and after a few changes, another test will be given to-morrow.

WINNIPEGS ARRIVE AT HENLEY.

Canadian Oarsmen Reach England for the Regatta of July 14.

LONDON, June 18.—The Winnipegs, who have just arrived at Henley in order to compete at the regatta which begins on July 14, are in good form. They have recovered from the effects of the voyage from Canada, and are established in comfortable quarters.

Secretary Cooper and Committeeman Brakespear of the Regatta Committee called upon the Canadian oarsmen and warmly welcomed them. Messrs. Cooper and Brakespear told the Winnipeg oarsmen not to mind the criticism of The Field, which has reflected upon their amateur standing, saying that the English oarsmen are pleased to have them compete.

The Canadians are pleased with the course. They declare that what the Henleyans call rough water is considered glassy water in Winnipeg.

To-day the Canadians paddled as far as the Island.

Trainer Murphy has slightly altered the rig of the Canadian boat, but he says the visitors will row their own Winnipeg stroke, and will not attempt to copy English methods.

The Canadians on Monday will begin taking long spins of six to nine miles daily.

The people of Henley are quite impressed with the muscular, clean limbs of the Winnipeg oarsmen, and already declare they are dangerous.

Dinner to Mr. Gledhill of Paterson.

The bicycle clubs of Paterson gave a dinner last night at the Lawyers' Club, to Henry W. Gledhill, Assemblyman of Paterson, in recognition of his success in securing the passage of the Baggage bill in New Jersey, compelling railroads to carry free of charge bicycles accompanied by their owners. Nearly all the guests, who numbered thirty-five, were from New Jersey. Among them were Robert Williams, President of the New Jersey Senate; George W. MacPherson, Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly; Senator William M. Johnson of Bergen, President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad; Fred Keer and H. Freeman Neefus of the New Jersey Division of New Jersey American Wheelmen; Isaac B. Potter, President of the National Jersey American Wheelmen; C. Frank Kierlser, and James C. Tattersall.

CLEVELAND AGAIN SHUT OUT

Seymour Pitched a Remarkably Strong Game and Was Accorded Admirable Support.

NEW YORKS MADE NO ERRORS

St. Louis, Baltimore, and Washington Won the Other Three League Games Played Yesterday—Yale Plays Princeton Here To-day—Minor League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Baltimore	33	9	.786
Boston	32	12	.727
Cincinnati	27	16	.628
New York	24	17	.585
Philadelphia	24	23	.511
Cleveland	22	22	.500
Brooklyn	22	22	.500
Pittsburg	20	23	.465
Louisville	17	27	.386
Washington	16	23	.381
Chicago	17	28	.378
St. Louis	9	38	.191

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At New York—New York, 5; Cleveland, 0.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 9.
At Washington—Washington, 8; Louisville, 3.

To-day's Games.

Cleveland in New York.
Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.

New York again defeated Cleveland by the splendid score of 5 to 0 yesterday, in the most interesting and exciting game of ball played at the Polo Grounds this season. And to that erratic young left-handed dispenser of wild, tortuous, and speedy curves, "Cy" Seymour, is the greater part of the credit due.

His pitching was of a phenomenal order, and too much cannot be said in his praise. Only one hit had been made off of his terrific shoots up to the eighth inning. The visitors got just two more, one in the eighth and one in the ninth, but all three of them went for naught. In only three innings did as many as four of the visitors get to bat. In the other six innings they went down in one, two, three order.

Jesse Burkett, who lead the League in batting last year, and who is away up in the list this year, struck out twice in succession, and did not get a hit.

Seymour was accorded magnificent support by his team mates. The New Yorks played a hard, clean, fast, errorless fielding game. Gleason's batting, next to Seymour's extraordinary pitching, was the feature of the game. He was four times at bat, and made three runs and two base hits.

The first run was made in the second inning. Gleason, who was first up, cracked a splendid drive into right for two bases. He went up to third on Warner's neat sacrifice hit. He came home on Clark's long high fly to Burkett. Holmes retired the side on an easy infield drive. Again, in the fourth inning, Gleason smashed the ball into deep centre for two bags, and again Warner's good sacrifice bunt pushed him along to third. Holmes's timely single brought him across the plate.

It was in the sixth inning that the home team made their greatest number of runs, and also made the result of the game a sure thing. Davis let four wide ones pass him and was given his base. Gleason bunted and Tebeau sent the ball to second to catch Davis, but McKean dropped it, and both men were safe. Another clever sacrifice by Warner served to move Davis and Gleason up a peg.

A slashing single past McKean by Clark brought Davis and Gleason tearing across the plate. Holmes had three tries, but could not do the trick, so he sat down shamefacedly. Seymour, who by this time was a hot favorite with the crowd, was warmly cheered when he came up to bat.

A red-hot grounder past Childs netted him two bases, and brought Clark charging home. Tiernan ended the inning by sending a pop fly to Sockalexis.

The excitement which had been great throughout the game reached its climax in the seventh inning. Seymour had by his admirable work pulled the team out of several tight places, but in the seventh, with one man out, he gave two bases on balls, and hit the third man, filling the bags.

By this time there were three of the visitors up coaching in strident tones, the base runners were whooping things up, and the Cleveland players on the bench were also adding to the noise. But they didn't rattle Seymour. He steadied himself, and by striking out O'Connor, who batted for McDermott, and getting Burkett out on a pop fly retired the side with three men on bases.

McDermott, who pitched the first six innings for Cleveland, played poorly, and by his attitudinizing and slowness of delivery exasperated the spectators and greatly delayed the game. Cuppy, who replaced him in the seventh, played a much better game, and the home team did not get a hit or a run while he was in the box.

While the entire New York team played high-grade winning ball, Seymour and Gleason made the most brilliant individual records. Seymour struck out eight men, some of them on three pitched balls, and some of them were struck out when a hit meant from one to two runs.

The last game of the present series with Cleveland will be played this afternoon. Attendance, 7,500. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	S'k'lexis, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	0	3	6	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	3	2	2	2	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Warner, c.	0	0	8	0	0	McKean, ss.	0	1	1	2	1
Clark, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0	McAleer, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Seymour, p.	0	2	1	2	0	McDerm't, p.	0	0	1	3	0
						Cuppy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	6	27	13	0	•O'Connor	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	0	3	24	10	2

•Batted for McDermott in seventh inning.

New York..............0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 .—5
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Gleason, (2,) Seymour. Three-base hit—Wallace. Stolen bases—Joyce, McKean. Double play—Gleason, Davis, Clark. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 7; off McDermott, 4. Frist base on error—New York, 1. Hit by pitched ball—McAleer. Struck out—By Seymour, 8; by McDermott, 1. Wild pitch—Seymour. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 9. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Warner, (3.) Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES

St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 18.—The St. Louis team turned the tables on the Philadelphias and defeated them to-day in a game replete with wild pitches and costly errors on the part of the locals. In the visitors' half of the sixth three hits on their part and a succession of fumbles by the Phillies gave them five runs. Donohue pitched a good game. Score:

St. Louis...............0 2 1 0 0 5 0 1 0—9
Philadelphia.. ....1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Philadelphia, 12. Batteries—St. Louis, Donohue and Douglass; Philadelphia, Johnson and Clements. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Umpires—Messrs. McDermott and McDonald.

Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 9.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The champions to-day won the second of the present series in a game of no particular interest. Both Corbett and Hawley were batted freely, the latter getting a shade the worst of it. Score:

Baltimore ....1 0 3 7 0 0 0 0 .—11
Pittsburg ....2 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 3—9

Earned runs—Baltimore, 8; Pittsburg, 3. Base hits—Baltimore, 16; Pittsburg, 16. Batteries—Baltimore, Corbett and Bowerman; Pittsburg, Hawley and Merritt. Errors—Pittsburg, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Washington, 8; Louisville, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Frazer pitched well to-day up to the sixth inning, when four successive hits were garnered from his delivery. A majority of the runs were assisted by battery errors. A game will be played to-morrow, as provided in the official schedule. Score:

Baltimore. SHRDLU SHRDLU SHRDLUoUoU
Washington ....0 0 0 1 1 4 0 2 .—8
Louisville ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Base-hits—Washington, 10; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Washington, McJames and Maguire; Louisville, Frazer and Dexter. Errors—Washington, 1; Louisville, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Cincinnati, 8; Orange, 6.

ORANGE, N. J., June 18.—The Cincinnati National League baseball nine came out to the Orange Oval this afternoon and only succeeded in beating the Orange Athletic Club in the last inning after their opponents had held the lead from the third. Owing to a published report that the game had been canceled only 200 people saw the game, which was exciting throughout. Westervelt pitched a good game, and was well supported until the last inning, when he was landed on for two two-base hits and one single, which, with a costly error by Mills, lost the game for Orange.

Geissinger did some phenomenal work at short for Orange. The score:

Cincinnati ....0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 4—8
Orange ....0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 1—6

New Bedford, 6; Boston, 4.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 18.—The home team took a fall out of the big leaguers from Boston to-day in a cleanly played game. The batting was done by the visitors, but failure to bunch hits proved fatal. Sechrist pitched a good game for New Bedford. Score:

New Bedford...............0 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 0—6
Boston ....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4

Batteries—Sechrist and Counihan; Stivetts and Mahoney.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Reading—Norfolk, 7; Reading, 4.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 4; Richmond, 3.
At Wilkesbarre—Providence, 7; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Scranton—Springfield, 7; Scranton, 6.
At Hartford—Paterson, 8; Hartford, 2.
At Rochester—Buffalo, 10; Rochester, 9.
At Newark—Athletics, 8; Newark, 2.
At Syracuse—Toronto, 8; Syracuse, 6.
At Atlanta—University of Georgia, 4; University of Virginia, 3.

The Yale-Princeton Game.

The final game in Princeton's baseball season will be played to-day at Manhattan Field at 2 o'clock, against the Yale nine. This game is now the only one between the Tigers and the championship. The advance sale of seats has been unusually large, and an interesting game is expected. Yale and Princeton have each won a game from the other, and this is to be the deciding contest. Jayne and Fearey will probably oppose one another in the box.

AMERICANS WIN AT CRICKET.

Gentlemen of Philadelphia Defeat the Sussex Eleven.

BRIGHTON, England, June 18.—The cricket match between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and an eleven of Sussex was resumed here to-day. The visitors yesterday made 216 in their first innings, and put out all the home team for 46 runs in the latter's first innings. Consequently the home team went to the bat again yesterday for their second innings, and when the stumps were drawn at night the Sussex players had a score of 12 runs for one wicket down. The second wicket of Sussex fell to-day for 55 runs, when Marlow was bowled by Baily for 19, and the third wicket of Sussex went down for 62, when Murdock was caught by a substitute for 1 run.

The English cricketers were all out for 252 runs in their second innings, giving them a grand total of 298 for both innings. The Americans having scored 216 runs in their first innings, have only 83 runs to make in their second innings in order to win the match.

The following was the score of the Americans in their second innings: Capt. G. S. Patterson bowled Bland, 4; A. M. Wood bowled Tate, 42; J. A. Lester, not out, 34; Lynford Biddle, not out, 1; extras, 2; total, 83.

The Gentlemen of Philadelphia won by eight wickets.

Women's Lawn Tennis Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Following are summaries of the games played to-day in the Women's championship lawn tennis tournament:

Championship Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Edith Kenderdine, Philadelphia, beat Miss Carrie Neely, Chicago, 7—5, 2—6, 6—1. Final Round.—Miss Juliette Atkinson, New York, beat Miss Edith Kenderdine, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Laura Henson and D. L. Magruder beat Miss Maud Banks and B. C. Griffith, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

Consolation Women's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Mrs. F. Edwards, Philadelphia, beat Miss Marie Wimer, Washington, 7—5, 8—6, 7—5.

Final Round.—Mrs. F. Edwards, Philadelphia, against Miss Ray Harlan, 6—8, 6—4, 6—0, (unfinished.)

Consolation Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Coombs and Fordham Morgan beat Miss Arnold and C. C. Sichel, 6—2, 7—5, 8—6.

Consolation Men's Doubles.—Final Round—M. R. Fielding and O. B. Judson beat J. P. Paret and C. C. Sichel, 6—0, 6—2.

Championship Women's Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Kathleen Atkinson beat Miss Maud Banks and Miss Edith Rotch, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

$20 and $25 Business Suits $12.50

English Worsteds principally grey mixtures, just the thing for business, 3 button walking coats. They are a part of the stock taken from the old firm and for that reason we are closing them out at $12.50.

Main Floor.

Quite a lot of the piece goods in the Order Department was taken from the old firm. We will make up suits from it for $5 to $10 less than price. Trousers proportionately less.

Second Floor.

E O THOMPSON'S SONS
245 BROADWAY,
Near Park Place.
Importing Tailors and Clothiers.

HIRES

HIRES Rootbeer—a blood renewer in delicious form—a health maker of great efficacy. Beneficial to the nerves, stomach and brain.

HIRES

HIRES Rootbeer—a temperance drink—quenches any kind of thirst. Tastes good, does you good—the more you drink the better for you.

HIRES

HIRES Rootbeer—a meal time beverage—a bed time beverage. Satisfactory any time. Have it ready all the time.

HIRES

HIRES Rootbeer—a package makes five gallons. No trouble to make it—just fun and pleasure. Sold everywhere.

Made only by
The Charles E. Hires Co., Phila.

Largest Assortment of
STRAW HATS
on Earth at a
POPULAR PRICE.
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.
SIX STORES:—
605-607-609 Broadway, cor. Houston.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, " Duane St.
1197 Broadway, " 28th St.
1361 Broadway, " 36th St.
Brooklyn: 371 Fulton St., op. City Hall

WOODBURY CURES PIMPLES. 127 W. 42D ST.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Aldermen's Committee Adopts the Draft of Proposed Ordinances Covering Rules of the Road.

LIGHTS FOR ALL VEHICLES

Signals When Approaching Corners—Age Limit for Drivers—It Is Thought Changes Will Be Adopted by the Aldermen.

After several hours' session yesterday afternoon the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen decided to send the set of rules governing the use of city streets by vehicles, drawn up by the Board of Consuls of the New York City Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen, as their own report to the Board of Aldermen at the next meeting, which is set for Monday. The report of the Law Committee will be published in The City Record, and a week later come before the Board of Aldermen for action. It is believed the rules as recommended by the Law Committee will pass with little change, as they have been carefully prepared by the league consuls and minutely inspected and revised by the Law Committee.

Most of the proposed ordinances are the same as, or similar to, the standing regulations. A few are entirely new and many more are additions and amendments to existing ordinances. For the Law Committee at yesterday's meeting, which took place in the committee room in City Hall, there were present Aldermen Mund, Hall, and Ware. Alderman Ware was Chairman, and also represented Alderman Randall. Israel Ludlow appeared as a representative of the Liverymen's and Boarding Stable Keepers' Association. The League Consuls were represented by two officers.

Among the proposed ordinances is one providing that the driver or person having charge of any vehicle before turning the corner of any public street shall give a signal indicating plainly the direction of the turn. Another section provides that no vehicles or horsemen shall turn the corner of any public street or highway of the city at a greater speed than three miles an hour. This does not apply to cars propelled by other than horse power. Unless in an emergency, or to allow a pedestrian to cross the path, no vehicle or horseman shall stop, except near the curb, and not without giving some signal indicating the purpose of stopping. A signal must also be given when a turn is to be made.

The dimensions of the alarm bells that must be carried by bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes, and motor wagons must not be less than one and one-half inches nor more than three inches in diameter. The restrictions against using a larger gong resulted from the tendency of cyclists and motor wagon proprietors to use gongs similar in tone and volume to those of ambulances and cable cars.

A section that is likely to arouse some opposition requires all vehicles using the public streets between sundown and sunrise to carry a light or lights so placed as to be seen in front and from each side of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of 300 feet. For bicycles and similar vehicles of propulsion the distance is 200 feet. The light must be white in front, but may be colored on the side.

The Law Committee decided to report favorably on the section providing that the driver or person having charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal or animals or propelled by any human or mechanical power, and used for the purpose of business shall not be less than sixteen years of age. They also recommended it be made unlawful for more than two persons to ride abreast, and that all riders shall keep to the right of the centre of the roadway except when within 100 feet of the stopping or starting point.

In concluding the code provides that the ordinances shall take effect immediately on passage and any person violating them shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $50.

Wagons on Asphalt Strips.

Cyclists who have had occasion to use the asphalt strip on Westchester Avenue are loud in their complaints of wagon drivers and truckers taking possession of the strip, to the exclusion of cyclists. Commissioner Andrews recently received a letter of complaint in regard to the matter, and letters have been received at the League of American Wheelmen headquarters on the same subject. Commissioner Andrews surprised his correspondent by replying that wagon drivers and truckers could not be requested to keep off the path. Although drivers frequently direct their horses on the asphalt, when it would be better for the horses to keep to the road, there is no law compelling them to refrain from using the asphalt strip. This condition is not generally known to wheelmen, and those who are informed about the matter are endeavoring to obtain legislation in behalf of cyclists.

Condition of the Roads.

All roads in and about the city should be in excellent condition for riding to-day and Sunday, according to the reports received from the League of American Wheelmen correspondents at the headquarters of the New York State Division yesterday afternoon. For twenty miles north of West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street the macadam and dirt roads are in fine shape. From Harlem and Westchester the reports show the roads are at their best. The asphalt strip on Westchester Avenue is now completed and open for wheelmen.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

The Morris Wheelmen will hold their annual club races to-day at East View.

The Elmhurst Wheelmen will hold road races on June 26. The events are one mile handicap, two-mile handicap, one mile boys' race, and two miles tandem for Queens County riders.

The Gink Wheelmen, a recently organized club in the Ninth Ward, has elected the following officers: President—Louis V. Hart; Vice President—M. A. Cohn; Secretary—G. W. Weill; Treasurer—G. W. Olpp; Captain—S. Neill; Lieutenants—R. Lenk and E. Marshall.

Alderman Ware, who is Chairman of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen, has received a communication from Philadelphia wheelmen asking for information in regard to the rules governing the use of streets. The letter states that Philadelphia wheelmen are considering a reform in this direction.

The Harlem Wheelmen will hold a private moonlight run for members and their wives and friends this evening. The start will be made from the clubhouse at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Mount Morris Park, at 7:45, and the course will be through Van Cortlandt Park to the Mosholu Park Hotel, where there will be a luncheon and dancing. On Sunday the Harlem Wheelmen will have a run to Ridgewood, N. J., which has always been a popular route with the members. The start will be made from the clubhouse at 9:30 in the morning, and dinner for forty will be served on reaching the destination.

A coasting match is announced by the Bicycle Committee of the New York Athletic Club for June 26 at Grand Park Avenue, Mamaroneck. It will start on the arrival of the 2:02 train from the Grand Central Station. For the two prizes offered the conditions of the match are as follows: Rider making the longest distance to win. Competitors to be pushed off from a standstill and where the foot touches the ground when the wheel falls shall be the finish. The feet must be placed on coasters attached to the front forks and kept there during the race. All wheels must be in the same condition as for ordinary road or track riding.

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CAT IN A CROCKERY SHOP

It Took Three Girls, the Proprietor, and Four Policemen to Vanquish Him.

INVASION WROUGHT HAVOC

Ten Bullets Required to Kill Him—One of the Clerks Became Hysterical Before the End, and Damage to Chinaware Was Amazing.

A large tomcat wandered into the crockery store of M. J. Lynch, 937 Eighth Avenue, Thursday night, and made himself at home. Three young women who are employed as clerks there, resented his intrusion, but after an hour's vain endeavor to chase the animal out, concluded to allow him to remain all night.

When they returned to the store yesterday morning the chase of the night before had slipped from their minds, but it was recalled vividly when one of them, in dusting back of a counter, touched the sleeping visitor, who at once sprang up, spitting furiously, and made a leap for a top shelf. They all screamed several times and then simultaneously grasped a weapon of attack. For another hour they kept up the chase. They were tired and perspiring, while the cat appeared to enjoy the fun.

One of them cornered the animal, and, taking deliberate aim, threw a brush at it. The animal was unharmed, but a cup and saucer four feet away were smashed to bits. Again, when the cat had taken refuge on the top of a large pitcher, another girl jabbed him with a mop. She got the cat and pitcher at the same time, and after the fall from the top shelf the cat came up without a scratch, while the pitcher was knocked out forever.

Just then Mr. Lynch came in, and, after three disjointed stories had been told him, he looked disgusted.

"You don't know how to deal with cats," he exclaimed. "You must treat them coolly."

So saying, he approached the cat with a large club in his hand. The animal watched these manoeuvres with curious eyes, and remained still until Mr. Lynch raised the club to strike. Then before the eyes of the astonished proprietor there flashed a ball of fur, he felt four claws light on his shoulder and neck, taking some of the skin off; there was a crash of broken glass as a large pitcher fell when the cat lighted upon it; one of the girls went into hysterics, while Mr. Lynch sat down on the floor.

"Call the police!" he said in a weak voice. Four bicycle policemen came at the screams of the young women, who besought them to kill the animal. One visitor in uniform named Gillies, taking careful aim, fired and broke four china cups. Mr. Lynch looked shocked for a moment, but repeated, with a tremor in his voice, "Kill it!" A general fusillade then ensued, and after ten shots had been fired the animal finally gave up its nine lives. Mr. Lynch is now figuring up how much a cat chase costs, and his clerks are trying to settle their shattered nerves.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN VIRGINIA.

State Election May Turn on the Choice of American Histories.

H. T. Ambrose, President of the American Book Company, was asked yesterday if it was true that the retention or exclusion of the school books published by his company was to be made an issue in the approaching State election in Virginia. He replied that he had not received definite information to that effect. It might be possible that some other publishers, desirous of introducing their own text books into the public schools of Virginia, are preparing to raise such an issue, but the American Book Company, he said, never mixed politics with business.

"We try to make books of a high educational standard," said President Ambrose, "and they are introduced into the schools all over the country on their merits alone. We know no politics in the matter, and as yet we have not been called upon to engage in any ante-election strife in order to keep our books in any educational institution."

Mr. J. A. Greene, manager of the New York division of the American Book Company's business, said that he had heard of no organized effort to get the text-books published by that company out of the schools of Virginia, but it was possible that such a thing would be attempted. The situation in Virginia, he explained, was this: The State Board of Education designates the text-books to be used in the public schools, making the selection every five years. One of these five-year periods expires next year, and the State officers who will determine what school books shall be used during the ensuing five years are to be elected next Fall. The Governor and the Attorney General, both elective officers, constitute the majority of the State Board of Education. For the past ten years or more the text-books published by the American Book Company have been in general use throughout Virginia, and so far as Manager Greene has heard, he says there has been no important objection found against them.

When asked if the histories of the United States supplied by the American Company were entirely satisfactory to the Southern people, Mr. Greene said that they seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to both teachers and scholars. He had heard, however, of opposition being made to them by various camps of Confederate veterans. "We are now supplying Barnes's history of the United States in the Virginia schools," said Mr. Greene, "and we consider them accurate and fair, but there are some people in the South who appear to want something with a stronger Southern flavor. Our company has other American histories in print and in course of preparation, and we think that we have the best textbooks of that description that money can procure. We have never found it necessary to enter into any political campaign to sustain our book in any Southern market, however. Four years ago, when the question of retaining our books in the Virginia schools was submitted by the State Board to the County Superintendents, 90 per cent. of the latter voted in favor of keeping our books."

From other sources is was ascertained that the principal fight against the Northern textbooks in Virginia is directed against the histories of the United States. There are two school histories of this country written from a Southern standpoint, and their publishers are making strong efforts to have them accepted as the standard text books in the Southern schools. Several Camps of Confederate Veterans have taken the matter up, and by resolutions and otherwise are seeking to influence the school authorities. These Southern veterans feel that the historical accounts of the battles of the war of the rebellion should be prepared for Southern children from a Southern standpoint.

The latest Southern history of the United States is by Susan Pendleton Lee. It is published in Richmond, and the fact that its author is said to be related to the historic Lee family has given it a certain popularity in Virginia communities. This history is about twice as large and costs twice as much as the Barnes history now in use in the Virginia schools.

The other Southern history whose claims are urged at frequent intervals by ultra-Confederates was written by the Rev. J. William Jones, former Chaplain of the Army of Northern Virginia. The tone of this "history" may be inferred from the following paragraph relating to the cause of the rebellion: "The policy of the Confederacy was peace; the war was begun by the Federal Government, and that Government alone is responsible for all the horrors which ensued. All the rhetoric to the effect that the 'South fired the first gun which began the war' cannot alter the facts or relieve the Federal Government of the solemn responsibility of beginning a war of subjugation against sovereign States."

Fire on Staten Island.

Spontaneous combustion in a stack of hay in the loft of the large barn of Demarest & Co.'s Dairy, on Little Clove Road, Middletown, S. I., at noon yesterday, set fire to the building. The flames spread to an adjoining structure. This was also entirely consumed, together with a quantity of hay, sets of harness, &c. Loss, $2,000; partly covered by insurance.

Engineers Hear Papers Read.

At a meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, held at the Windsor Hotel last night, papers were read by Prof. R. C. Carpenter of Cornell University on "Fans and Blowers," and by A. C. Mott on "The Rating of House Heating and Hot Water Boilers."

WRONG MEN GOT THE PRIZES.

Woman Clerk's Mistake in Figuring the Averages Made Trouble at the Homeopathic Medical College.

A young woman clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Faculty of New York Homeopathic Medical College, by an error of figures cost that institution much trouble and $150 in cash and promoted an indefinite quantity of discord and ill-feeling.

Compound microscopes costing $100 and $50, respectively, were offered as prizes for the men of the graduating class passing the best and next best examinations. There was surprise, joy, and disgust when it was announced that Charles Percy Deady of this city and Frank H. Stockes of Hartford had won. The young men were themselves considerably astonished, because they had not thought they were doing well. On the other hand, Arthur F. Warren of Milford, N. H., and Thomas A. Buys of Brooklyn, who were sure they had covered themselves with glory, figured and figured diligently in efforts to discover how the calamity had arrived.

There was wrath and complaint, and murmuring of favoritism. An investigation was made by the Faculty, who went behind the returns. Then it was found that in aggregating averages the young woman who did the work had blundered in favor of Drs. Deady and Stockes and against Drs. Warren and Buys. As the two nominal winners and actual recipients of the prizes declined to surrender them, two more microscopes were bought and bestowed where the last computed figures showed them to belong. The doctrine that figures lie sometimes and averages nearly always is now firmly held at the college, and peace and good feeling have been restored.

FATHER HILL'S JUBILEE.

His Silver Anniversary to be Celebrated on July 19 Next.

Father William J. Hill of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, who recently returned from Rome, bringing the sacred relics of St. Paul, will celebrate the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood on July 19.

The Rev. William J. Hill was born in Tipperary, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1848. His childhood days were spent in Waterbury, Conn. In 1865 he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., from which he was graduated in 1868 at the head if his class. He then began the study of theology, and in 1871 received the sacred order of deaconship. July 19, 1872, he was raised to the dignity of the priesthood by the late Bishop Loughlin, in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, in Jay Street, Brooklyn. Father Hill returned to Mount St. Mary's, and for three years was professor of logic and metaphysics. While at the seminary he organized the junior department of the institution. He resigned his position to return to Brooklyn as an assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory. After eight months he was appointed rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, at Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, Williamsburg. While pastor of that church, he erected and paid for one of the most substantial parochial residences in Brooklyn. He made numerous other improvements, and left the church in a sound financial condition.

In the Summer of 1880 the Presidency of St. Mary's was left vacant by the consecration of the Rev. John A. Watterson, D. D., as Bishop of Columbus. The Council elected Father Hill to the place, but he declined the honor, as he felt he was needed in his parish. Father Hill was appointed pastor of St. Paul's Church in January, 1881, where he has remained ever since. He was the sixth pastor of the church, and found a debt of $55,701.25 when he assumed the pastorate, and on April 29, 1886, when his fifth annual report was issued, it announced that the church was free of debt, with $8,124.72 in the treasury. Father Hill then began the erection of the school building on Warren Street, which was completed and blessed on Sept. 4, 1887. It cost $80,000.

St. Paul's Church was consecrated on May 8, 1888, by the late Bishop Loughlin, and on the following Sunday the golden jubilee of the parish was celebrated. Since then Father Hill has made a number of improvements, having recently placed a new organ and flooring in the church.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

Some of Those Who Will Attend the Convention in San Francisco.

H. A. Kinports, State Manager for the New York delegation to the Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco, reports a rather unexpected number of applicants for the special train which will leave the Grand Central Station Monday morning, June 28, at 11:25. From this city fully sixty young people will go, and before the train leaves Buffalo the number will be augmented to about 250. The New York City delegation will include Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Ella Coombes, Miss Bessie Stratton, Mrs. M. Haman, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Merrill, Miss Grace Halsey, Miss Viola Gallaher, Miss Caroline Mohns, Miss I. A. McAllister, Miss Lucia F. Langenbacher, the Rev. James D. Steele, Ph. D., Miss Anna C. Scott, Miss Matilda Kay, Miss E. Kay, Miss Emma Cragin, Mrs. Daniel Redmond, Miss M. E. Gray, Miss S. Gray, Mrs. Emma A. Mooney, Mrs. F. A. Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Margaret Dickson, Miss Hattie M. Riedell, Miss Anna Keil, Miss Phebe L. Keil, Miss Elizabeth Keil, Mr. Fred Kent, Miss M. Faulhaber, Miss F. Wills, Miss Z. E. Choate, Miss K. L. Holder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells, Dr. C. G. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Miss Elizabeth T. Rowe, Mr. J. E. Damerel, Miss M. E. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. James Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Stanley, Miss M. Abbott, Mr. L. R. Hall, Miss Alice Hinman, the Misses Bowtell, Dr. Edward Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bernard, and Miss C. B. Currie.

The Rev. T. E. Davis, Transportation Manager of New Jersey for the San Francisco Convention, announces that there is to be a second special train to San Francisco, in charge of the Rev. A. I. Martine. The first section is to consist of eight cars, and the indications are that the applications will be sufficient to fill a second train.

Considerable excitement was recently raised at a Christian Endeavor meeting in this city, when it was stated that the New York train was to stop over at Salt Lake City, so that its occupants could attend a Mormon religious service. Mr. Kinports, who was sent for, explained that while a service was to held in the Mormon Temple, it would be an intermountain Christian Endeavor rally.

The Massachusetts train to San Francisco will be in two sections and have about 400 aboard. Connecticut's train will carry 325, New Jersey's train 300, Vermont's 80, Pennsylvania will send about 450, Ohio 450, West Virginia 90, Indiana 310, and Illinois 500.

A rally of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Henry A. Kinports, and others. The object of the meeting is to arouse Endeavor enthusiasm in that section of the city.

Another Bi-Centenary.

The Old Dutch Church, in Sleepy Hollow, is to be repaired and restored this Summer, and on Oct. 10 and 11 its bicentennial anniversary will be celebrated. Former pastors are to be present, and a general season of jubilee had. The Rev. Dr. David Cole, pastor of the Reformed Church, Yonkers, is to preach the historical sermon on the afternoon of the second day, and the celebration will close with an oration, delivered on the evening of Oct. 11, by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Queen's Jubilee Services.

Strangers in the city who are subjects of Queen Victoria are particularly invited to attend the special services in honor of the diamond jubilee of the Queen to-morrow at the Church of the Holy Comforter, (Church of England,) at West Houston and West Streets. The Rev. W. A. A. Gardner, vicar and chaplain, will officiate at both services, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. The special prayers and hymns provided for similar services in England will be used by sailors and ships' crews of British vessels when in port.

More Plasterers Strike.

The Journeymen Plasterers' Union ordered 100 men on strike yesterday in shops where the proprietors refused to allow them to elect their own foremen. It was believed that the Board of Walking Delegates would take action yesterday, but it was announced that the board cannot interfere until non-union men are put to work on buildings where union men have struck.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. and Mrs. Clark Welcomed Home by Monster Meeting of Christian Endeavorers.

JOHN WANAMAKER PRESIDED

The President Brings Back William Carey's Shoemaker's Hammer, Which Will Be Used as a Gavel at the Convention—Progress of the Movement Abroad.

The assemblage that gathered in Carnegie Hall last night to greet the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Francis E. Clark upon their return from a year's travel recalled the great political mass meetings that have made the hall famous. The suggestion was strengthened by the drapery of banners, the blare of trumpets, the full-tide of oratory, the exultant chanting of hymns of victory, and the fiery enthusiasm of the audience.

It was oppressively hot, and women and children suffered intensely, but every seat was kept as tenaciously as an advanced post of battle, and there was not a vacant seat from stage and pit to the topmost gallery. Fans, hats, programmes, books, pieces of paper, handkerchiefs—any movable thing that could make a current of air—were waved restlessly to temper the heat. But there was no impatience, and from the opening of the meeting to its close there was interested, and often rapt, attention. There were about 4,000 persons present.

It was not a political gathering, however, in its appearance. The light colors of woman's Summer attire dominated the scene. A wide space filled with waving plumes and ribbons, and the fillet-bound heads of girls, stretched away from the stage, up through the balconies and away to the crowning point of the roof gallery, where it ended in a great patch of pink dresses, where children had gathered to sing their greeting down to the returning leaders of the army in which they had enlisted. Around the balconies and over the stage hung the banners of different districts, and societies, and unions—all of them glittering with stars in fields of blue.

The meeting was opened with a service of song, conducted by Dr. H. R. Palmer, who directed a chorus of 200 voices. Miss Westervelt and the choir then sang a selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." This was followed by more hymns, and a responsive Bible reading, conducted by Dr. David James Burrell, who is Resident Trustee of the United Society.

Mr. John Wanamaker was to have presided from the beginning, but he was a little late in getting to the meeting, and did not take charge until it was considerably advanced. W. L. Amerman, President of the New York City Christian Endeavor Union, took his place.

William Shaw, Treasurer of the United Society, made the introductory speech. His subject was "Home-land News." He told of the great progress of Christian Endeavor in the last year, and assured Dr. Clark that while he had been greatly missed, the work had gone on conquering and to conquer. The convention to be held at San Francisco, he said, was certain to be one of the greatest in the history of the cause.

John Wanamaker's Speech.

Mr. Amerman introduced Mr. Wanamaker, who was received with a tremendous outburst of applause. He said:

"I am glad to preside on this magnificent and important occasion. I cannot forget that this platform is the dock at which the good ship Britannic tied up this morning to bring to us the speaker of the evening. [Applause.] He is greeted by an audience representing 180 churches, and which is delighted by the homecoming of the chief of the Christian Endeavorers.

"The political parties of the present day are living on their past. I shall not make a political speech," he added, hastily, "but we have here the highest form of politics. But the Republican Party is living in its Lincoln and its Grant. [Applause.] The ancient Democratic Party is living in its great Jefferson and Jackson. [Applause.]

"This is not true of the Christian Church. It is not living upon its past alone. Sacred are the memories of the Wesleys, the Spurgeons, the Phillips Brookses; but each age has its great name. God never leaves the world quite destitute of strong, worthy men. Elijah thought so forty centuries ago, but even then he found that 7,000 had not kissed the dumb god. This age has its Clark, [cheers,] its Cuyler, its Patton, its Potter, its Parkhurst, [applause,] its Booth, [cheers,] and a host of others. God's princes are not dead. [Prolonged cheering.]

"Christianity is not a theological seminary dream—sometimes dull enough to be called a cemetery dream. [Laughter.] It is not a speculation of science. It is a vital reality. It is not a mere chime of Sunday bells, ringing in one day in seven. This great week-day assemblage bears witness to this fact.

"While the country ciphers on the annexation of Hawaii and Cuba, Christianity plants its flag in every country, on both hemispheres." [Long cheers and applause.]

Mr. Wanamaker then said:

"Let us rise and receive our commander, President Clark!"

The vast audience rose and waved handkerchiefs, giving the Chautauqua "white lilies" salute, and then burst into enthusiastic applause and cheers.

Mr. Wanamaker called for a greeting to Mrs. Clark, and the same salute was given to her.

Dr. Clark on His Travels.

Dr. Clark walked to the front and was again greeted with applause. It was several minutes before he could be heard. He said:

"It is pleasant to enter such a family again and be received by such splendid hospitality. We bring from Europe, Asia, and Africa greetings from Christian Endeavorers of the Old World. We have just come from the Endeavor Convention in Liverpool, which was the largest ever held in England. Fifteen thousand Endeavorers gathered in one assemblage. It was an echo of the grand convention in Madison Square Garden in 1892, when 30,000 young persons gathered and remained together three or four days in spiritual communion.

"I have been almost around the world in the last eleven months, have traveled 40,000 miles, and have been in Sydney, Adelaide, India, Africa, and Europe. Everywhere is this idea now moving on. The new movement of the 'Tenth Legion,' which has begun so auspiciously, we hope may soon number its 3,000,000, as now do the Christian Endeavorers.

"Persons who return from travels in foreign lands bring back mementos, trinkets, to show that they have actually visited the ends of the earth. I have brought back a few mementos to show where I have been. [Laughter.]

"I bring this from England. [Holding up a shoemaker's hammer.] What is it? It looks commonplace enough; but it is the hammer with which William Carey, the great missionary, cobbled shoes. [Long applause.] It was given to me by his relatives in England to be used as a gavel for the San Francisco convention. [Applause.]

"Here is another hammer. At a meeting in India it was given to me to be used as a gavel in one of the halls of the convention at San Francisco. It is made of Indian rosewood, and has a rupee sunk into its head.

Chain of Love from India.

"At Jalapahar we held a convention for eleven hours, beginning at early daylight. In the meetings the Hindus wove 'chains of love,' as they call them, made of links of tissue paper, each link bearing in Arabic characters a verse of Scripture. A splendid looking Mohammedan rose from the throng and, throwing off all of his clothing except a breech clout, advanced to me and hung this chain about my neck."

At sight of the queer paper chain the audience applauded and cheered, and some wept at the suggestion of love and remembrance it conveyed.

Dr. Clark spoke of his visit to South Africa. He said that eighty years ago the Boers sent for Scotch preachers because they had become suspicious of their State Church. Among the Scotch ministers was an Andrew Murray. He was soon called Andrew Murray the First, because he raised a family of seventeen children, each one of whom raised a family of twelve or more.

"Now," said the Doctor, "there is a Murray belt, where the Christian spirit is strong. Mammon is nowhere more powerful than in the diamond mines of Kimberley and the gold mines of the Rand, but, thank God, there is a 'Murray' belt also."

Another relic that he brought home was a tiger claw, taken from the beast that almost killed one of the Andrew Murrays.

The Junior Endeavorers, led by a band of little girls dressed in white, and each bearing a banner with the number of stars indicating her district, gave a special greeting to Mrs. Clark. They presented flowers, made her a speech, and bowed themselves on and off the stage, while the audience applauded and cheered them. They also sang an echo song, one part of which was sung from the band in pink in the topmost gallery.

Mr. Wanamaker introduced Mrs. Clark by saying: "Some one has said that the angel of endeavor is the angel of victory. We are all saying that Mrs. Clark is the angel of endeavor." [Loud cheers.]

Mrs. Clark then made a short address, recounting in a delightfully humorous way her experience in Germany.

"Have you ever endeavored in Germany?" she asked. She said she had been trying for six months to twist her tongue so she could pronounce some of those "very-expressive-but - very - hard-to - pronounce German words of fourteen hard syllables."

The work has so progressed in Europe, she said, that there are now societies in Italy, Germany, France, Denmark, Norway, and even Russia. They have had marvelous success in England, and she brought with her, she said, an invitation to hold a convention in London in 1900.

Among those at the meeting last night were the Rev. Dr. French, President of the New Jersey Union, and Dr. De Witt Mason, President of the Brooklyn Union.

Dr. and Mrs. Clark left for Boston immediately after the meeting.

The Afternoon Conference.

The afternoon session of the Christian Endeavorers was held in the chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Fifty-seventh Street. William Shaw presided. There was a very large attendance, the chapel being more than comfortably filled.

It was the semi-annual rally of the local union, and the meeting was turned into a conference on "The Businesslike Society." Papers on various related subjects that took a few minutes each in the reading were submitted by members, and these were followed by short talks and discussions.

The meeting itself, guided by the keen executive ability of Mr. Shaw, was a good illustration of a businesslike society. There was no confusion, no unseemly haste, no delay, or dilatoriness, but order prevailed, and the conference was conducted with the dispatch and precision of a council of war on the eve of battle.

The first subject discussed was "The Officers of a Businesslike Society." H. A. Geary, Vice President of the Fourth District, spoke on the duties of President and Vice President; Miss H. A. Tait on Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and Addison Gardiner on the Treasurer and the proper handling of the society's finances.

Business meetings were next discussed. Papers on attendance and general participation, on elections, and on annual meetings were read respectively by Mrs. Hugh S. Butler, G. W. Brettell, and Miss B. M. Kendall. Mr. Brettell contended for the nomination of only one person for each office, but insisted strenuously upon each member casting his ballot to preserve "his rights as an American citizen."

Other papers were on "The Minutes of the Meetings," by A. Van Orden, Jr.; "Monthly and Annual Reports," by H. G. Young; "Committee Statistics," by George A. Haskett; "District and Local Unions," by Miss Rose R. Deane; "Neighboring Societies," by John M. Kyle, and "Its Denomination," by James P. Eadie.

H. A. Kinports, Vice President of the New York City Local Union, spoke on "Up-to-Date Helps and Printed Matter."

The Workers, Jerkers, and Shirkers.

Mr. Shaw said that recently in Oklahoma he saw at a meeting of Christian Endeavorers a family that had come in a wagon for eighty miles, through mud and rain, and gone back the same way. He would like to see such zeal in the East.

At Fort Reno, he said, there is a union of the Christian Endeavorers, and a young soldier member, who had had some experience with the army mule, told him that there are three kinds of Christian Endeavorers, "the workers, the jerkers, and the shirkers."

"The jerkers," said Mr. Shaw, "are familiar to us all. They suddenly jerk at the wagon and pretty nearly tear it to pieces; and then nothing more is heard from them for a year. [Laughter.] The success of the Endeavorers is like the success of a baseball or football team. We need good 'team work.' If we link hands and keep step we shall do something.

"They tell me they won't let a regiment of soldiers march in step across Brooklyn Bridge. The tramp in unison of 1,000 men would crush it; and yet every day, and all day long, there is a rush of cars, of loaded wagons, and the irregular tread and tramp of thousands.

"We must be ready to sacrifice ourselves for the success of the great body, just as the football or baseball player sacrifices himself for the success of his 'team.'" [Applause.]

After the conference there was a social tea.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for June 20.

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SUBJECT.—Personal Responsibility. Text —Rom., xiv., 10-21.
GOLDEN TEXT.—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Rom., xiv., 21.

In the public garden of Geneva, at the end of the bridge of Mont Blanc, there stands a beautiful bronze monument. It was erected to commemorate the admission of this canton into the Swiss Confederation. The inscription on this monument is very simple, but it is very expressive. It says to every passer-by:

Un Pour Tous.
Tous Pour Un.

There is one government for all—therefore all must sustain that one government.

This sentiment is the root, the flower, and the fruit of all loyalty. If all unite to honor and sustain one, all must be united to each other. When this spirit rules in any community that community has a power which no one can estimate, and which no one can resist. Take away this spirit from our own beloved land, and the Nation will become weak and worthless, and will soon sink into decay. Strengthen and confirm it, it will rise higher and higher among the nations of the earth; its influence for all that is just and true will grow greater and greater, and the significant motto on its escutcheon,

"E Pluribus Unum,"

will have a meaning which every one will understand.

Now, this is the spirit inculcated in this lesson. It is the spirit expected of all those who are united to Jesus Christ our Lord. Being united to Him, they are drawn closer to each other, and they are to have a different feeling toward each other, and they are to manifest it by a different conduct. The first question which God put to sinful man was "Where art thou?" The first He put to sinful man's son was, "Where is thy brother?" When these two questions are answered satisfactorily to Him who asks them, the destiny and duty of man is settled. The Gospel points out the solution of both. Nothing else does.

When the Apostle Paul wrote this Epistle he was in Corinth or Ephesus—students are not agreed as to which. It was probably written about A. D. 57, or about twenty-four years after the death of Christ. At very nearly the same time he wrote his letter to the churches in Galatia. His mind had been greatly disturbed and his heart wounded by the reports which had reached him concerning them. They had been beguiled from the simplicity of the faith that was in Christ and turned "again to the weak and beggarly elements" of observing "days, and months, and times, and years," (Gal., 4: 9-10,) not simply as a matter of helpful ritual, but as a necessity for salvation. This was the work of the same class of Judaizing teachers who had made such trouble in Antioch by teaching the Gentile believers, "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses ye cannot be saved." (Acts 15: 1.) Such teaching met with such a ready response from the pride of man's heart, that its results were coming to the apostle, not only from the Galatians, but from every direction. They greatly distressed him.

The Letter to the Romans.

Just at this juncture a wealthy member of the church in Cenchrea—the eastern part of Corinth—was about to visit Rome on some important private business. Her name was Phoebe (Rom. 16:1.) It had long been a cherished desire on the part of Paul himself to visit that city, and he hoped soon to accomplish it on his way to Spain. (Rom. 15:23, 24.) He therefore embraced the opportunity of her visit to send them beforehand this letter to express to them his warm interest in their welfare. He had never as yet been in Rome and was personally unknown to most of the members of the church there. Yet he had met, and made friends with, very many of them in other places. He mentions personally at least twenty-eight to whom he sends special salutations. (Rom. 16.)

The members of this church had not as yet been affected to any considerable extent by Judaizing teachers, but they were living in the midst of one of the most corrupt communities the world ever saw. It was "a deep and widespread corruption which seemed to defy any human remedy." (Smith's Dict.)

It was to the Christians in such a community that Paul addressed this letter. He does not write, however, to correct any errors of doctrine or of practice, but simply to build them up in their holy calling. His great purpose seems to have been to commend and strengthen their faith. For the simplicity and power of this faith they seem to have been noted. It was, he says, "spoken of throughout the whole world." It was a great cause of thanksgiving on his part. (1-8.) His great desire to visit them, he says, was because "I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, to the end ye may be established; that is, that I may be comforted together with you by the mutual faith both of you and me." (1:11-12.) It is not surprising, therefore, that the whole letter should be such a complete unfolding of the great plan of justification. His whole heart seems to flow out unrestrained in this masterly exposition of the necessity—the operation and the demands of faith. The Judaizing teachers had everywhere else so undermined his teaching and troubled his Disciples that he seems to turn with unspeakable joy to these Christians at Rome, whom he had never seen, to magnify the great doctrine on which they so firmly stood. They could understand and appreciate it.

Necessity of Faith.

The foundation of his whole argument is the great and universal failure of all men—Jew and Gentile alike—to keep the law of God. The Gentiles—"professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image." (1: 22, 23.) Nothing could be blacker than the description Paul gives of them in this Epistle. (1: 24-32.) The Jews, who prided themselves on the fact that they had the oracles of God, had rested on their circumcision, and had forgotten that "he is not a Jew which is one outwardly." They had gone even further than that, and fallen into many of the vices of the heathen, so that Paul says to them: "Thou that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonorest thou God? For the name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through you." (2: 23, 24.) Thus both Gentile and Jew were alike condemned—all had "sinned and come short of the glory of God." (3: 23.)

But he had no remedy for this deplorable condition but faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The necessity of this faith, and the grand results accomplished by it, he unfolds in the first eleven chapters. These results are so magnificent in his eyes that he cannot conclude his argument without an adoring outburst of thanksgiving: "O the depth of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out." (11:33.)

Then, with the twelfth chapter he begins to make the practical application of all that has gone before, to set forth the demands of faith. Instead of license and liberty, as many charged him with teaching by this doctrine of justification by faith, he writes to the Christians of Rome, and through them to all other Christians everywhere and in all time: "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God." (xii., 1, 2.) Pardoned through the blood of Christ, and clothed with the imputed righteousness of Christ, they were to go in and out among men, in the corrupt City of Rome, "kindly affectioned one to another, with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another; not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord; rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing instant in prayer; given to hospitality." In short, in all their social relations, faith demanded that they should not be "overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." (12: 10-21.)

More than that, in all their civil relations they were to be patterns—slaves as they were under cruel masters—of all loyal obedience to those masters and to all in authority, and of all uprightness in their daily lives. They were to "cast off the works of darkness" and "put on the armor of light," walking "honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness; not in chambering and wantonness; not in strife and envying." (13: 1-14.)

Christian Relationship.

Then in this chapter he dwells upon their relation to each other as Christians. It was a far more delicate subject than either their social, business, or civil relations. In the Church at Rome, just as in the Church in our own land to-day, there were a great variety of opinions. Men differed widely from each other, and each one held to his own views, just as they do now, with conscientious earnestness.

There were many who had come out from among the heathen. All their lives they had been accustomed to see much of the meat they ate first consecrated to their idols, and the water or wine they drank offered as an oblation. When they ate and drank, therefore, they were eating and drinking to their god, and looking to him for a blessing. Now, when they became Christians, it was very hard for many to get over this idea that "meat offered to idols" was somehow sacred meat, and if they partook of it they would really be identifying themselves with the idol and its worship. So they would not eat of such meat at all. Others, realizing more fully their liberty in Christ, looked upon such meat as perfectly proper and good for food, entirely untainted by any act of idolatry.

Then again there were many Jews. They had been taught from their very childhood to look upon certain meats forbidden by the law of Moses as unfit to eat. Like the Apostle Peter, they had "never eaten anything that was common or unclean," or eaten with those who were not Jews. (Acts x., 14.) Now it was just as hard for many of them to ignore this training as it was for the idolaters to forget theirs. So among both Jews and Gentiles one believed that he could eat all things with a pure conscience, and another who was weak, confined himself to herbs. (v. 2.)

But it was not merely questions of eating and drinking which perplexed them. Many considered that faith in Christ did not relieve them from the obligation to observe all the rites and ceremonies of the Mosaic ritual. Like the Galatians, they felt bound to "observe days, and months, and times, and years." (Gal. iv., 10.)

The Advice of St. Paul.

Then again there were many who still thought that the old Jewish Sabbath was to be set apart as a day of rest, while many others thought that the "first day of the week should be hallowed as 'the Lord's Day.'" Others thought it made no difference which was observed. So Paul says, "One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike." (v. 5.)

With such a variety of opinions, they would have been very unlike earnest Christian men of to-day if there were not many heated discussions among them and much party feeling, growing into a very large uncharitableness. Now, how does Paul deal with such a condition? Does he, an inspired Apostle, arbitrarily decide that one party is right and another wrong, and therefore one must yield to the other? Not at all. He simply and kindly reminds them all of their relationship to Jesus Christ their Lord. They are His servants, and not servants of one another. Why, therefore, should one judge another? "To his own master he standeth or falleth." (v. 4;) yea, "whether we live or die we are the Lord's," (v. 8,) and "we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ." (v. 10.) He is not probably here referring to that scene which our Lord describes in Matt. xxv., 31-46, when the wicked shall be separated from the righteous, but to that other more gracious and more glorious scene of which He spoke in His last prayer, (John xvii., 24,) when the redeemed shall be with Him and behold His glory. In the presence of that glory how paltry and shameful will appear the little differences which have kept His children apart on earth! And how great will be the sorrow and confusion of him who has willfully or thoughtlessly caused another to stumble! For then "every one of us shall give account of himself."

"Let not then your good be evil spoken of, for the Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the inscription on the monument in Geneva?

How does it illustrate the spirit of this lesson?

Where was Paul when he wrote this epistle and what disturbed his mind?

What was Paul's relation to the Church at Rome and what led him to write?

What was its condition at this time?

What was Paul's great purpose in writing?

What is the great doctrine unfolded in this letter?

What was the solid foundation of his argument?

What practical application of this doctrine to social relations does he make in the twelfth chapter?

How did he say it should affect civil relations?

What is the application he makes of it to the personal relations of Christians?

How did Gentiles and Jews think in regard to meats?

What difference was there regarding days?

How did Paul meet these conscientious differences and of what does he remind them?

What is the conclusion of the whole matter?

IMPROVEMENTS IN CHURCHES.

Two Edifices Will Have New Organs—A New Sunday School Building.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, is about to be put through a process of renovation and enrichment. A superb new pipe organ has been contracted for, to be ready for use by the middle of November. The new instrument will be made by Hutchings of Boston. The organ will have 43 full speaking stops, 3 manuals, and a system of mechanical combination stops and couplers. The manual desk, which will be movable, will be so placed that the organist can face his choir. The organ will be operated by electric motor, current for which will be taken from the street wires. In order to make the necessary space to accommodate the larger instrument the present choir gallery will be considerably enlarged, to accommodate also a quartet and chorus. The new organ is to cost nearly $15,000.

Important changes are also to be made in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, on Forty-sixth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue. The musical arrangements are to be radically altered. The old choir is to be taken down and the singers are to be located behind the pulpit. Hereafter, too, the voices will be backed up by a new organ to cost $14,000, the contract for which has just been made with Hutchings, the Boston builder. The organist of this church is Harry Rowe Shelley, the well-known composer. The organ will be of the most modern design and will be fitted with electric action.

The Collegiate Reformed Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, will soon begin the erection of a gymnasium for the parish school. Electricity will hereafter be used instead of gas in the church, in which a complete system of ventilating fans is also to be placed. The new gymnasium will cover the entire courtyard, 60 by 100 feet, and be built of brick, with a glass roof. The cost will be about $8,000, and it is to be ready Sept. 15.

The new Sunday school building of St. James's Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, is to be a brownstone building, 100 by 100 feet, and one story in height. It will contain the Sunday school room, a reception room, and rector's study. The cost will be about $20,000. St. James's Church was recently presented with five memorial windows, which are now being made, and are said to be among the finest in New York. They are to be put in place this Summer.

A NEW SYNAGOGUE.

To be Built by Congregation Hand in Hand in the Bronx District.

Ground will be broken next week for the first Jewish synagogue to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx. It is to be built by the Congregation Hand in Hand, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, west of Brook Avenue. The plans, which havo been prepared by Albert E. Davis, provide for a structure of brick, 30 by 90 feet, with a front of mottled brick in alternate light and dark shades, used in combination with Indiana white limestone, the style of architecture being Indo-Moorish. The entrance is through an Oriental or "horseshoe" archway, supported on stone columns, and the doors will be of antique oak, with turned spindles set against a Turkey red glass panel in the upper portion. The entrance is flanked by two towers, terminating with an open timbered roof. The Ark of the Covenant will be placed in an arch dome back of the rostrum. The six-pointed star will predominate in the decorations. The building will cost about $12,000, and will have a seating capacity of 330.

The Congregation Hand in Hand was organized some five or six years ago, in the North Side Republican Club Hall, where it has since held its meetings. Most of this time the Rev. N. Lipman has acted as officiating minister. Recently the Rev. Dr. Blum, formerly Superintendent of Lebanon Hospital, has been elected rabbi. The officers of the congregation are: President—William Daub; Vice President—Isaac Piser; Secretary—J. Neugass; Treasurer—Selig Hecht; Trustees—Messrs. Feust, Kohn, Pollack, Lowey, Hoexter, Fleischel, Siegel, and Kay.

To be Married Next Week.

The Rev. Ezra S. Tipple of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, is to be married next Thursday at Detroit, in the First Presbyterian Church, to Miss Edna E. White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. White of that city. Miss White is a graduate of the Fifth Avenue School, in this city. Mr. Tipple was an honor man of the class of '84, Syracuse University, and a graduate of the Drew Theological Seminary. He entered the ministry in 1887 as pastor of St. Luke's, West Forty-first Street, where he remained four years. He was at Grace Church from 1892 to 1896, and then went to St. James's. Members of the congregation and the several societies in the three churches are to unite in sending gifts to the bride and bridegroom.

Frank Talmage Called to Chicago.

The Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church of Chicago has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, son of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, and now pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburg, Penn. It is understood that Mr. Talmage will accept the call.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Rollin A. Sawyer of New York is to preach during this Summer in Cleveland, Ohio, supplying the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church and revisiting the places and people familiar to him in his early years.

To-morrow morning the services at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, will be held by the Rev. Robert R. Dolling of London. In the evening he will conduct the services at St. Ignatius, in West Fortieth Street.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrews's Methodist Church, expects to leave on June 29 for his cottage, at Twilight Park, in the Catskills. The church will be closed until Sept. 12. Dr. Wilson will preach to-morrow morning on "Victoria and Other Queens."

Bishop McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn will confirm 200 children, on his annual visit to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, at Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Brooklyn, this morning. The Rev. Sylvester Malone, Regent of the State University, is pastor of the church.

At the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon there is to be a platform meeting, with the following speakers: The Revs. Cortland Myers of the Baptist Temple, Nelson of the Memorial Presbyterian, Farrar of the First Reformed, Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue Baptist, and Adams of the Ross Street Presbyterian.

The Rev. Brother Theophane, the Superior General of the Marist Order of the Roman Catholic Church, is expected to arrive in New York on July 5, to remain two months, during which he will visit all the schools that his order has established here since 1885, when it was introduced into America. Accompanying him is the Rev. Brother Stratomigal, visitor of the American district.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Gilland of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will preach the anniversary sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Association, Lafayette College, to-morow, and his pulpit will be occupied by the Rev. Alfred H. Moment. The Westminster Presbyterian and South Congregational will hold union services during July and August. The services will be held at the former church, and the preachers will be the Rev. Dr. G. B. Spalding of the First Church, Syracuse, and the Rev. David W. Luck of the Sixth Church, Newark.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon will speak and J. H. Burke will sing in the German Club Rooms Auditorium, at Stapleton, S. I., to-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Subject, "Modern Infidelity and Its Products." At 7:45 o'clock Mr. Dixon will speak in St. John's Episcopal Church of Clifton, of which the Rev. Ecleston is the rector, on "The Magnetism of Jesus." During next week meetings will be held in the German Club Rooms Auditorium, and Mr. Dixon will speak on the following subjects: Monday, "Why I Believe the Bible"; Tuesday, "Why I Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ"; Wednesday, "Why I Believe in the Church"; Thursday, "Christianity and Other Religions, or No Religion, Which?" Friday, "Enemies of the Home."

FOR THE HEBREW INSTITUTE.

Valuable Gifts to the School for Technical Training.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Technical Institute the following additions to its fund were reported: The gift of $250 for the purchase of tools and physical instruments from Julius Goldschmidt; the gift of a band saw from James Loeb; a bequest of $500 by the late Bernard Cohen, which it was voted to apply to the purchase of speed lathes for the wood-working department; a bequest of $1,000 by the late Leopold Boscowitz, which was voted to be applied for general purposes of the school.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES SUNDAY AT 10:30 A. M. in Hanson Place Baptist Church, corner South Portland Av., Brooklyn; at 3:30 P. M., in German Club Rooms Auditorium, Stapleton, S. I., and at 7:45 P. M., in St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, S. I.

ALL ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT METROpolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—10:45, choral music. Sermon, Rev. Sanford C. Hearn; 7:45, "Literature and Dogma," by Dr. Cadman; Tuesday lecture, "Queen Victoria," (by request,) Dr. Cadman; prayer circle Wednesday; Chautauqua Friday service every night.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. D. W. Morehouse will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS, 424 Grand St., Corner Attorney.—Hermann Warszawiak preaches to-day (Saturday) at 3 P. M.; subject, "Paul's Sufferings and Persecutions." Services Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8. Jews and Christians welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11 and 8. All Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, June 20, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., will preach.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. F. B. Richards, assistant pastor, will preach. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Sunday, June 20, Holy Communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach at both morning and evening services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Masses for communion, 7:30; 9:00; matins; 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited.

"Colonel Ingersoll's New Creed."
Sermon by Rev. Thomas Dixon, 11, at Academy of Music. Prelude, "The Cuban Crisis." Come early.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 321 WEST 56TH ST.—Rev. E. S. Ames; morning, "The Future of the Disciples of Christ"; evening, "Jesus and the Woman at the well"; Endeavor, 7.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Friday evening service at 8 P. M. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship at 11 and 8. Pastor will preach at each service. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
10 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
ALL SEATS FREE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Avenue and 122d Street,
Rev. Chas. De Witt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.
Holy communion ....10:00 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon...........11:00 A. M.
Evening prayer and sermon.......... 7:45 P. M.
The rector will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31st St., the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Service on Sunday at 11 A. M. The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach. Chapel service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (53d St.)—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, preaches. 11, "Thomas, the Doubter"; 8, "The Modern Church." Seats free.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Rector; Rev. Edward Hutting Rudd, Assistant Minister—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Clarence H. Wilson will preach.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 83d St. and the Boulevard, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 2:45 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic, "The Philosophy of a Blind Beggar," and 8 P. M.; topic, "Pleasures and Recreations."

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will
preach 11 A. M. No evening service.

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Edward A. Reed, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Henry J. Scudder will preach 11 A. M.
and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE
Reformed Church. Rev. F. S. Schenck, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Edward Judson, pastor, will preach at 10:45 and 7:30. Service nightly.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock; subject, "The Conditions of Divine Forgiveness."

1837 Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee 1897
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER,
(Church of England,) corner of West St. and West Houston St., N. Y. Special services and music in celebration of above auspicious occasion on Sunday, June 20, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. You are heartily invited to be present at either or both services. Rev. W. A. A. GARDNER, Chaplain.

RESCUE WORKERS AND FRIENDS, PLEASE meet Gen. Hadley and officers of the Church Army to-morrow and every evening, 7:15 o'clock, corner 1st Av. and 26th St. Grand open-air meetings. Workers and instruments wanted for other outdoor services.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. James R. Graham, D. D., of Winchester, Va.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. C. H. Babcock, D. D., will officiate.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205 East 42d St.—Sunday service. Evening prayer at 8 P. M. Rev. J. Frederick Talcott will officiate. No morning service. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. G. P. Eckman, Ph. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

"THE KING'S MESSENGER" INVITES ITS friends to a conversazione on, about, and with the Holy Spirit every Tuesday evening at 7:30, at their parlors, Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d St., near 8th Av. The editors, STEPHEN MERRITT and DELIA REES, will speak. MALICHAI TAYLOR of Temple Court will have Bible readings every Tuesday at 3 P. M. at the same place.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Veriscope Pictures of Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest—2:30 and 8:45.
AMBROSE PARK, SOUTH BROOKLYN—Queen Victoria Jubilee Celebration—10:00 A. M.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Baseball—Yale vs. Princeton—2 P. M.
MANHATTAN BEACH, CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cleveland—4:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. QUIGG'S ERRORS.

Mr. QUIGG profoundly misconceives the spirit and purpose of the Citizens' Union. He charges the Union with attempting to "overreach or humiliate" the Republican organization. Pray, tell us, Mr. QUIGG, what the Union would gain by overreaching and humiliating the Republicans. The leaders of the Union desire and expect the help of the Republican friends of good government in electing their candidate. They are aware that the Republican Party is a well-disciplined organization, and that the large part of its voters will support the candidate put in nomination by the regular Republican convention held under the management of Mr. QUIGG's committee. To assume, therefore, that the Citizens' Union is trying to humiliate Mr. PLATT and put him in a frame of mind to nominate a candidate of his own instead of accepting their candidate is to assume also that the Union is managed by muttonheads.

The Citizens' Union is simply attending to its own affairs with great earnestness, a high degree of wisdom, and visible success. It is not going out of its way to engage in any such foolish business as the overreaching and humiliation of Mr. QUIGG's party. It is marshaling its forces. It is honestly trying to find out whether, as it believes, there is a large number of voters in the great city who are ready to support its candidate. It proposes to organize these voters and to make a stout fight to carry the election. It has a candidate whom it will presently offer to the approval and the suffrages of the electors of the city, including the Republican followers of Mr. PLATT as well as those Republicans who occasionally refuse to follow him and the Democrats who never follow him.

In all this there is no attempt to humiliate or overreach anybody. The Citizens' Union must be first in the field. That is of the essence of its undertaking. How would it advance the cause of non-political government if the Union merely indorsed the candidate of one of the political parties, or permitted either Mr. PLATT or Mr. SHEEHAN to dictate its nomination?

It is absurd also for Mr. QUIGG to exhibit perturbation of mind over what he calls "a process of hothouse culture" to develop the candidacy of Mr. SETH LOW. Mr. LOW's candidacy needs no forcing process. His own conspicuous fitness imposed his candidacy upon the Citizens' Union as a logical necessity. In circulating pledges for signature the Union shows a very sensible determination to get substantial evidence of the sentiment it believes to be broad and deep in the community, evidence that will convince its own present and future members, that will convince Mr. PLATT and Mr. QUIGG, that will convince Mr. LOW that he is the man to make the canvass. We regard it as a very proper, useful, and democratic way of getting at the feeling of the people. The Union is not creating a sentiment for SETH LOW. It is only recording it.

We do not presume to advise Mr. QUIGG and his committee as to their course, but we think they will presently choke down their mistaken feeling of wounded pride and will take as their candidate the candidate of the Citizens' Union. They will be mighty glad of the chance. Mr. PLATT will sacrifice anything in reason to escape the necessity of having the Republican Party stand up alone to be counted this Fall. The year is most unfavorable for such an enumeration, and he knows it. He knows, moreover, that the Mayor elected this Fall will serve four years, going out of office at the beginning of the year 1902. There is to be a Presidential election in 1900. It is unlikely that Mr. PLATT really wishes to give this great office and its powers into the keeping of his political enemies to have and to hold through the next Presidential canvass.

The Republicans must support the Citizens' Union candidate or elect the Tammany candidate by running one of their own. A prayerful consideration of that alternative would do them more good than to be gabbling about humiliation and overreaching.

THE ANNEXATION PLOT.

It would have been quite as well had President MCKINLEY sent the Hawaiian annexation treaty to the Senate without a word. Neither his message nor the report of the Secretary of State gives any ground for approval of the treaty. Both confirm its futility and recklessness.

The President says that "the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which from a very early period of our history has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands." Any intelligent person who will follow this "chain" link by link will see that it leads away from annexation.

There is, first, forty-six years ago, in 1851, the explicit refusal of annexation, and the promise of the United States to "preserve the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands."

There is, second, a series of negotiations in favor of annexation extending for ten years, without changing in the slightest the refusal announced in 1851.

There is, third, in 1875, and again in 1884, the treaty of "reserved commercial union," as an alternative to annexation, the adoption of the former involving the rejection of the latter.

There is, fourth, the declaration by the United States with reference to a proposed "joint guaranty of the neutrality" of the islands by the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, that "the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view"—a substantial and direct declaration that the sole purpose of our Government was to maintain neutrality, which is inconsistent with annexation.

Finally there was, what the President wisely ignores, the withdrawal of the annexation treaty of 1893, which treaty was the avowed object of a wholly unjustifiable rebellion and usurpation.

Mr. MCKINLEY says that "under such circumstances annexation is not a change, it is a consummation." It is, on the contrary, a complete "change" and reversal of the consistent policy of the United States Government. It is a "consummation" of nothing but a mischievous and discreditable plot.

COMBINE AND CONQUER.

The "Merchants' Association," which has just been incorporated in this city, is an organization of quite a novel character, with a field of great usefulness open before it.

It is made up of wholesale merchants and jobbers whose avowed object is to promote in all practical ways the trade of New York, and especially the trade in the city itself to buyers from all over the country. It is the conviction of those engaged in this work, not only that such trade can be carried on with greater advantage to the jobbers than is possible under the system of traveling salesmen which has grown so extensive, but, under proper conditions, with greater advantage to the buyers themselves. They do not, as we understand their aims, undertake or hope to do away with the work of travelers, but to substitute trade on the spot as far as practicable. For this purpose they have already secured from the railroads of the Joint Traffic Association attractive concessions in fares for buyers visiting New York, and they expect to secure still greater. It is their purpose also to arrange for the best possible terms as to the shipment of freight, as regards both expense and convenience.

It is plain that within reasonable limits a plan of this sort is capable of mutual advantage to the railroads, to the merchants of New York, and to their customers. The more goods sold in New York, the more business for the companies, both in freight and in passengers, and the greater the business the better the terms that can be made all around. The fertility of the principle of association is almost unlimited, and certainly this is a most intelligent and practicable application of it. There was a time when the situation of New York compelled so large a share of the trade of the country to come here that there was no obvious need of effort to retain or develop it, though possibly united effort would have been extremely useful. That time has gone by, and will never return. Relatively to the entire field of trade, New York is geographically at a disadvantage, and will necessarily be more and more so. This fact is recognized by the Merchants' Association, whose aim it is by every means in its power to resist and overcome that disadvantage. The association should have hearty support.

KILL THIS.

One of the greatest benefits from the reform of the Federal civil service has been the almost complete banishment of politics from the employment of labor, skilled and unskilled. The change is very great since the days when political clubs marched through the streets with transparencies inscribed, "One more rally and the navy yard is ours."

Partly under authority of the act of 1883, and partly by the general authority vested in the Executive, rules have been adopted by which laborers are now employed to labor, and are retained, discharged, and paid according to the work required and the way in which it is done, as would be the case in any private business. Common workmen are registered. Skilled workmen are selected by competitive examinations testing strictly their fitness for their work. Neither a campaign nor an election makes any difference. Every man who seeks work from the Government stands a fair chance to get it if he can do it well and is needed, and neither applicants nor employés are, as they once were, under the despotic and corrupt control of politicians.

This state of things the Republican platform and President MCKINLEY have promised to maintain. Senator GALLINGER of New Hampshire does not like it, and, in a sneaking way, is trying to overthrow it. He has proposed and got reported by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment an amendment to the Deficiency bill as follows:

> "That no laborers of any class employed by the Government shall be included in the classified executive civil service; that all civil-service rules heretofore promulgated with respect to this class of employés are hereby abrogated."

This is intended to restore the old, mean, corrupt spoils system in the employment of all labor. It can have no other effect, and its inevitable and obvious effect must of course be taken as its intention. It ought to be defeated on its merits. Apart from that, it should be excluded as out of order, for it is new legislation attached to an appropriation bill. Mr. LODGE of Massachusetts, who is usually both alert and sound in these matters, has a chance to do good service by exposing and killing this mischievous trick.

COOPER UNION AND THE SCHOOLS.

Ex-Mayor HEWITT's explanation of the position of the Trustees of the Cooper Union, which was published yesterday, puts in a new light the suggestion made by the Mayor to the Board of Education that Cooper Union should be used for a high school, in which use of it he understood the Trustees of it to acquiesce.

Mr. HEWITT explains that the Mayor's proposition as reported would be inadmissible. If there were no other reason, the Trustees have not the power to consent to it under the conditions of the deed by which they hold the property. They must continue their own special educational work, and the individuality of the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art" must not be lost by merger in the general system of public instruction.

But, as Mr. HEWITT explains, there may be an arrangement by which the resources of the Cooper Union may be placed at the service of the city, and it is an arrangement to which the Trustees are empowered and willing to consent. It is even more advantageous to the city in the form in which the ex-Mayor makes it than in the form in which the Mayor made it. As a part of the wise providence with which the institution was organized it was housed in a building much larger than its own needs required, and the rental of this additional space was expected to defray part of the current expenses of the schools, including the pay of the teachers. If the payment of their salaries could be guaranteed from any other source, the Trustees would be able to spare so much of the income derived from their rentals and to devote a proportionately larger part of the building to educational purposes.

This is what the Trustees are willing to do, and Mr. HEWITT computes that the acceptance of this proposition by the Board of Education will liberate for public purposes an additional floor. There is an obvious difficulty concerning the control of the teachers who are to be paid with public money and yet are employed in the work of a private institution, but Mr. HEWITT thinks this can be overcome.

It is by all means to be hoped that the Board of Education may see its way to an arrangement which would save the city the expense of a high-school building and effect an economy almost as considerable as that which the Mayor has recommended, in the purchase of the old buildings of Columbia for the College of the City of New York. But this is by no means the whole advantage of the plan. The Cooper Union has already the extensive apparatus for technical instruction with which the city would have to provide itself, in addition to the building, if an arrangement were not effected. In no way could the memory of PETER COOPER be more worthily honored than by the great extension of usefulness which such a combination would give to the Cooper Union without impairing in the least its efficiency for its own especial purpose.

AN ORDINANCE NEEDED.

The old Police Justices used to furnish abundant food for speculation and frequently for amusement. The men who gather news for daily journals found them a source of supply. But the Magistrates who succeeded them have not failed to preserve the interest of the situation. We may miss our DIVVER and our DUFFY, but our MOTT we have always with us. Once in a while, however, one of these Police Magistrates gives the community a piece of information which it decidedly needs. Magistrate SIMMS is at present entitled to the thanks of all good citizens for pointing out a deficiency in our ordinances.

A bicyclist of the more difficult sex decided that she had a right to ride her wheel on a sidewalk, and she promptly proceeded to do so. A policeman had already decided that no such right existed. In fact, the whole police force was of the opinion that riding bicycles on sidewalks was contrary to the city ordinances or to the common law or, at any rate, to common sense. The members of the force had been in the habit of putting bicyclists off sidewalks ever since the world went mad and cherished wheels in its head. Even the bicyclists admitted that they had no business to ride on the sidewalks, and when the policemen put them off, they did not do anything worse than grumble. They went.

So this particular policeman put this unusually particular lady off the sidewalk. She went, too, but she was like the seven thousand unconquerable British infantry at Albuera. She held her position by sheer fighting, suffering fearful loss. Her position was that she had a right to ride on the sidewalk, and when the policeman had put her off, he knew that there had been a fight. Of course he arrested her, with the assistance of several other policemen, and in due time arraigned her before Magistrate SIMMS. He naturally expected that the Magistrate would lecture her severely and fine her substantially. But the Magistrate did nothing of the sort. He discharged her on the ground that there was no law nor ordinance against riding a bicycle on the sidewalk. One could have knocked the policeman down with a feather out of the lady's hat.

The Magistrate seems to have been correct. The ordinance under which the police have put bicycle riders off sidewalks says: "No person shall drive or back or lead any horse or any cart or wheeled carriage on the footpath or sidewalk of any street under the penalty of $5 for each offense." The peculiarity of this interesting specimen of legislation is that it might be construed to forbid leading a bicycle along the sidewalk—a thing which no policeman ever thinks of preventing—but it certainly does not specifically forbid riding one there. Bicyclists are, as a rule, wholly reasonable about this matter. They have declared that their wheels are vehicles and they have claimed and been accorded for them the rights of vehicles on public roads. But there are unreasonable bicyclists—a good many of them—and these will certainly insist on riding on sidewalks in the less crowded streets if there is no way to prevent them from doing so.

There ought to be an ordinance, specific and plainly worded, forbidding bicyclists from riding on sidewalks. They have no business there, and they know it. The police should at once be empowered by a proper ordinance to keep them in the road.

A NEW GOLF RECORD.

The longest drive on record, in the game of golf, was until recently 288 yards. That drive was executed in Scotland, we believe, or in some other remote and frequently untruthful land, by some person quite unknown to the ladies and gentlemen who play golf in this neighborhood. The longest drive made by any tangible and identifiable golf player has not exceeded yet the 180 to 200 yards set down as possible by the persons who write about the game of golf scientifically. Indeed, few drives are ever so long as that. Wherefore it is desirable for the Essex County Golf Club, whose course is on the side of Orange Mountain, to take note of the distance between any one of its tees and the pasture lot of Farmer KINNEY, whose Alderney cow recently came to her death by surreptitiously bolting a golf ball.

The importance of this incident should not be overlooked. It is no fit topic for the would-be humorist. Upon the exact location of that pasture lot and the exact spot in it where the aforesaid and departed cow found and did proceed to swallow the golf ball which caused her death much depends. For that ball was assuredly driven to that spot by a golfer, and the probability is that that golfer has broken the record for long driving.

The careless statement of the uninitiated farmers and newspaper reporters that the ball must have been dropped by a caddie is not likely to be heeded by any golfer. Why should a caddie drop a ball? Caddies never lose golf balls except in a purely technical sense; which is to say that sometimes if not always they fail to find balls players have lost. But when any caddie gets possession of a golf ball he does not part with it except for a consideration. Golf balls are worth money, much more than the "labor checks" Mr. DEBS proposes to use as currency in his new empire. In fact, it is the cost of golf balls which makes golf, like steam yachting, the pastime of millionaires.

Caddies, too, are invariably thrifty, as every golf player knows, and no matter how discolored and shapeless a golf ball may be, how often "topped" by the irons of incapable players, it is still salable. As for the players, they treasure the precious balls, and never lose them except through dispersion on the links. Therefore, we feel confident that the ball which gave acute and fatal dyspepsia to Farmer KINNEY's Alderney cow was driven into that unfortunate creature's presence from a tee; and a little brisk investigation to learn how long that drive must have been is more important just now than facetious and ill-judged discussions of the use of domestic cattle as "bunkers." But we confess that we should also like to hear a competent judgment as to whether the devouring of a golf ball by a cow in the course of a game is a rub of the green.

The sum of $1,500,000 seems to be rather small to represent the taxable value of all the real estate in Lakewood, N. J., where are three large Winter hotels and some smaller ones, and many villas of the wealthy. The New Jersey State Board of Assessors has discovered that Ocean County is hardly bearing its fair share of the expenses of the State, and whether or not investigation will reveal a larger amount of "personal property" than the present assessment of $385,000 shows, it is likely that the real estate "values" will be considerably increased in the coming year. There is a rumor that some of the "multi-millionaires" of this State have been claiming residence in Lakewood in order to escape the importunities of the assessors here, and this lends a sort of dramatic effect to the recent proceedings of the New Jersey board. What is more, these proceedings seem to have been symptomatic. Various other Boards of Assessors are making similar discoveries and acting accordingly.

The London Times calls the recent decision of Sir FRANCIS JEUNE, President of the Probate and Divorce Division of the English High Court of Justice, in the case of Moss vs. Moss, "one of the most important delivered for many years with respect to the law of marriage." It is also, it seems, the first recorded decision of a question, often discussed by English lawyers, which "figures prominently in books of casuistry and in collections of hypothetical cases," but which never came up in a law court. Sir FRANCIS JEUNE, therefore, has established a precedent. Yet, his decision would not be likely to excite as much comment here, in this land of many and diverse marriage laws, as a decision to the opposite effect would. For Sir FRANCIS dismissed Mr. Moss's plea for the nullification of his marriage, which was made on the same ground (to put it as delicately as possible) that Aubrey Tanqueray, in Pinero's play, might have used in demanding a divorce for his second wife—that is, if he could at the same time have pleaded ignorance of the character of the lady before the marriage. We believe that no court in any State of the Union would have decided differently from the English Probate Judge, unless some evidence of conspiracy or other fraud had been presented by the plaintiff. It seems that the circumstances in this case were unusually unpleasant, but the English marriage law was not framed to protect a man who marries carelessly, though it is intimated that Parliament may afford relief in this particular instance. Meanwhile, Mr. Moss may find some sort of consolation in the recent records of marriage in the peerage.

> "If Mr. Low is defeated for the nomination it will be due to the unwise methods of campaign adopted by his friends. I believe that if the men who really want to see him nominated would go slow and keep a little quiet his boom would develop itself."—Mayor STRONG, as reported in The Evening Sun.

Mr. LOW can also be defeated by delay. The manoeuvres of the Republicans, including our excellent Mayor, to make him their candidate before he becomes the candidate of the Citizens' Union, will defeat him if they are successful. Mr. LOW will be elected as a Citizens' Union candidate or not at all. The people feel that way this year.

The Interior Department will naturally be at a loss for a precedent in treating the application of the Sioux Indians for permission to erect a battle monument in memory of heroes of their tribe. The American Indians are not a monument-building race, and such effigies and columns as now exist to perpetuate the valor and virtues of any chief or brave were erected by Indians who had become civilized, and generally through the influence of the whites. The Sioux can scarcely be called a civilized tribe, and their seemingly sudden desire to build a monument will puzzle the students of Indian traits and customs as much as the Secretary of the Interior.

Detectives are the only people, except, perhaps, theologians, who find it professionally necessary to have a "theory" for everything that happens. The consequences, in the detective line, are sometimes very curious, as all readers of newspapers know. The epidemic of suicides by drowning in the Thames is certainly extensive enough and peculiar enough to excite curiosity. Seventeen bodies in three weeks have been taken from the river, and in a great number of these cases there have been valuables found upon them. The theory of murder for the purpose of robbery and the theory of suicide from poverty are thus rendered impossible to the detectives. But, being bound to form a theory, the theorists of Scotland Yard have put forward the amusing hypothesis that these are all "Jubilee suicides." "The population of London has been largely increased by Jubilee visitors from the country and by the advent of foreigners from all parts of the world." That is to say, a person with money and leisure on his hands, who employs them in a pleasure trip to a great public festival, is in a state of mind which naturally inclines him to suicide. This must be what the police mean, unless they mean that the effect of the first view of London on newly arrived foreigners from all parts of the world operates such a dejection as induces them to throw themselves into the Thames. There are perhaps more exhilarating capitals than London, even in the throes of preparation for a festival, but we decline to accept the "theory" that it is so depressing as all that.

It is well that a prophet should be honored in his own country when proper occasion arises. The present occasion, however, is one of retrospect rather than of prophecy. Some of our contemporaries have been commenting upon Lord KELVIN's recent address upon "The Age of the Earth" at the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute in London. The address collates the various scientific proofs that the earth cannot have been habitable by living beings of any kind for more than thirty million years, and may not have been adapted to sustain them more than seventeen millions. The demonstration is without doubt of the greatest scientific interest. The commentators omit to mention that the demonstration is not Lord KELVIN's at all, but that of Mr. CLARENCE KING of this city, and was published by him in The Journal of Science. Lord KELVIN, in an article contributed to Nature, followed Mr. KING's investigations and announced his own complete adherence to his conclusions, giving the American man of science the credit which some American journals withhold.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Apparently it was not inadequate means but unintelligent methods of transportation that reduced the profit which the Georgia farmers used to derive from raising watermelons, and yet, instead of improving their system of distribution, they have to a great extent abandoned the raising of a crop that for years brought them returns much larger than those from products less dependent on special conditions of soil and climate. It was hardly necessary to retire from all markets simply because a few had been overstocked.

—In a series of recommendations as to the best means of avoiding heat prostration, the Illinois Commissioner of Health talks with much learning—and considerable vagueness—about a part of the brain which he calls the "heat centre." This, he says, occupies a modest position behind and below the ears. When in good working order it attends carefully to equalizing the temperature of different parts of the body, and prevents any of them from long remaining either too hot or too cold. If the "heat centre" itself is exposed for extended periods to excessive heat, it gets confused, the Commissioner declares, neglects to refrigerate the upper part of the brain, and insolation follows as a natural result. The wise official does not advise a person to keep himself and his heat centre at home whenever the thermometer is ambitious, but he suggests the advisability of wearing one's hat tipped well back on the nape of the neck so that the sun's rays may not interfere with the operations of the beneficent centre in dissipating and distributing collections of excessive heat. It would be possible to object that heat prostration is by no means always the result of direct exposure to the sun, but happens almost as often at night as in the daytime, but that is not the chief cause for criticising the Commissioner's instructions. To wear a hat in the way he advises might do in Chicago, but here in the East it would create quite as much comment as does a sunstroke of the milder sort, and few people will be bold enough to adopt any such fashion. Appearances count a good deal in this part of the country, and respectable danger is considered preferable to safety at the expense of indentification, however unjust, as a beneficiary of the HORTON law.

—Brooklyn's Civil Service Commissioners, after prolonged struggles with the dictionary, have evolved definitions for the words "merit" and "fitness" that amount, practically, to "common intelligence" for the former, and "special capacity" for the latter. These significations have no basis in usage or etymology, and for students of language are not superior to those invented by the machine politicians, whose interpretation of "merit" is "he want's the job," and of "fitness" is "we want him to have it." That statute is indeed starchless which permits of translations so different and yet equally accurate

—An unfortunate person who, despite his obvious insanity, is allowed to print his views on the editorial page of The Binghamton Republican, gravely protests against the erection of fireproof buildings on Ellis Island, and advocates the replacing of the wooden shed just destroyed by another just like it. He declares that structures frequented by immigrants are sure to receive and harbor germs of disease, and that occasional conflagrations, such as are bound to take place in hollow shells of nice resinous boards, kill off the accumulated microbes and therefore are good things to encourage. It is just possible that this Binghamtonian is not as mad as he seems to be, but is only inspired by the feeling, so prevalent in all parts of the State beyond the boundaries of New York City, that no public money should be spent here if it can possibly be prevented. That sentiment is quite strong enough to account for most of the suggestions in regard to the metropolis that appear in the rural papers, but in this case it needs helping out, and insanity appears to be the only adequate explanation. The periodical burning of the immigrant station would undoubtedly slaughter a greater or smaller number of harmful little beasts, and to that extent it would be commendable, but the same argument would apply to every other place of human habitation or resort. Microbes, however, can be killed in other ways than by fire, fortunately, and as there is no method of assuring the perpetuation of a big wooden shed until the regular time for destruction comes about, it would seem to be wiser to put up more substantial buildings on Ellis Island. The modern doctors can be trusted to keep the germs in subjection, and their attacks on the little pests will not be nearly so likely to fail as the housing of immigrants in fire-traps is likely to end sooner or later in the massacre of a lot of helpless and more or less innocent human beings.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop CHENEY of Chicago shows singular vehemence in denouncing the action of his church council in regard to the color of clerical vestments, which he describes as "such a childish thing, so small, so insignificant," and singular inconsistency in calling that action an attempt to take away his Christian liberty. If it was a trifle why make it the motive for so fierce a rebellion, and if it was an attempt to enslave the Reformed Episcopalian clergy, why speak of it as a trifle?

—Gov. CULBERSON of Texas, who recently showed so commendable a determination to prevent the substitution of mob violence for legal justice by exerting all the power at his disposal, is not content with the fact that his efforts were then successful, and he has now sent to the State Legislature a message earnestly advising the passage of a bill which will not only remove all excuse for riotous demonstrations of vindictive passion, but will provide for such demonstrations the swift and severe punishment they deserve. To accomplish the first purpose Gov. CULBERSON advises that assaults of the kind that usually provoke lynching be made capital crimes, and that precedence be given to them in the courts over cases of every other description. With immediate trial of the offenders thus assured, the last palliation for mob law would disappear, and therefore the Governor suggests that persons convicted of participating in a lynching should be punishable as murderers, and that, to make the law effective, their trial should take place, not in their own, but in an adjoining county. His final recommendation is that any official who allows a prisoner to be taken from him by a mob should be removed from office and be made ineligible for re-election. An act embodying all these suggestions has been introduced in both Houses of the Texas Legislature.

—It is all very well for GOMEZ to announce again that the Cuban war will only end with the attainment of complete independence or the extermination of the Cubans, but his list of successes carries no more conviction than does that of the Spaniards. Weeks and months go by with no visible change in the situation, and it becomes more and more evident that victories which accomplish nothing for either side are practical defeats for both. What seems to be lacking in each army are concentration and continuity of action, and on the rebel side at least there is exaggerated reliance on the dubious wisdom of doing one day's fighting with constant regard for the necessity of being alive for the morrow's battle.

—Though only eleven years old, Prince ALEXANDER, the son of Queen VICTORIA's youngest daughter, BEATRICE, has already manifested his appreciation of the age in which he lives by sedulously cultivating the strong commercial instinct with which he seems to have been endowed. He is fond of spending money, as befits his rank, but he also has a talent for getting it, that is, or at least was, more often found in less exalted personages. Both of these traits are illustrated by a little incident that is said to have occurred only a few weeks ago. The Prince received a present of a sovereign from his mother, and, having quickly used it in the purchase of childish luxuries, applied for a second. He was refused and gently chided for his extravagance, but, unabashed, wrote to his grandmamma. The Queen had probably been warned, for she replied in the same strain of remonstrance, whereupon the young Prince responded. "Dearest Grandmamma: I received your letter, and hope you will not think I was disappointed because you could not send me any money. It was very kind of you to give me good advice. I sold your letter for £4 10s." This was an achievement quite worthy of a kailyard novelist, and surely nobody could be shrewder than they are.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Safety in the Sober Second Thought.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

We are confident that the policy of Hawaiian annexation will lose ground under discussion, and in that expectation we do not believe that the treaty is to receive ratification out of hand.

Are the People Unanimous?

From The Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rep.)

There seems to be some sentiment in the Senate favoring postponement of action on the treaty until next Winter. Possibly this is wise, but the subject has been before the American people for four years, and they are practically unanimous in favor of annexation. We hope the Senate will find it wise to act at once.

THE CITY COLLEGE SITE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mayor's letter to the Board of Education would indicate that this conscientious and public-spirited magistrate has been misinformed on this subject.

The new site for the City College on Convent Avenue is partly bought and all contracted for. It is to cost $600,000. The new buildings will cost about the same, which makes $1,200,000. The Columbia site and buildings on Forty-ninth Street would cost a million. These then would be only $200,000 cheaper, not a million.

And if we bought them we should get what we do not want. The site is probably the worst in New York for a college. It is next to the shunting yards of the New York Central Railroad, and always noisy and dirty. In lectures you can hardly hear yourself think. Accurate work with scientific instruments is difficult, and almost impossible, owing to the constant jarring of locomotives and cars. It is too small for the future growth of a great college. Columbia is leaving it with delight. Turn it into a factory, if you please. But don't use it for a college any more.

The new site for the City College is twice as large. It provides for the 2,000 students that the Greater New York will send, and for their future increase. It will be occupied by buildings worthy of this great city.

When will our citizens take the pains to learn what the City College is, and to appreciate the good work it has done in its fifty years of life? We ought to be as proud of our free college as Michigan and Minnesota are of their State universities. The Greater New York is richer and more populous than either of those States, and will have a college worthy of itself.

Be assured that the people whose sons go to the City College realize its worth, and will not be content to be put into Columbia's cast-off clothes.

Indeed, those who are most interested in Columbia know that her future is that of a great university. Her authorities gladly recognize that the City College graduates are among the best and most numerous in Columbia's professional schools. Whatever gives dignity and value to the one is beneficial to the other. It is not even for Columbia's real interest to turn over to us buildings which were put up piecemeal, which are already inadequate, and which will become every year more unsuitable.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, June 18, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Contrariness.

Nothing makes a theatrical manager hotter than to strike a "frost."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Needed It.

"I'll boil the water," said the sun, as he shed his 92-carat beams on Chicago, thereby getting the laugh on Commissioner Reynolds.—Chicago News.

The Split in the Party.

"Have you heard about the split in the Prohibition Party?"

"No; has there been a split?"

"Yes; I've left!"—The True Reform

Her Bad Spell.

There once was a girl named Camille
A header she took from her whille;
She couldn't concille
The pain she did fille,
So she uttered a terrible squille.
—Chicago Times-Herald

How It Happened.

Bacon—Have you seen Sprocket lately?"

Egbert—No.

"He's a sight. Face cut, arm in a sling, and walks lame."

"How did he do it, on his bicycle?"

"No, if he could have staid on the bicycle he'd have been all right."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Difficult Question.

"It's a hard problem," remarked the man who can't be kept from getting interested in small matters.

"What's a hard problem?"

"This question of refinement. I'd like to see somebody who is able to sit down and figure out just how much fuss a man of wealth can make in his efforts to be exclusive before he becomes ostentatious."—Washington Star.

TO THE FORE.

James Buckham in Philadelphia Sunday School Times.

Move to the fore,
Men whom God hath made fit for the fray!
Not yours to shrink, as the feeble ones may.
Not yours to parley and quibble and shirk,
Ill for the world, if ye do not God's work.
Move to the fore!

Move to the fore.
Say not another is fitter than thou—
Shame to the manhood that sits on thy brow!
Own thyself equal to all that man may.
Cease thine evading; God needs thee to-day.
Move to the fore!

Move to the fore.
God himself waits, and must wait, till thou come.
Men are God's prophets though ages lie dumb.
Halts the Christ-kingdom, with conquest so near?
Thou art the cause, then, thou man at the rear.
Move to the fore!

WALES TOASTS THE QUEEN

The Imperial Institute Gives a Dinner to the Colonial Premiers in London.

LAURIER SPEAKS FOR CANADA

Marquis of Lansdowne Urges that a Scheme for Common Defense be Considered Beforehand by the Motherland and Colonies.

LONDON, June 18.—The Prince of Wales, as President of the Imperial Institute, presided over a banquet given by the Institute this evening to the Colonial Premiers.

A large crowd watched the arrival of the guests, who were received by Lord Herschell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Institute. Everybody wore a decoration of some sort. Stars, ribbons, and various orders, together with the splendor of Oriental costumes worn by the Eastern potentates, made a brilliant scene.

The guests numbered hundreds, and represented every branch of national and colonial life.

Among those present were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Ripon, Lord Lansdowne, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Wilfred Laurier, the Dominion Premier; Mr. Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland; Baron Rothschild, Lord Lyon Playfair, Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner; the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a splendid array of men of high rank in the army, navy, church, and civil service, with a sprinkling of literary, scientific, and artistic notables.

The Prince Calls for Cheers.

The Prince of Wales led the procession into the dining pavilion amid the strains of the national anthem.

After dinner the Prince of Wales proposed "The Health of the Queen." In a felicitous speech he referred to the approaching jubilee celebrations, adding that he had no doubt they would receive the familiar toast with more acclamation even than was usually the case. This was followed by prolonged cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and cries of "God bless her," the entire company standing. "I beg you," he said, "to drink with me her health, congratulating her not only upon her diamond jubilee, but upon her record reign."

This was followed by a renewed outburst of cheers, the band repeating the music of the national anthem. Amid the enthusiasm the Prince called for "One cheer more." This was given, only to be followed by another, and that by a third.

Sir Hugh Nelson, Premier of Queensland, in proposing the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, expressed the hope that the Australian colonies might some day have the privilege of receiving a member of the royal family and the opportunity of displaying an unequaled loyalty and devotion.

The Prince of Wales, replying, expressed his great pleasure and gratification at presiding on so interesting an occasion. He said he took the deepest interest in the welfare of the colonies, and added:

"I regret that I have not had the advantage, like my brother, the Duke of Coburg, and my sons, of visiting the greater part of them, not only of the North American colonies, but of the colonies in Australasia and Africa. I have not, however, forgotten my visit to Canada. Though I was a young man at the time, I have still the most vivid recollection of the experience, and shall always carry my mind back with the greatest pleasure to the cordial reception extended me there."

Union for Defense.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying for the army, urged the necessity of considering beforehand a scheme of defense in the event of the possibility of circumstances arising that would require the colonies and the mother country to stand side by side for the common defense. He thought it would be prudent for the colonies, now spending largely and generously on defensive armament, to consult the wide experience of the home authorities on the subject, and he hoped the present occasion would be seized upon for that purpose, as they might all feel assured that every year would tighten the bonds uniting the forces of the colonies and England.

The Prince of Wales, in proposing the health of the guests of the evening, gave a cordial welcome to the distinguished gentlemen who had come to celebrate the jubilee. He said he rejoiced to see the Indian Princes making common cause with them in honor of their colonial guests. He was convinced that the colonies would always come to the assistance of the mother country in time of need or danger. Referring to the enormous growth and increase of the colonies during the "record reign," he expressed the hope that the peaceful circumstances under which they were met together might long continue. "God grant it," he said; "but if the national flag is threatened I am convinced that all the colonies will unite to maintain what exists and to preserve the integrity of the empire."

The Prince welcomed the Premiers, and earnestly hoped that their stay would not be irksome. No one, he said, could be more gratified than the Queen that they had come to do honor to a great epoch of history. [Cheers.]

Laurier on French Canadians.

Wilfred Laurier, replying to the toast to the Colonial Premiers, said:

"This toast is always important, but it is especially so now when the subject of the colonies is engrossing and absorbing the minds of all thinking men. As for myself and my colleagues during our short sojourn in England, I can say that we have hourly evidence of the large part the colonies occupy in the affection of the English people. It has been said that colonies are born to become nations, and that perhaps Canada may some day become a nation. My answer to that is simply this: Canada is a nation. Canada is free, and freedom is its nationality. Though Canada acknowledges the suzerainty of the sovereign, I am here to say that independence would give the Canadians no more rights than they already have. If England should ever be in danger, her colonies would do their utmost to help her. [Great cheering.]

"I have often been asked whether the French Canadians are absolutely loyal, and I have been reminded that old feuds die hard. But to that I may reply that it is the proud privilege of the present generation to recall the spectacle of the banners of France and England victoriously entwined in the Crimea. True, during the last century there was a long duel between England and France for the possession of North America. But on the heights of Quebec is a monument to two Generals who fought in that war, and it bears the inscription, 'Equal in fame, equal in courage, equal in glory.' That equality exists at the present day between the two races. His Royal Highness (the Prince of Wales) has just reminded us of his early visit to Canada, and has observed that many changes have taken place since then. But I can assure his Royal Highness that there has been no change in the loyalty of the French Canadians or of the people of Canada to Great Britain and to the British Crown." [Loud cheering.]

Rosebery and Salisbury.

Lord Rosebery, proposing "The Houses of Legislature, Home and Colonial," said he hoped this unparalleled gathering would not separate without an effort to draw closer the bonds of empire.

The Marquis of Salisbury, responding for the House of Lords, confessed that the misgivings he had when the colonial legislatures were first created were entirely unfounded. He said:

"If those legislatures are able to exercise self-control and to fulfill their high ideal, they will produce an empire such as the world has not yet seen. There is talk of fiscal union and of military union. Both may, to a certain extent, be good things; but they will not be the basis upon which our empire will rest. It will rest upon the growth of sympathy and of common thought and feeling between the mother country and the colonies."

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, responded for the House of Commons. He made no illusion to the Colonial Office.

The whole proceedings were most enthusiastic. The Prince of Wales has rarely, if ever, spoken so impressively and feelingly as in his speech toasting the guests.

MR. REID SEES LORD SALISBURY.

To Present President McKinley's Letter to the Queen on Monday.

LONDON, June 18.—The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and Mr. Ogden Mills were the guests of Col. Henry Harlan Parr, special equerry to Mr. Reid during his stay here as Special Ambassador, at luncheon to-day at the Naval and Military Club. Among the company were Major Gen. Methuen and Gen. Sir Redvers Buller.

The Marquis of Salisbury received Mr. Reid as the United States Special Envoy at the Foreign Office this afternoon and conversed with him for some time with great cordiality. A copy of the letter of President McKinley to the Queen was formally filed in the Foreign Office archives, in accordance with custom, and Mr. Reid will present the original to the Queen on Monday next.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Reid will go to Cliveden as the guests of William Waldorf Astor. On their return to London Mr. Reid will be met by Col. Parr and one of the royal carriages and will pay a round of formal calls. Two royal carriages have been placed at the disposal of the Special Embassy during jubilee week.

Rear Admiral Miller, Special Representative of the United States Navy at the jubilee festivities, will return on Monday from a visit to Spithead.

The members of the Special Embassy have been made honorary members of the St. James Club.

INQUEST FOR BARNEY BARNATO.

Coroner's Jury at Southampton Finds He Died from Drowning While Temporarily Insane.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 18.—On the arrival of the British steamship Scot to-day with the body of Barney Barnato, the Coroner's officers went aboard to ascertain as to the necessity of holding an inquest.

The inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict of death from drowning while temporarily insane.

The arrival of the steamship Scot confirms the details already cabled by the Associated Press of the circumstances under which Barney Barnato met his death.

He was feeling very poorly when the vessel left Cape Town, and often talked quite irrationally.

The passengers subscribed a hundred pounds as a reward for Mr. Clifford, the officer who tried to rescue him.

Sol Joel, Barnato's nephew, says:

"My uncle showed no sign of a suicidal tendency until that fatal day. I decided at 7 o'clock in the morning not to leave him for a moment."

LONDON, June 18.—The Daily Mail asserts that Sir Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, who was a passenger by the Scot, says that when Mr. Barnato first came into the saloon for his meals he was quiet and sociable, but his moods varied to such an extent that ultimately his nephew, Mr. Joel, who was virtually his keeper, found it impossible to continue him at the table, and had to have all meals taken to his cabin.

KNEW BARNATO IN THE CIRCUS.

Fred Holturn of California Tells of His Experience.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 18.—Fred Holturn, who lives in Berkeley, denies the story told by the sister of Barney Barnato that her brother never played in a circus. Holturn says that he and Barney Barnato performed together in the same ring in London many years ago.

"I first met Isaacs or Barnato, as he afterward called himself, while working in John Holturn's Royal Circus, many years ago. Isaacs and his brother joined the circus at Leeds. My brother John, the 'cannon ball king,' did an act where he was shot at by a cannon which I fired. Barnato held the ropes that bound my brother. John would give the order to fire at his head. At the word 'Fire!' Barnato was supposed to let loose the ropes so that my brother could catch the cannon ball.

"On one occasion young Isaacs, or Barnato, became 'rattled,' and at the signal 'Fire!' he did not loosen his hold on the ropes, but tightened it instead. The big ball plowed along the top of John's head, and left him with an ugly scalp wound.

"From that moment to this I have never laid eyes upon Barnato and his two brothers. The two Isaacs, as we then called them, did not even wait to draw the salary due them, and we never heard of Barney again until his South African success made him world-famous."

SAYS HE IS BARNATO'S BROTHER.

Samuel Barnett, an Erie County Convict, Claims Relationship.

BUFFALO, June 18.—Samuel Barnett, who is now serving a year's sentence in the Erie County Penitentiary for assault, declares that he is the brother of Barney Barnato, the African "Diamond King." He declares that Barnato's name is Barnett and that he was born at 21 Tichborne Street, London. His father was Bennett Barnett of the Burlington Guards, Bond Street. His brother's name was Aley Bonny Barnett.

Roland Barnett of Montreal, who has also claimed that he was a brother of the "Diamond King," he claims is his brother, and the Chicago woman calling herself Alice Esther he believes is his sister, Alice Esther Barnett, who went to Africa several years after Barney had established himself there to keep house for him. Since then he had lost all track of his brother and sister.

ANOTHER BOMB IN PARIS.

Found at the Corner of the Boulevard and Rue St. Denis.

PARIS, June 18.—The Soleil says a fresh bomb was discovered at 1:30 o'clock this morning at the corner of the Boulevard St. Denis and the Rue St. Denis. The find in other quarters is declared to be only a harmless hoax.

GIUSEPPE VERDI ILL.

The Italian Composer Now in His Eighty-third Year.

ROME, June 18.—The Messaggero says that Giuseppe Verdi, the celebrated composer, now in his eighty-third year, is seriously ill.

NICARAGUA BANDITS SET FREE.

Murderers of an Englishman Get Off After Being Convicted.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, June 18.—Two natives named Ayerdis, father and son, who were accused in January with waylaying and murdering Henry Pollox, an Englishman, and who were found guilty after a protracted trial, have now been declared not guilty because of the imperfect formalities of Nicaragua's Supreme Court.

Laurier and His Interview.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of Canada, referring to the comments on his speeches recently made by members of the Canadian Parliament, said to a representative of The Associated Press to-day:

"I stand by my speeches; but, I do not wish to be judged by interviews. I have been interviewed by several papers and have not read the interviews. I have said a hundred times in Canada that protection is a mistake for any country and there cannot be a question as to my views on this subject."

Change of Envoys at Vienna.

VIENNA, June 18—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received in audience Mr. Bartlett Tripp the retiring United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, who presented his letters of recall. Later his Majesty received in audience Mr. Charlemagne Tower, the new United States Minister here, who presented his credentials.

Switzerland to Own Railroads.

BERNE, June 18.—The State Council, by a vote of [illegible] to 17, has declared in favor of the State acquiring the railroads of Switzerland. A bill providing for this transfer is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the Bundesrath.

Four More Thames Suicides.

LONDON, June 18.—Four more bodies of supposed suicides have been found in the Thames, making twenty-one bodies found in the river during the last three weeks.

Indian Monsoon Burst.

BOMBAY, June 18.—The monsoon has fully burst, and it is raining heavily and continuously.

KAISER REACHES COLOGNE.

Unveils the Statue of William I.—Warmly Received at Bielefeld, Westphalia.

COLOGNE, June 18.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here to-day from Bielefeld, and met with an enthusiastic reception from dense crowds of people. The ceremony of unveiling the statue to Emperor William I. was attended by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, Dr. von Boetticher, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior and Vice President of the Council of Ministers; Gen. von Gossler, the Minister for War; Herr Brefeld, the Minister for Commerce; Dr. Schoenstedt, the Minister of Justice; Baron von der Recke von der Horst, the Prussian Minister for the Interior, and Herr Thielen, the Minister of Public Works.

The Burgomaster of Cologne made an address thanking their Majesties for their presence at the ceremony, and, at a sign from His Majesty, the curtain was withdrawn from the monument. This was the signal for an artillery salute and for an outburst of cheering upon the part of the spectators. His Majesty afterward witnessed a march-past of the troops of the garrison.

In his speech at Sparenberg Castle, after drinking to the prosperity of Bielefeld and Westphalia, Emperor William declared that he had taken fresh courage for another kind of contest which had just arisen in the land, a contest for the protection of national works, and for the rejection of all subversive endeavor. He added:

"The severest punishment is due to him who hinders his neighbor from performing voluntary work."

BIELEFELD, Westphalia, June 18.—Emperor William and the Empress of Germany arrived here to-day and were received by the Prince and Princess Regent of Lippe and by Privy Councilor Hintzpeter, the former tutor of his Majesty. The party proceeded to visit the Bodelschwingk, a charitable institution, where 1,600 trumpeters and a mixed choir of 6,000 voices from all parts of Westphalia performed. The church bells were rung, and the town was profusely decorated for the occasion. Their Majesties were welcomed by the municipal authorities in front of Sparenberg Castle. There the Burgomaster presented the Emperor with a loving cup. The latter, in receiving the gift, exhorted those present to "fight against all revolutionary tendencies," and drank to the welfare of Bielefeld and Westphalia.

TRANSVAAL'S REPLY TO BRITAIN

To Ask for Arbitration on Certain Points of the Controversy.

PRETORIA, June 18.—The reply of the Government to the recent dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, which dealt with the recent alien immigration act and other measures which have raised issues affecting the foreign-born population of the Transvaal, was read to-day in the Volksraad.

It is conciliatory in tone, and shows that the republic desires peace. The Government will ask arbitration on certain points in controversy, and the reply states the precedents for such a course.

ITALY'S NAVY AND AMERICA.

Use of Force to Protect Commerce Disapproved in the Chamber.

ROME, June 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the naval estimates, Signor Santini urged that the flying squadron be chiefly employed for the protection of Italian commerce in North and South America. Signor Farina dissented from this view of the duties of the squadron, declaring it to be a grave mistake to suppose that differences with the American republics could be decided by force.

Admiral Brin, Minister of Marine, agreed that Italian naval manifestations on a large scale in American ports would imperil Italian subjects. But, he pointed out, it was useful to send single vessels into American waters on certain occasions.

RENEWED QUAKINGS IN INDIA.

Assam Devastated by the Earthquake Which Is Still Felt.

CALCUTTA, June 18.—Almost the whole of the Province of Assam has been devastated by the earthquake. The ruin is appalling, the courts, treasuries, jails, and hospitals having collapsed. The loss of food supplies is enormous. The crops are mostly ruined, and great scarcity of food is expected. All traffic is difficult, as numbers of the roads have been completely demolished. Earthquake shocks still continue to be felt in the Province of Assam, and much alarm is experienced, especially as renewed shocks are reported from various places in Bengal. Heavy rains are immensely increasing the damage.

FOSTER MEANT NO SLIGHT.

Went to Russia First on Account of the Jubilee in England.

LONDON, June 19.—The correspondent of The Times at St. Petersburg, referring to the alleged jealousy existing in England because John W. Foster, the American Special Commissioner in the sealing controversy, visited Russia first, explains that Mr. Foster went to Russia when he did simply because the Eastern crisis and the jubilee preparations made the time unfavorable for a serious discussion of the question in London. He adds:

"It was not Mr. Foster's intention to show any want of respect to England. On the contrary, the superior interest which England has in the business is fully recognized by Mr. Foster, and he will time his arrival in London to coincide with Sir Julian Pauncefote's."

THE REV. H. S. BARNUM HERE.

Missionary in Turkey for 30 Years—He Speaks of the Situation.

The Rev. H. S. Barnum, for the last thirty years a missionary in Turkey, returned home last night accompanied by his wife on the American Line steamship St. Louis. In Constantinople Mr. Barnum was editor of the missionary paper Good News Bringer.

In speaking of the Turkish situation, Mr. Barnum said: "The condition of the Armenians is better now, owing partly to the fact that the attention of the Turks has been diverted by the Greek war. No trouble is likely if the Armenian revolutionists do not cause it.

"The Turks have behaved themselves remarkably well in Thessaly, but if they are compelled to withdraw there is apt to be turbulence."

AMUSEMENTS AT THE SEASIDE.

Sousa's Band and Pain's Fireworks at Manhattan Beach To-day.

This afternoon the amusement season opens at Manhattan Beach. There will be music by John Philip Sousa's Band at 4 o'clock, and a display of pyrotechnics by Pain at 8 o'clock. Sousa begins his concert engagement at the beach with his latest march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and an attractive programme.

At the opening of the fireworks season in the evening the new war spectacle, "The Turco-Grecian War," will be presented. It is expected to prove superior to anything yet seen at this great theatre of pyrotechnics.

On Sunday Sousa will give two concerts at the beach, afternoon and evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Gladys Wallis has been engaged by John Hare, the English actor, as a member of his company. She will sail for England in August.

Walter S. Hale, formerly of the Lyceum stock company, will appear in Franklyn Fyles's play, "A Ward of France," next season.

Marie Jansen has been engaged by F. Tannehill, Jr., to play the chief rôle in his new play, "The Nancy Hanks," to be produced in Philadelphia, Aug. 23.

Eugene W. Presbrey, from whom Miss Annie Russell recently secured a divorce, was married Wednesday to Miss Alice Lydia Fifield of Melrose, Mass.

Augustus Pitou has engaged the following actors for the play "Cumberland 61," to be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Oct. 18: W. J. Ferguson, Charles Craig, Frank Losee, and Florence Rockwell.

Theatregoers who have been accustomed for years to enjoy the free-list privileges at Koster & Bial's were astonished last night to see a notice suspended over the box office of that house stating that the free list had been entirely suspended. Alfred E. Aarons, the General Manager, said that the new rule would be strictly enforced, and that he had written to other theatrical managers, notifying them not to issue passes to any of Koster & Bial's employes.

"MISTER" FIELDS IS DYING

So School Children Called the Policeman Who Cared for Them at a Crossing.

WAS BELOVED BY THEM ALL

In His Years of Service He Had Rescued Two Hundred of Them from Peril—Frequently Injured Himself, and at Last Fatally.

Throughout the old Eastern District of Brooklyn no officer was so popular and beloved by the school children as Policeman William A. Fields. For years he was stationed at the crossing of Broadway and Gates Avenue, and the number of children's lives he has saved, and the thousand and one ways he has endeared himself to the tots and to their elders, is a part of the history of that portion of the town. Policeman Fields, the children called him "Mister" Fields, was one of its best known characters—best known because he was the children's friend, because he helped them over the rough places of a child's daily life, watched over them with fatherly interest, and knew personally every one of the thousands of little ones who passed his station daily on their way to and from the six schools of which the crossing at Gates Avenue and Broadway is the centre.

But now he is dying in St. Mary's Hospital, and the place in which he has stood in all sorts of weather for years will know him no more.

Up to last Tuesday Policeman Fields, strong and hearty, performed his daily task at the dangerous crossing, but just before noon of that day he was knocked down and trampled by a runaway horse, and was taken to the hospital so broken and injured that his days are few. He was unconscious when picked up, and when the ambulance surgeon brought him back to consciousness on the sidewalk, before he was placed in the ambulance, he raised his head and feebly said, "For God's sake, doctor, take me away from here before all the children get out of school. I don't want any of my little pets to see me in this condition."

And so he left his corner for the last time, but not before he was seen by some of his little charges, who went weeping to their homes and told their parents that poor Mr. Fields was dying and they would never see him again.

During his years of service at that corner, Officer Fields has made a record of saving the lives of over 200 children. No one was ever hurt there except himself, and his body is covered with bruises received in the performance of his duty. Nearly 8,000 children from the six schools in that district passed his corner daily, and if there was one he did not know by name it was because the child was a new-comer, but it did not take them long to become acquainted, and the policeman's cheery face was like a beacon light of good-nature to them all.

It was to him that the children brought their troubles. He settled their disputes, and whenever a knotty problem came up some child never failed to exclaim, "Mr. Fields—he will tell us." And Policeman Fields never failed. It was a common sight to see him carrying babies across the street, while their mothers trailed behind, safe in his guidance through the crowded thoroughfare.

Officer Fields has been a policeman for twenty-seven years. He has a wife and seven children, to whom the neighbors go daily to offer sympathy. Next Sunday the pastors of several churches in the neighborhood will offer prayers for Officer Fields's recovery.

TWO HURT BY CABLE CARS.

George E. Wells and William H. Cotton Injured at the Fourteenth Street Curve.

Two men were hurt yesterday morning at the Fourteenth Street curve of the Broadway cable line. Both men are employed in jewelry houses in Union Square, and both accidents were almost at the same time and place, although neither had any relation to the other.

About 9 o'clock George E. Wells, First Lieutenant Company G, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., employed by the Gorham Company, was riding his wheel up Broadway from his home in Hackensack. He was on the down-town track of the cable road. Cable Car No. 410 rounded the curve with speed, and came in collision with him. His wheel was smashed, and he was thrown to the roadway. An ambulance took him to the New York Hospital. He was not seriously injured.

About ten minutes later William H. Cotton, seventy-five years old, of 96 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, who has been with Tiffany & Co. for fifty years, was knocked down at the curve and severly hurt. He refused to go to a hospital. An ambulance took him to Tiffany's and the surgeon dressed his hurts. Then he was taken to his home in Brooklyn in a carriage.

TWO TRACK WALKERS KILLED.

Run Over by a Wild Engine on the Brooklyn Union Elevated Road.

Edward Bruen and John Rosengrave, track-walkers and repairers for the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, were run down by a wild engine and instantly killed on the Ridgewood division near Myrtle Avenue, at 5:40 o'clock last evening. Bruen was forty years of age and Rosengrave twenty-seven. Both were married.

Shortly before they were killed they had reached a point on the tracks 140 feet north of the Myrtle Avenue and Navy Street crossing. The trains at that hour run on a three-minute headway. A passenger train had just passed, and the men, supposing that no train would pass inside of the schedule time, resumed their work of drilling rivet holes. They were not looking out for danger and did not see or hear a wild engine, in charge of Engineer Rockafellow, coming down the right track bound for the ferry. Rockafellow had come in from Ridgewood, and was running to Fulton Ferry in order to get a switch to enable him to get to East New York.

According to the usual custom, he stopped before reaching the curve and went ahead on the signal of the switchman in the Myrtle Avenue tower. His engine was tender forward, and he did not see the track clearly. The two trackmen were sitting on the rail guards of the track, and the engine passed over them, crushing them. The engine kept on its way, slightly jolting as it passed over the men, and Rockafellow ran down to the ferry and back to East New York, unconscious of the lives he had crushed out without a second's warning.

The men were discovered by the switchman in the tower, who gave the alarm. Shortly after an ambulance surgeon, assisted by several railroad employes, carried the men to the switchhouse. Rosengrave was barely alive when the surgeon reached him, and died within a few minutes. Bruen had been instantly killed.

The bodies were removed to the Morgue about 9 o'clock. Rockafellow and his fireman, Andrew Speers, were arrested in East New York and taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station. At the station Rockafellow stated that he stopped according to the regulations of the road, and did not go ahead until he had received the signal. He had no knowledge, he said, of what had happened until he was arrested.

MR. BELLEW AND MRS. POTTER.

Judgment by Default Against Them for Printing Matter.

Judgment by default for $354.94 was entered in Part III. of the City Court, before Judge Schuchman, yesterday, against Cora Urquhart Potter and Kyrle Bellew.

They were sued by George Patterson to recover the above amount for sheet posters, cards, stands, and other theatrical printing matter furnished. When the case was called the defendants made no response, and then default was taken.

Miss Anna Robinson Returns Home.

Miss Anna Robinson, the actress, who has been reported to be engaged to Sturat Brice, son of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, returned from Southampton on the American Line steamship St. Louis last night. She went to England four weeks ago and says she returns because of the illness of her mother.

BRAVE POLICEMAN CARROLL.

With Great Presence of Mind He Captures a Little Dog That Isn't Mad at All.

Policeman John Carroll, six feet tall and strong, patrolled his beat, along Manhattan Avenue yesterday afternoon, at peace with the world and himself. His state of contentment was rudely disturbed, however, by a mob of men shouting "Mad dog!" and by the sight of a small dog coming up the avenue, yelping with all his might and dragging six feet of rope behind him.

At the sight of the dog and the sounds of the warning voices, Carroll's face paled, but he was brave. He stepped back from the course of the running animal, let it pass him, and then, despite the yells of the mob, grabbed the trailing rope. Within two steps of where the dog was caught there was an express wagon, and quick as a flash the policeman swung the mad animal around his head several times and dumped it into an empty barrel in the wagon, closed the head of the barrel with a plank, and sat on it, listening to the plaudits of the crowd.

"I guess I'll just shoot 'im through the barrel," said Carroll when he had caught his breath. But the express wagon driver objected. He did not want his wagon full of bullet holes. He would take him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station first. So they started.

"I've got a mad dog here, what'll I do with him?" he yelled when the wagon reached the station. Sergt. Gallagher shouted from the desk:

"Don't bring him in here." But this was misunderstood and barrel and dog were carefully dragged inside. "Well," remarked the Sergeant, "you'll just have to sit on that barrel until we call the society wagon."

"Let's shoot 'im," suggested Carroll.

"Against the rules in a station house."

They decided to think about it while they entered his pedigree: "Mad dog, found at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Manhattan Avenue by Patrolman Carroll." While the Sergeant was putting in the red lines on the blotter the dog barked and chewed on the barrel, and Carroll said: "He's the worse one I ever tackled."

"Do you think he's really mad?" questioned the Sergeant.

"Is he mad?" this derisively. "Listen to that bark!"

The doorman came in just then. He held his head on one side, listened intently to the dog's bark, and said simply: "Put 'im in a cell." They did that. Two hours later a wagon from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals drove up.

"Go right back to the cell," said Sergt. Gallagher. The doorman went back to help him and said, "Be careful, he's got out of the barrel." But the driver said, disdainfully: "This isn't the first mad dog I've handled." Then, to the horror of the doorman, he opened the cell door. He no sooner did that than the dog trotted out, wagging his tail. The driver said things about policemen in general as the little dog trotted briskly after him to the wagon, dragging his rope after him.

When the wagon was driven away the supposed mad animal was sitting on the seat beside the driver barking at the horse, and tapping the back of the seat with his tail.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John M. Francis.

John M. Francis, senior proprietor and editor-in-chief of The Troy Times and ex-Minister of the United States to Austria, Greece, and Portugal, died at his home in Troy yesterday morning. Mr. Francis was born in Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y., March 7, 1823. His father had seen service as midshipman in the English Navy, married a Connecticut woman, and finally settled as a farmer in Steuben County in the early years of this century. John M. Francis, at the age of fifteen, went to Canandaigua, and was employed in the printing office of The Ontario Messenger. Here he learned to set type, and acquired a mastery of the multifarious details of newspaper work.

By 1844 he had risen to an editorial position, and was a prolific contributor to The Rochester Daily Advertiser. Mr. Francis took up the study of law in 1846, but he soon tired of that profession. He removed to Troy the same year, and went back into newspaper work as editor of The Daily Budget. For three years he was associated with this journal. In 1849 he was connected with the staff of The Troy Whig and The Troy Post. He also lived in New York City for a short period about this time. The turning point in his life was reached in 1851, when he founded The Troy Daily Times. He revolutionized newspaper methods of that section.

Up to the formation of the Republican Party, in 1856, Mr. Francis was a Free-Soil Democrat. As soon as the new party appeared in the West, however, he allied himself with it, and took prominent and efficient part in the movement in 1856, which resulted in the organization of the Republican Party in this State at the Syracuse Convention.

In 1869 Mr. Francis, while on a tour abroad, was summoned home by President Grant, and appointed Minister to Greece. He made a trip around the world in 1875-6. In 1881, President Arthur appointed him Consul General to Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Francis was not satisfied with the dignity of the office, and prevailed upon Congress to raise it to the rank of a residential Ministership. In 1884, President Arthur sent him to Austria as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Since 1884 he has lived in half retirement, traveling, and resting, although still looking after the interests of his paper.

The funeral of John M. Francis will be held from the family residence, 191 Second Street, Troy, Monday at 4 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. J. B. Carpenter, a young physician who recently arrived in Lancaster, N. H., from Clifton, N. Y., died Thursday night.

Mrs. Horace Greeley, wife of the Rev. Horace Greeley, who was a missionary and nephew of the famous New York editor, is dead in Liberia, Africa. She was a native of Reading, Penn., and was forty years old.

Judge Joseph Sibley died in Quincy, Ill., yesterday. He served as Circuit Judge in the old Fifteenth Circuit, comprising the Counties of Adams, Hancock, and Henderson, from 1855 to 1879. In 1887 he was also on the Appellate bench.

The Rev. Dr. Lorenzo D. McCabe, for fifty years a professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University and a distinguished author and theologian in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Delaware, Ohio, yesterday morning in his eighty-first year.

Jacob C. Bomberger, President of the Mechanics' Bank in Harrisburg, Penn., and prominent as a banker since 1853, died there last evening. He was eighty years of age, and was unmarried. He leaves an estate estimated at $1,250,000.

Benjamin H. Dayton of New York, one of the expert corps of conductors who run the Empire State express on the New York Central, died in Buffalo yesterday morning of pneumonia. His body was taken to Greenbush, N. Y., for burial yesterday afternoon.

Charles W. Guenther died in Reading, Penn., yesterday. He came to America after the German Revolution and became editor and publisher of The Free Press in Pittsburg; The Eagle, in Pottsville, and, later, The Sun of Old Berks, in Reading. He was eighty-two years old, and lived a retired life recently.

The Rev. James Baume died yesterday at his home in Rockford, Ill., aged seventy-three years. He was the first pastor of the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Chicago. He spent many years in foreign fields as a missionary, much of his time being passed in India. He was the father of Judge James S. Baume of Galena.

Carey B. Thayer, Treasurer and cashier of the Northfield Savings Bank, died suddenly of apoplexy in Northfield, Vt., yesterday. He was seventy-three years of age, and one of the early settlers of the town, and had been connected with the bank since its institution in 1867. He was one of the most prominent business men in Washington County.

George H. Spang, who was the leading criminal lawyer of Blair County, Penn., died yesterday at his country home, near Martinsburg, Penn., of paralysis, aged sixty-seven years. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1852. He served as District Attorney of Bedford County from 1856 to 1862. He also represented that county in the State Legislature for two terms.

Dr. Stocks Hammond, organist of St. James's Cathedral, in Toronto, Ontario, died suddenly at his home in that city yesterday morning. He was a licentiate of the London College of Music and was one of the examiners for Canada and the United States. He came to America from England in 1893, to take the appointment in St. Peter's Church, Reading, Penn., where he remained till he went to St. James's Cathedral. Nearly 200 anthems, songs, and pianoforte pieces were written by him.

Andrew Bunton, Superintendent of the New Hampshire and Vermont Division of the American Express Company, died from a complication of diseases yesterday morning in Manchester, N. H., aged fifty-four years. Mr. Bunton was born in Manchester. He entered the express business in 1856, and in 1869 he was appointed to the position which he held at the time of his death. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and was a member and ex-President of the New Hampshire Club. He leaves one son.

RUMOR OF McKANE'S PARDON.

Gov. Black Says that He Has Given the Matter No Consideration as Yet.

ALBANY, June 18.—Gov. Black was seen personally at 1 o'clock to-day in relation to the rumors to the effect that he would pardon John Y. McKane. He said that although application had been made to him for McKane's pardon, he had not as yet given the request any consideration.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

DAY—LAWRENCE.—On Thursday, June 17, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James B. Thomas of Cohasset, Mass., Emily Hoe, daughter of Cyrus J. and Emily A. Lawrence, to William Scofield Day.

DIED.

BIGELOW.—At Cranford, N. J., Thursday, June 17th, William Dana Bigelow, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral from First Presbyterian Church, Cranford, N. J., Saturday, June 19th, at 11 A. M.

DISBECKER.—On Thursday, June 17th, at the Ariston, Broadway and 55th St., Carrie A. Disbecker, wife of A. Disbecker.

Funeral at residence on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10:30 A. M.

HERRMAN.—Catharine Stewart, daughter of the late James Stewart, and widow of Philip Herrman, aged 58 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 340 West 14th St., Saturday, June 19, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

MARVIN.—On Friday afternoon, June 18th, at his residence, 332 West 58th St., after a lingering illness, Willis Marvin, in the 53d year of his age.

MILLS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 17th, at Smithtown, Long Island, Wilfred I. Mills, son of the late William Wickham Mills.

Funeral services at Saint James Episcopal Church, Saint James, Long Island, Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
ARMSTRONG, Kate,	2,474 8th Av	27	17
BAR, Louis,	104 E. 4th St	30	15
BRUNDAGE, Walter,	Croton, N. Y.	31	15
BISCHOFF, Adelheib,	251 W. 28th St.	62	16
BURKE, Mary,	416 E. 102d St	10	16
BOWE, Amelia,	2,555 8th Av	35	17
BELFORD, Jonah,	632 W. 131st St	43	17
BAUM, Jacob L.,	2,066 2d Av	2	17
BANKS, Mary,	525 E. 81st St	29	17
BERGEMAN, Antonia,	1,252 Lexington Av.	58	15
BOUGIORNO, Mary,	119 E. 108th St.	25	17
BECKER, Louis H.,	268 8th Av	29	16
BISKO, Simon,	79 Clinton St	1	18
BURNSIDE, Samuel,	Bradford, England	40	17
BERNER, Mary E.,	59 E. 8th St	60	17
CHUELIK, John,	172 E. 4th St	29	18
COOPER, Altie,	103 Hester St	50	17
CONLIN, James J.,	86 Horatio St	38	16
COGHILL, Francis,	42 Bowery	44	16
COYNE, Mary,	84 Madison St	43	16
DALY, Daniel E.,	376 W. 35th St	25	17
DELANEY, John J.,	165 E. 78th St	41	17
DOYLE, Mary,	521 W. 48th St	1	17
DISBECKER, Carrie A.,	1,732 Broadway	46	17
DONOHUE, Norah,	923 6th Av	39	17
FARRELL, Richard,	219 E. 70th St	2	16
FORD, Charlotte,	55 E. 34th St	65	18
FITZSIMMONS, Nellie J.,	44 Gouverneur St.	26	17
FAHEY, Richard,	219 Park Row	57	16
FITZPATRICK, Margaret,	220 Varick	30	17
GUTENBERG, Moses,	5 Livingston Place	2	18
GREGORIO, Vito,	159 Mott St	1	17
GRASS, Nellie,	311 E. 60th St	27	18
GENEZ, August A.,	3,651 3d Av	64	17
GARDLEY, Kate,	505 W. 46th St	24	17
GOETZ, Sadie,	87 Goerck St	7	18
HOGAN, Mary,	346 E. 31st St	44	17
HAYES, Honorah,	225 E. 89th St	41	18
HANLEY, Harold,	89 Varick St	4	17
JOHNSON, Helen,	Fort Washington, N. Y.	53	17
KACORINCK, Emma,	404 E. 72d St.	1	17
KLEIN, Louisa,	112 1st Av	24	16
KING, Ann,	274 W. 135th St	80	16
KLEINSCHMIDT, Gustave,	475 W. 57th St.	19	16
LEUMAN, Lillie,	264 1st Av	30	16
LEFTVICH, Eleazer,	632 W. 131st St.	21	16
LOUGHLIN, Alice,	245 E. 28th St	67	17
LEVIN, Minnie,	11 Pitt St	1	18
MOXLEY, Inez,	82 W. 105th St	23	18
MASTERSON, Annie,	3 Monroe St	65	18
MARKERT, Mary,	941 1st Av	52	14
MORRIS, Alice,	279 Madison Av	4	15
MEYER, Adolph,	15 Church St	53	16
MOTT, George,	44 E. 85th St	66	16
MURPHY, Mary A.,	319 E. 25th St	32	17
MUH, Margaretha,	513 W. 47th St	44	16
McCARTHY, William J.,	17 Beach St	6	17
McLAUGHLIN, Mary J.,	413 W. 141st St.	37	18
McDONALD, Jeremiah,	218 E. 80th St.	22	17
NELSON, Henry,	Bellevue Hospital	76	15
NAGEL, Magdalene,	250 W. 35th St	59	16
PELLETERCIE, Elsie M.,	229 Chrystie St.	25	16
PASCAL, Luke,	219 W. 91st St	63	17
QUINN, Addie,	213 E. 28th St	20	17
QUIGLEY, Mary,	637 W. 131st St	20	17
ROICK, Rudolph,	227 E. 127th St	35	17
REANE, John,	500 W. 34th St	25	17
RABINOVITZ, Annie,	237 E. 29th St	9	17
SALLONCHO, Joseph,	55 Eldridge St	17	17
SMITH, John,	375 E. 10th St	7	17
SMITH, John,	232 W. 62d St	55	17
SMITH, Mary,	Manhattan State Hospital	59	16
STALE, Otto,	521 E. 12th St	41	16
SENOPOLI, Margaretha,	36½ Oak St	1	16
SCHILLER, Nicolas,	545 W. 31st St	40	17
SCHON, Sylvia,	324 E. 85th St	4	17
TOST, Frank,	Bellevue Hospital	55	14
THORNTON, John,	266 W. 35th St	51	17
WILLIAMSON, George S.,	514 E. 14th St.	71	17
WADE, Julia,	632 W. 131st St	30	17
WOODS, Frank,	347 7th Av	33	15
WEINKAUF, Andrew,	140 W. 4th St	50	17
WITT, John H.,	884 10th Av	35	16
WILLIAMS, Ellen,	535 W. 51st St	66	17
ZIMMER, Barbara,	389 Bleecker St	70	16

Brooklyn.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. June
BAINBRIDGE, George,	K. C. Hosp	65	15
BAYER, Stephen F.,	10 Ingraham St	1	17
BIRA, Frank W.,	365 S. 4th St	3	18
BERG, Katarina,	298 1st St	1	17
BETHON, Charles E.,	320 Evergreen Av.	6	17
BERTRAM, Mary T.,	116 Clay St	1	18
BAFF, Flora,	34 Varet St	48	17
CAVANAGH, Joseph E.,	324 Brooklyn Av.	38	15
CAREY, John,	237 Nassau Av	44	15
CIPPERIAN, Maggie,	236 Schenck Av	1	16
DOPPER, William S.,	92d St. and 4th Av.	3	17
DELLIN, Burnie,	200 Bridge St	1	17
DAVERN, Ellen,	160 26th St	1	18
ELFENBEIN, Harry,	Park Place and 5th St., Coney Island	2	17
FLEISCHER, Ida,	232 Myrtle Av	1	17
FRIEDMAN, Kallin,	388 R'kaway Av	49	18
FINNERTY, Margaret,	869 3d Av	23	18
FINKE, Harry,	622 Park Av	4	15
GOPFEL, Augusta,	165 Ellery St	1	18
GRADY, Annie,	St. Peter's Hosp	26	15
HOPPER, Eliza,	179 Monroe St	61	16
HALLENBECK, Isaac M.,	140 52d St	79	17
HAYWOOD, Grace,	170 Stuyvesant Av	2	18
HIMMER, Mary,	64 Grattan St	1	16
HOLFMEISTER, Louisa,	822 Park Av	3	17
HARRIS, Agnes,	444 Warren St	26	14
HENRY, Sarah M.,	303 Dean St	23	16
HUGHES, Melinda D.,	53 Brooklyn Av	70	17
HUGHES, Thomas,	3 State St	1	16
LATHAM, Ida M.,	1,362 Bushwick Av	22	18
LOVEJOY, Emma,	137 Weirfield St	43	16
LUKE, Margaret,	298 12th St	1	17
MORRIS, Edward H.,	38 Schaefer St	31	17
MURPHY, John,	St. Cath. Hosp	1	15
MILLER, Margaretha,	124 Himrod St	1	17
MOLLINGER, Mary C.,	99 Ten Eyck St	69	17
MAHONEY, Katie,	160 High St	54	16
McCAUL, Elizabeth,	53 Rapelyea St	35	16
McMAHON, Catharine,	161 Prospect Av.	47	17
McCAFFREY, Maggie,	906 Kent Av	24	17
NASH, Sarah A.,	287 52d St	59	16
PHILLIPS, Frederick,	361 Schermerhorn St.	1	17
PARKER, Lizzie,	741 Wythe Av	1	17
PETERSON, Henry,	926½ Lafayette Av.	65	17
PESRANE, James,	196 Prospect St	1	18
PYATT, Charles H.,	1,072 Fulton St	54	16
QUINN, Mathew,	53 Columbia St	34	16
REED, Arthur,	296 5th Av	65	17
REX, Henry,	1,724 Bergen St	1	17
REID, Esther M.,	506 Warren St	1	17
REILLY, Jane I.,	951 Grand St	1	17
ROES, Dores,	15 Central Place	65	17
SCHMIDT, Johanna,	K. C. Hosp	77	12
SCHERIFF, Gertrude,	180 Stagg St	1	16
SEILER, Carrie,	29 Central Place	1	17
SEUBERT, Vita A.,	263 Maujer St	17	18
SMITH, Caroline,	1,074 Hancock St	74	18
TALBOT, Joseph,	109 Franklin St	1	17
TOOMEY, Michael,	955 3d Av	59	16
THOMPSON, Eleanor J.,	678 Marcy Av	88	17

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, June 22d and three following afternoons, at 3 o'clock each day,
A LARGE AND VARIED COLLECTION OF BOOKS.
STANDARD AND POPULAR WORKS OF GENERAL Literature.
MUSIC—A very extensive collection of the works of the masters, especially Pianoforte and Organ Music.
ARCHITECTURE—Valuable Treatises, Practical Works and Periodicals.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Many of the latest issues in several departments of literature.
THE LAST SALE THIS SEASON.

MORGAN'S IMPERIAL MINERAL WATERS bear the indorsement of physicians. Made from distilled water. Received highest awards World's Fair. Analysis on all bottles. Patrons whose orders are not promptly filled may address JOHN MORGAN, 343-347 West 39th St. Telephone, 438-38th St.

MISS BLIGHT'S ENGAGEMENT.

Her Coming Marriage to Mr. Thompson Announced at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Miss Edith Blight surprised and delighted her friends to-day with notes announcing her engagement to William P. Thompson, who resides with his mother at Red Bank, N. J. She is the second daughter of Atherton Blight, whose town house is at 36 West Thirty-seventh Street. Her mother is a daughter of Richard Greenough, who was famous as a sculptor.

Mr. Thompson is a son of the late Col. W. H. Thompson of Ohio, who left him very rich. He is well known in turf matters. Because of Mrs. Blight's illness, her daughter's marriage is likely to take place soon at her Newport villa.

Woodworth—Robertson.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 18.—There was a pretty home wedding at Quaker Hill Thursday evening, when Walter H. Woodworth and Miss May Robertson, two of the best-known young people in the town, were united. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock at the residence of the bride's mother. The house was profusely decorated with flowers, and the bride and bridegroom made a handsome appearance as they stood before the Rev. J. W. Bixler. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth left here for New York, after the ceremony, and after a week's trip will take up their abode at Quaker Hill.

Hospital Fete at Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 18.—A large and fashionable crowd flocked to the grounds of the Montclair Athletic Club this afternoon and to-night to attend the annual out-door fête for the benefit of the Mountainside Hospital. All the booths were prettily arranged and decorated, and the whole affair was in charge of Mrs. Benjamin Strong. Other prominent Montclair women in charge of the booths were Miss Weeks, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Charles F. Harrison, Miss Harrison, Miss Strong, Mrs. J. N. Solomons, Mrs. J. S. Hartley, Mrs. J. D. Davis, Mrs. Robert Davis, Miss Cross, and Miss Van Lamp.

Newport Villas Rented.

NEWPORT, June 18.—James H. Beekman of New York has taken the Ledyard villa on Catherine Street, and Herbert C. Pell, also of New York, has leased the villa of Prof. Raphael Pumpelly on Gibbs Avenue. The Ledyard villa previously had been rented to Frank Foster, who died recently. It was sublet by his estate to the Beekmans, who are already here. Mr. Pell, who has rented the Pumpelly villa, is a son-in-law of the late James P. Kernochan. Mrs. Kernochan will spend the Summer with him.

Dinner to Charles W. Dayton.

Fifteen hundred letter carriers will sit down to-night to a banquet in the Grand Central Palace, which they have tendered to Former Postmaster Charles W. Dayton. Every carrier will appear in uniform, and the music for the evening will be furnished by the Letter Carriers' Association Band, composed exclusively of the men who handle mails for a livelihood.

Assemblyman Van Cott Resigns.

Richard Van Cott has resigned as Assemblyman in order to become cashier under his father, Postmaster Van Cott, on July 1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The special interest in the personality of Queen Victoria caused by the Jubilee celebration imparts a peculiar value to this book, which is the most comprehensive account of the Queen's daily life, habits, and immediate surroundings that has been published. It pictures the Queen's personality in a singularly intimate and entertaining way, and the account which is given will rank as probably the closest study of the Queen's private life. The author, a member of the royal household, writing by authorization, has not only had every opportunity for acquiring information, but she also has the gift of expression, as she has proved by other successful ventures in literature.

Dear Faustina.

By Rhoda Broughton, author of "Scylla or Charybdis?" "A Beginner," "Mrs. Bligh," etc. No. 219, Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

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DIVIDENDS.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
49TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, 57 Duane Street,
New York, June 17, 1897.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable AUGUST 2, 1897, to stockholders of record at 12:00 M. on Saturday, the TENTH DAY OF JULY, 1897, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened August 3, at 10 A. M.
JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Real Estate Trust Company of New York.
30 Nassau Street,
June 17, 1897.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½ percent.) payable July 1st, 1897. Transfer books close June 21, 1897, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1897, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Dan Talmage's Sons Company,
112 WATER STREET,
New York, June 15th, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1897. The transfer book will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 25th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d.
DAVID TALMAGE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Monday, June 21, 1897, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due July 1, 1897, and will reopen July 2d at 10 A. M.
W. G. BROWN, Sec'y.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1897.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, June 9, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 25, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 18th. Checks will be mailed.
N. B.—The transfer books close from June 19th to July 9th, both inclusive, for the annual meeting.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Irving National Bank.
NEW YORK, June 18th, 1897.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. (4%) free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1897.
The transfer book will be closed until then, and dividend checks mailed to stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1897.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1 prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, JR., Cashier.

The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway.
New York, June 17, 1897.
A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of The State Trust Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1897.
The transfer books will be closed on June 23d, at noon, and will reopen on July 1, 1897.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 25, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, and will open July 1, at 10 A. M.
JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1897.

The Bowery Bank of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 % and an extra one of 4 %, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1897. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Asst. Cash.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW York.—Dividend—A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Thursday, July 1st proximo. Transfer books closed until July 2d, 1897.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Wall Street speculators went to business yesterday impressed with apprehensions that before the day was over there would be announcements of gold exports on an extensive scale. Some of the free-and-easy predictions current made figures mounting much beyond $1,000,000 to go out on to-day's steamers. Much ado was made over hardening tendencies in sterling exchange rates, showing possible profits in gold shipments.

When the business day had ended it was found that the total of gold engaged to go out to-day was less than $400,000. Early appreciation of the exaggeration in gold export talk gave the stock market strength instead of the weakness which the false forecast was intended to cause.

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About 250,000 shares of stock were traded in yesterday, and, with two exceptions, net changes for the day were advances. Dealings were more than usually well distributed. In this particular the market has lately been showing especial healthfulness, having gotten beyond the period where it was made up almost exclusively of transactions in a few groups of much-manipulated stocks.

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Sugar Trust was dealt in to the extent of about 50,000 shares, and was under sharp manipulation all day long. After selling at 125½, it fell to 123¾, rallied back practically to its highest point, and then closed under 125, with a fractional net gain for the day. The Washington interest in Sugar Trust stock is not now so much disguised as when, a little while ago, it looked as if there might be a new Senatorial investigation.

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All the granger railroad stocks maintained activity, and are firm. In that particular group there has been more profit taking than elsewhere in the market, but in the face of such sales, and despite some sharp bear raids, Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island have shown exceptional strength.

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Western Union Telegraph stock became a conspicuous feature in yesterday's market, advancing over a point—a movement due probably to inside knowledge that the Stock Exchange is after all to continue the Western Union ticker service. Western Union stock some time ago was raided by stock market bears on the announcement that the Stock Exchange governors had determined to sever Western Union connections. It was then a favorite bear statement that this would result in a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars of annual revenue to the Western Union Company. Now that revenue is not to be lost.

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Foreign transactions in the market here are insignificant. Cable advices from the other side indicate, however, that the situation here is being closely watched, and that if the advances we have been having continue next week, London will be persuaded that sufficient tests have been stood, and will become a confident buyer of American stocks.

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Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, closed ⅛ lower, while the 5s were ⅛ higher. There were sales of $3,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125¼, and $3,000 5s, coupon, at 114¼.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991, sold at 64½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅞	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.	3
*Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Iowa Central	1½
Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	Iowa Central pf.	2
Am. Tobacco pf.	1⅛	Manhattan	¾
Bay State Gas	½	Mich. Cent.	½
Can. Pacific	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Cap. Traction	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	¾
Chicago Gas	⅞	Ore. R. & Nav.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Consol. Ice pf.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
Consol. Ice	½	Western Union	1⅛
Consol. Gas	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Standard R. & T.	⅞
Norf. & Western pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	⅝
Reading 2d pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cons. Gas., Chi., 1st	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1½	Rio G. West. 4s	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Third Av. 5s	1½
Mo. Pac. 1st 4s	1	U. Pacific ext. S. F. 8s, t. r.	1½
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb.	1	Utah So. gen., t. r.	1
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	3½		

Bonds Declined.

Fulton Elevated 1st	2	Standard R. & T. 6s	2
Norfolk & South. 1st	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans, 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $96,213,195; balances, $5,044,256; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $954,360.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates unchanged, at $4.86½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60@70c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—35@50c premium.

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Money market conditions remained unchanged yesterday. Call money continued fairly active, with the greater part of the loans made at 1 per cent. In the commercial paper department the improvement heretofore noted goes steadily on, both demand and supply gradually increasing, and the quality of the paper offered for sale growing steadily better. The time department shows some signs of life, although it is still much depressed.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 51, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 80⅞. Declined —Erie, ½, to 14⅝; New York Central, ⅜, to 103¼; Atchison, ¼, to 12⅜; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 62⅜, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 99¼. Reading sold at 11⅛ and Pennsylvania at 54¼. British consols were unchanged for money at 112¾, and 1-16 lower, at 112¾, for the account.

American eagles were quoted at 76s 6d. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 42½c. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes, as compared with the previous account: Cash on hand increased 20,720,000 marks; treasury notes increased 1,080,000 marks; other securities increased 2,700,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 19,120,000 marks.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,389,102, against $2,954,327 last week and $1,151,657 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,078,013, against $2,396,455 last week and $1,120,914 in the same week of 1896.

IN A COMMON CAUSE.

Communications regarding differential rates and their effect on the business of this city have been sent to the Board of Trade and Transportation and to the Chamber of Commerce by the Executive Committee of the Special Committee on Freight Rate Discrimination of the New York Produce Exchange, which consists of Henry B. Hebert, John Valliant, Charles P. Sumner, John P. Truesdell, O. M. Mitchel, and S. S. Marples. Like communications will be sent to other commercial bodies.

The object of these appeals by the Produce Exchange is to promote discussion of its endeavor to join issues in the attempt to bring about a change in the system of freight charges which have operated in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore and against New York. Such alliance with commercial bodies will fortify the Produce Exchange in the action brought by it against the Joint Traffic Association before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the abrogation of differentials.

With the letters to the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Chamber of Commerce has been sent a circular containing tables put in evidence before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at Philadelphia, May 11 last. There is also a summary to illustrate a result of the discriminations. It shows, comparing eleven months to May 31, 1897, with the previous eleven months, the following increase in the exports of corn:

	Bushels.
Philadelphia, 2 cents' differentiation	13,000,000
Baltimore, 3 cents' differentiation	21,300,000
New York	253,000

An object in united action or, rather, an inducement for all commercial bodies to make the cause of the Produce Exchange a common one, is that, after these differentials are settled, each body may take similar action in the matter of other freight.

In the letter to the Board of Trade and Transportation the committee says:

"As the differential system applies to all classes of freight, both east and west bound, the settlement of the differential principle is a question of vast importance to the combined commercial interests of the Port of New York, and as your influential board represents varied interests, we desire to enlist your aid in this common fight at as early a date as possible."

To the Chamber of Commerce this is said:

"Your Committee on Internal Trade reported a few months ago that they were not then prepared to assert that the differentials are excessive, and preferred to await the evidence being presented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Now that the evidence has been submitted we would be pleased to take the matter up with the appropriate committee of your chamber at as early a date as possible."

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY.

The annual report of the Electric Storage Battery Company for the fiscal year 1896 will be issued to-day. The statement of the company's business in 1896 shows gross sales during the year of $646,000, against $328,000 in 1895. Operating expenses amounted to $504,000, leaving a profit over all expenses of operations of $142,000. Added to this is the income from royalty and investments of $7,000, a total of $149,000. Interest on bonds of nearly $14,000 deducted from this leaves a net profit of $135,000. In 1895 the net profit of the company was under $3,000, and the report for 1896 shows an increase in the net of $132,000, thus telling of the wonderful progress made by the company during the past year.

BALDWIN & FARNUM NO MORE.

Says The Chicago Times-Herald:

"The most notable change among the Board of Trade concerns July 1 will be the withdrawal of A. H. Farnum from the firm of Baldwin & Farnum. He will make a new connection. There will also be a new name in the old concern. The Baldwin-Farnum house has been prominent under that style for nearly ten years. Its connection with Quinlin after the failure of S. V. White & Co. put it among the half-dozen leading grain commission concerns here."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of coal and iron trade conditions, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

"The trade in hard coal is unmistakably dull. Buyers without exception hold off, the only orders coming from them being small ones that enable them to piece out their immediate needs. The only activity noticeable is in the newspaper reports sent out from the mining regions that certain companies are going to work five days each week, and that full time will follow later in the year. At the selling end of the industry this activity is generally discredited, and when it is investigated turns out, in most cases, to be without substantial foundation; for, although more time is to be made by some of the collieries next month, it is also true that others will not be operated at all, so that matters in this way are equalized and the present production will, on these grounds, not be materially increased.

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"Once in a while there is an offer made by a transient customer at a figure based on both a low price for the coal and low ocean freight, but these offers come in more as a surprise to the operator than an ordinary business routine affair, as it should be, and are rather looked upon as something to the good. The coal going forward is upon previous contracts, and it is likely that this will be the report from week to week for some time to come.

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"An increased movement is apparent in the iron market, and more activity has been shown than for many weeks past. Large buying of raw material is reported from Pittsburg, Chicago, and other points, and it is believed that some of the larger furnace interests have decided to make heavy purchases of iron ore for the season. The contracts for pig iron have been chiefly for Bessemer, with some basic pig, the movement in foundry iron being much smaller in volume, though some large Eastern concerns are understood to have decided finally to take advantage of the low prices and close contracts for deliveries running over several months.

"The press dispatches, especially from Western points, have very much exaggerated the buying movement. It is quite evident that there has been a concerted movement to lift the market, and that the most has been made out of the actual signs of improvement. That there are such signs is quite true; but that is very far from saying that a new boom has set in. The improvement has not yet been sufficiently accepted by the trade to raise prices above the low range which has prevailed. The pressure to sell is still great enough to leave the quotations very much at the mercy of buyers; sellers being willing in most cases to accept such prices as are offered by good customers, without much hesitation.

"It is not to be inferred from these remarks that we are at all desirous to see the market continue in its present condition. It is a much pleasanter task to chronicle a rising than a falling market; but it is most of all essential to give the true conditions of the trade as the facts reveal them.

"Many reports of speculative buying of iron are current. It is said, for instance, that Russell Sage has bought 100,000 tons of Alabama iron on the basis of $5.75 per ton for gray forge, and that a pool is being made up in New York to purchase an equal quantity. These rumors are given for what they are worth, as it is impossible to verify them. It is not improbable that some speculative buying is going on, but reports about such transactions are always to be accepted with caution."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their regular weekly Review of Trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"The retarding influence of cold and unseasonable weather has passed. The gain in business which in spite of it was seen a week ago has become clearer to all. As no genuine improvement ever begins with an uplifting of prices before the producing force has become fairly employed, this does not, and the buying of 7,000 bales Australian wool by one Boston house, and 100,000 tons pig iron by a Wall Street operator, and advancing prices for stocks, are only proof that the actual conditions are understood by some capable men. There is evidence of gradually enlarging business in every important department, more establishments have been set at work and more hands employed, and while prudence still hinders speculative excesses the progress toward better things is unchecked. Reports from the various cities this week show a very general progress, and a continuing large distribution through retail trade.

"The proof is clearer, as it should be, in the industrial than in the trading field. Contracts providing for consumption of 7,000,000 tons iron ore have already been made, 2,000,000 within the past fortnight, it is believed, though last year's contracts only terminated about two months ago. Bessemer ore is selling lower by 20 to 30 cents than at the outset, Biwabik at $2.25 against $2.55, but the heavy demand puts additional mines at work. The speculative purchase of 100,000 tons Southern pig at $5.75 clears the deck for a larger business at better figures, and sales at Chicago—150,000 tons—have been the largest for eighteen months. Reaction after the sudden purchase of 50,000 tons Bessemer at Pittsburg leaves the price $9.50 per ton, but the heavy orders for bars there and for 50,000 tons at Chicago, mainly from implement makers, with orders for many new buildings at the West, one of magnitude at Philadelphia and several at New York, the larger demand for plates and sheets, the order for twenty-two miles of pipe, and the purchases of steel rails which have started the new Joliet works with good orders, are far more important than the speculation in materials.

"Coke production has increased 2,500 tons, nearly 2½ per cent., without change in price. Tin is stronger at 13.75 cents, and the copper output in May, larger than in any other month this year, has not yet lowered quotations, while lead is stronger. Boot and shoe factories not only have larger orders, but some concessions on boots made a week ago can no longer be obtained. Shipments on old orders are gaining, and though smaller than for five years are but 2 per cent. less than in June, 1892. More dealings are reported in hemlock sole, oil grain and split leather, and, though quotations do not alter, concessions formerly reported have been reduced. Hides are stronger, 1.6 per cent. at Chicago, with the old report of scarcity. The demand for print cloths, for the first time in many months, has exceeded the week's production, and the price has risen a shade, while prints and other grades of cotton goods are in slightly better demand.

"A remarkable return of foreign trade comes for April, showing an excess of imports over exports of only $1,559,343, while net exports of gold less ore were about $3,500,000, and of silver $1,600,000. This was in spite of an increase of 31 per cent. in dutiable imports and 54 per cent. in customs receipts for the month. Exports were 11.2 per cent. larger than last year, and it is especially noteworthy than outside the principal farm products the exports increased more than 16 per cent. Since June 1 imports have not been remarkably large, and the rush seems to have passed. In nine weeks ending with May imports were over 47 per cent. larger and exports 7 per cent. larger than last year. But in two weeks of June imports at New York have been 16 per cent. and exports 18 per cent. larger, which, if continued through the month, would mean a large excess of exports."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

"There are encouraging features in the general trade situation this week, the most conspicuous of which is increased orders for staple goods for Fall delivery in a few lines, notably clothing, which, at Chicago, Baltimore, and a few other centres, promise to exceed the movement of a year ago. The more cheerful feeling among manufacturers of iron and steel is based in part upon expectations of a revival in demand. The repeatedly announced improvement in iron and steel this week rests, in addition to this, upon large transactions in Southern forge iron at Birmingham and increased strength in the iron ore market, furnaces and mills in Pennsylvania and Ohio being fairly busy on old orders, but failing to report many new ones.

"Encouragement is also derived from the advance in raw cotton, and of 1-16c on print cloths, which marks a reaction from the lowest price ever reached. A moderate increase in demand for foreign wools is the speculative outcome of the increased probability of an early settlement of the tariff question.

"Southern crop reports continue favorable, notably in Louisiana and Texas, where the demand for staples has improved. Advices as to wheat and corn in the Central Mississippi and Missouri River Valleys continue favorable, as do crop reports from the Pacific coast States. Demand for dry goods is slow in all departments, and for cottons depressed. Some Massachusetts mills are working only four days each week, and as the current quotation for the Rhode Island mill product will not move it, further restriction of production is threatened.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and Montreal this week increased sharply, amounting to 2,547,319 bushels, compared with 1,890,000 bushels last week, 3,020,000 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago, 2,857,000 bushels two years ago, 1,927,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,553,000 bushels in the second week of June, 1893. Exports of Indian corn declined this week, amounting to 1,924,000 bushels, compared with 2,398,000 bushels last week, 1,510,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 858,000 bushels two years ago, 478,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 849,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1893.

"The week's bank clearings aggregate $1,054,000,000, nearly 5 per cent. more than in the week before, 1.1 per cent. more than in the corresponding week in 1896, but 2 per cent. less than in the like period in 1895, when there was a moderate trade expansion. The week's increase contrasted with the corresponding total in 1894, when trade was greatly depressed, amounts to 23 per cent., and the increase compared with the second week of May, 1893, is 2.4 per cent. The net gain this week over a year ago is all accounted for at New York City.

"There are 226 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, 30 less than last week, 39 fewer than in the week one year ago, 5 less than in the like week of 1895, 31 more than in the corresponding week of 1894, and 134 less than in the like week of 1893."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅝@60¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,025.86 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,771,158
Exports in same period	18,503,798
Net exports	$16,732,640
Net exports, 1896	20,440,888
Net exports, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports, 1893	63,342,978

***

On the Stock Exchange, 400 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .27@.29. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 300 Chollar at .85, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.60, 500 Chrysolite at .14, 200 Hale and Norcross at .75, 100 Lacrosse at .13, 200 Ophir at .70, 300 Pharmacist at .10, 400 Portland at .70, 200 Standard at 1.45@1.50, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .29.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	160	Manhattan	215
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Mechanics'	195
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chatham	285	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	National Union	200
City	500	New Amsterdam	200
Citizens	125	New York	235
Commerce	208	Ninth National	100
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	265
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	210
Fourth National	175	Phenix	105½
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German American	110	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	91
Hanover	330	State of N. Y.	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	100
Imp. & Traders'	525	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	140	Western National	114

Two shares of Commerce sold at 208.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$231,875,949
Gold reserve	144,453,445
Net silver	27,973,956
United States notes in the Treasury	82,396,202
Treasury notes of 1890	29,675,072
Total receipts, this day	1,289,272
Total receipts, this month	18,408,733
Total receipts, this year	329,008,753
Total expenditures, this day	771,000
Total expenditures, this month	14,092,000
Total expenditures, this year	356,965,141
Deposits in National banks	17,476,769
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	384,894
Government receipts from internal revenue	489,894
Customs	538,700
Miscellaneous	260,677

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181½	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	66	69
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	68	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	35	45
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	42	44½
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	133	135
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	182	185
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	80	81
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	91	92
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry stock	64	65
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	143	147
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	82	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	58	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	72	74

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Columbus Gas, ex dividend	77½	79
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	227	230
Grand Rapids Gas stock	66	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	260
Madison (Wis.) stock	48	50
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	74	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	106	107
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	114	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	107	109
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	112	113
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	121	123
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	70	73
Western Gas Co., bonds, Milwaukee	96	97½

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	58
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	57
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill'g pf, ex div.	65	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	57	62
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	324	325
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	85	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152½	153½
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	25
Central & South American Tel.	118	119½
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	6	8
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

MINING EXCHANGE PRICES.

Transactions on the Mining Exchange were officially reported yesterday as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Annetta	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	800
Columbian Gold	82½	82½	80½	80½	1,500
Japan	3.12½	3.25	3.12½	3.25	900
Miami	21¼	22	21¼	22	5,100
Gold Cliff	17	17	17	17	150
Jefferson	8	8	8	8	100
New Haven	2	2	1½	1½	5,500
Russel	41	42	41	42	1,600
W'k M. & M. Co	4	4½	4	4½	1,500
Total sales					17,150

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 18.—Butte opened 1¼ higher than Wednesday's close, at 22¾, thence receding to 21¼, with no end of bullish talk and hints of pools to advance it to 50. There is no reason to doubt that the stock will continue an active leader in Boston speculation. Montana opened up ½ and rose ½ more, or, 1 in all, to 129½, closing at 129. A rise of 1½, to 14½, in Santa Ysabel Gold was another feature. Later the price reacted ½. Oregon Short Line was up ½, at 17¾; Atchison adjustments ⅜, to 49¾; Gas 5s ½, to 87½. West End Street Railway common advanced ½, to 84½; Merced Gold was up ¼, at 9¼; Bay State Gas rose ⅜, to 6⅝, receding to 6⅛. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	212	..
Boston & Lowell	209	..
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	263	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	102	103
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	105½	106
Fitchburg pf.	94½	94¾
Old Colony	177	177½
West End	84	84½
West End pf.	94½	95
Wisconsin Central	1½	..
Oregon Short Line	17¾	18

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3	3¼
Atlantic	20½	..
Boston & Cripple Creek	.08	.12
Boston & Montana	128½	129
Butte & Boston	20⅞	21
Calumet & Hecla	385	390
Centennial	7 5-16	7⅜
Franklin	16	17
Gold Coin Mines	4¾	5
Kearsarge	17½	18
Napa, quicksilver	..	6½
Osceola	31½	32
Pioneer, gold	..	4
Quincy	109	110
Santa Ysabel	13¾	14¼
Tamarack	119	120
Tamarack Junior	17	18
Tecumseh	1½	2
Wolverine	10⅛	10½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	230	231
Dominion Coal	11	11⅛
*Dominion Coal pf.	84	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	146
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	..	18
New England Telephone	104	105
Philadelphia Company	18¼	19
United States Oil	..	13
Westinghouse Electric	22	23
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Electric	..	1
Merced Gold Mining	8¾	9
Old Dominion Copper Mining	17¼	17¾

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The local market opened strong, with the feeling among the room traders more confident. Commission houses had buying orders in Welsbach, Cambria Iron, Pennsylvania Steel, and Union Traction. Baltimore Traction was a shade better on bids, but no sales were made. Philadelphia Traction was dull and steady, as was also United Gas. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania held their own on moderate trading. The bond market was active and higher. New Jersey Traction 5s sold up to 92. The market generally closed firm at near the highest prices for the day, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	..	27½
Northern Pacific com. rct.	14⅝	14⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	42⅛	42¼
Pennsylvania	52¾	53
Reading	10 11-16	10¾
Reading 1st pf.	23⅛	23¼
Reading 2d pf.	13⅛	13¾
St. Paul	78⅝	78⅞
Metropolitan Traction	110	110¼
Philadelphia Traction	70¼	70½
Baltimore Traction	19¼	19½
Union Traction	9⅝	9⅞
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	13⅝	14
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	32¼	33
United Gas Improvement	74⅛	74¾
Electric Storage	18¾	19
Electric Storage pf.	18¾	20
Welsbach Light, ex dividend	45¾	46¼
American Railway Electric	4¾	5
Marsden Company	8½	9
Reading general 4s	..	84
Electric & People's 4s	70	..
Pittsburg C. Traction	7⅞	8⅜

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cables still continue firm, but there is not much business being done in them. Lake Street Elevated is still on the up grade. It opened to-day at 10⅝ and scored a point before the close. Trading in the other local stocks had no life. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	25¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	7¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Chi. Pack. & Prov. Co.	29
Chi. Pack. & Prov. Co. pf.	48
Chicago City Railway	227
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138¼
Lake Street Elevated	11¼
International Packing Co.	17
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	9½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	34¼
New York Biscuit Company	49
North Chicago Street Railroad	221
Street's W. S. C. Line	15½
West Chicago Street Railroad	99⅝
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	10¼
South Side Elevated Railway	40
Chicago Edison	122

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.14	.14
Belcher	.20	.18
Best & Belcher	.48	.47
Bullion	.10	.10
Caledonia	.10	.09
Challenge Con.	.41	.35
Chollar	.89	.89
Confidence	1.05	..
Con. Cal & Va.	1.50	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.18	.17
Exchequer	.02	.02
Gould & Curry	.33	.34
Hale & Norcross	.74	.78
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentuck Con.	.05	.04
Mexican	.30	.29
Occidental Con.	.15	.13
Ophir	.70	.71
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.50	.50
Savage	.25	.24
Scorpoin	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.58	.46
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Standard	1.35	1.35
Union Con.	.39	.34
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.31	.29

Silver bars, 60⅜; Mexican dollars, 49@49½. Drafts—Sight, 17½; telegraphic, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.02¾	.03
Anaconda	.46	.44
Argentum	.39½	.37¼
Blue Bell	.02	.02
Consolidated	.07¼	.07¼
Elkton	1.03	1.00
Gibson	.35	.34
Golden Fleece	.27	.27
Grouse	.04¾	.04½
Isabella	.30	.29¼
Jefferson	.07½	.07½
Pharmacist	.09	.09¼
Portland	.83	.71
Rosa	.08	.08
Union	.15¼	.15¼
Work	.04½	.04½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
B. & O. SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week June	$115,654	$121,789	$110,783
From July 1	4,841,684	5,184,651	6,063,538
BUFF., ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	334
2d week June	$66,944	$66,723	$61,117
From July 1	3,187,568	3,057,252	2,874,465
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
2d week June	$466,000	$373,000	$332,000
From Jan. 1	8,693,963	9,220,637	6,713,808
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,362
2d week June	$189,608	$189,514	$179,906
From July 1	10,178,484	9,780,011	9,176,262
CHI. & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	545	521	521
2d week June	$68,600	$67,300	$68,500
From July 1	3,780,914	3,156,564	3,489,313
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week June	$135,600	$147,400	$139,900
From July 1	6,580,349	7,167,246	6,593,563
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	497	497
1st week June	$32,038	$29,350	$28,259
2d week June	33,337	31,834	30,213
From July 1	1,491,390	1,770,786	1,519,533
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	
2d week June	$8,505	$7,943	$10,474
From Jan. 1	215,145	207,648	193,421
KAN. CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week June	$11,300	$11,115	$6,358
From Jan. 1	184,322	130,232	97,457
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week June	$66,113	$70,839	$65,482
From Jan. 1	1,474,726	1,545,056	1,528,583
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,861	1,860
2d week June	$255,752	$174,223	$174,225
From Jan. 1	5,975,816	4,442,986	4,202,702
MINN. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	388	370	379
2d week June	$38,518	$37,401	$37,728
From July 1	1,885,796	1,943,610	1,739,593
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	2,023
2d week June	$148,209	$173,138	$191,613
From July 1	11,139,855	10,621,692	11,065,479
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,987
2d week June	$394,000	$390,000	$366,000
From July 1	9,657,000	9,315,000	9,442,000
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week June	$15,000	$13,000	$9,000
From Jan. 1	435,000	308,000	262,000
N. Y., ONT. & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
2d week June	$75,515	$82,353	$75,827
From July 1	3,383,934	3,276,603	3,536,997
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week June	$61,994	$74,950	$70,554
From July 1	2,616,517	2,945,782	2,491,161
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week June	$15,000	$10,700	$9,400
From Jan. 1	465,353	263,416	281,840
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week June	$19,571	$34,414	$19,487
From July 1	1,101,250	1,343,248	1,239,914

CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEX. PAC. for May—	1897.	1896.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$304,848	$284,458	$20,390
Op. exp. & taxes	195,619	224,599	*28,980
Net earnings	109,229	59,859	49,370
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	3,141,172	3,407,132	*265,960
Op. exp. & taxes	2,147,250	2,438,579	*291,329
Net earnings	993,922	968,553	25,369

*Decrease.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

5 shs. 3d Avenue R. R.
3 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
3 shs. 42d St., Manhat. & St. Nich. Av. R. R.
16 shs. American Bank Note Co.
20 shs. American Dis. Teleg. Co.
10 shs. American Teleg. & Cable Co.
6 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
11 shs. Erie & Pittsburgh R. R.
26 shs. Erie & Kalamazoo R. R.
13 shs. Central Fire Works Co. pref.
19 shs. Central Fire Works Co. common.
27 shs. Central Fire Works Co. pref.
20 shs. Central Fire Works Co. common.
25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., Baltimore.
10 shs. New York Biscuit Co.
$1,000 Whitebreast Fuel Co., 6 p. c. Bond, June, 1896, coup.
1 share Chemical Nat. Bank.
$5,000 Caledonia Mining & Mfg. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, April, 1894, coup.
$3,000 Consolidated St. Ry., Grand Rapids, 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, Feby., 1897, coup.
30 shs. Consolidated St. Ry., Grand Rap., prefd., and $75 scrip.
30 shs. Consolidated St. Ry., Grand Rap., common.
70 shs. Rio Grande Western Ry.
For account of whom it may concern.
3,000 shs. Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. prefd.
50 shs. National Broadway Bank.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of Brooklyn.
$4,223.80 Jefferson County Washington Warrants, dated Nov. 29, 1892.
20 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
50 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R., (5 p. c. Guar.)
10 shs. U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Bond & Mtg. Guar. Co.
25 shs. Hartford Fire Ins. Co., subj. to rights of creditors under certain alleged attachments, the validity denied by owner.
$2,000 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Cons. Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1905, Jany., 1896, coup. (hypd.)
$4,000 Coburg Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., Prov. Ont., Canada, 6 p. c. Mtg. Bonds, 1902, Jany., 1894, coup. (hypd.)
21 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 2 and 57 for $1,000 each.
No. 19 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1897.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New York, June 1, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—WILLIAM E. BLAIR and another, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM BLAIR and others, defendants. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 25th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, State of New York,

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East 110th Street, in said city, 216 feet and 8 inches westerly from the westerly line of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and ten inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along said centre line and parallel with 110th Street, 16 feet and 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, and partly through the centre of another party wall 100 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of 110th Street; thence easterly along said northerly line 16 feet and 8 inches to the point or place of beginning, and being the premises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by Franklin P. Nesbit and others to Lewis R. Blair, (now deceased,) by deed dated October 1, 1883, and recorded in the New York County Register's Office October 20th, 1883, in Liber 1755, Page 208, and known as Number 237 East 110th Street, in said city.

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, State of New York, on the southerly side of Nineteenth Street, between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues, being the most easterly of the two lots conveyed to Norman Peck by Samuel Jackson and wife, by deed dated January 26th, 1835, and therein described as Number nine (9) on a certain map of property of William H. Cooke, dated December, 1825, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, which deed is recorded in the said office, in Liber 325 of Conveyances, Page 204, the said lots being twenty-five (25) feet in front on Nineteenth Street, and twenty-five (25) feet in rear, and one hundred (100) feet deep on each side, be the said dimensions more or less, and being the premises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by Henry Vreeland and wife to Lewis R. Blair, (now deceased,) by deed dated January 1, 1848, and recorded in the New York County Register's office, January 29th, 1848, in Liber 495, Page 393, and known as Number 122 West 19th Street, in said city.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, distant westerly from the northwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, running thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, thence westerly and parallel with Nineteenth Street twenty (20) feet, five (5) inches; thence southerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, and thence running easterly along the said northerly side of Nineteenth Street twenty (20) feet five (5) inches, to the point or place of beginning, said lot being known as Number 224 on a map of nine brick-front houses and lots on Nineteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, dated New York, October, 1829, and filed in the Register's office by Peter Bennett, and being the premises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by Annie E. Underhill, sole executrix of Lydia M. Greene, to Lewis R. Blair, (now deceased,) by deed dated May 5, 1886, and recorded in the New York County Register's office May 21, 1886, in Liber 1969, Page 159, and known as Number 129 West 19th Street, in said city.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, distant three hundred and fifty-six (356) feet and one (1) inch from the westerly side of the Sixth Avenue, running northerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet through the centre of the party wall; thence westerly twenty (20) feet, five (5) inches; thence southerly through the centre of the party wall belonging to Ann Maria Barton, to use as such at any time as long as the said walls stand as per agreement ninety-two feet; thence easterly twenty (20) feet five (5) inches to the place of beginning, and being the premises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by Thomas S. Brooks and wife to Lewis R. Blair, (now deceased,) by deed dated January 3, 1860, and recorded in the New York County Register's office in Liber 794, Page 527, January 14th, 1860, and known as Number 131 West 19th Street, in said city.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, State of New York, known as Lot No. 130, on a certain map entitled "Map of property in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, belonging to Philip Milledoler, drawn from a survey of J. F. Bridges, New York, November, 1850, by Richard Ammerman, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register, in and for the City and County of New York, by the number 186, in tin case, and which is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant ninety-four (94) feet easterly from First Avenue; running thence northwardly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred (100) feet, ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred (100) feet, ten (10) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thence westwardly and along said line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the same dimensions more or less, and being the premises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by John Balmore and wife to Lewis R. Blair, (now deceased,) by deed dated February 17th, 1869, and recorded in the New York County Register's office, in Liber 1079, Page 676, February 17, 1869, and known as Number 407 East 116th Street, in said city.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-sixth Street two hundred and thirty (230) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Second Avenue, and at or immediately in front of the centre line of a party wall; running thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue and through the said party wall one hundred (100) feet, five (5) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, and being the premises conveyed or intended to be conveyed by David Thurston and wife to Lewis R. Blair, (now deceased,) by deed dated July 6th, 1866, and recorded July 7, 1866, in the New York County Register's office, in Liber 986, Page 71, and known as Number 318 East 56th Street, in said city.—Dated New York, May 25th, 1897.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
PORTER & KILVERT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
my26-2aw4wW&S.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—CHARLES L. DOWNES, plaintiff, against JANE GOTZ and JOHN GOTZ the second, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1897, I, the undersigned, referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, formerly being in the Town and County of Westchester, known and designated by the number five hundred and five (505) on a map of the Village of Wakefield, in the Towns of Eastchester and Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y., made by Henry B. Miller, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated May, 1854, said lot being bounded and described as follows on said map, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Second Avenue, (now called Second Street,) adjoining lot number five hundred and forty (540;) thence running northerly along said lot number five hundred and forty, (540,) one hundred (100) feet to lot number five hundred and four (504;) thence easterly along lot number five hundred and four, (504,) about one hundred (100) feet to lot number four hundred and seventy-one, (471,) one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, along lot number four hundred and seventy-one, (471,) one hundred (100) feet to Second Avenue, (now called Second Street;) thence westerly along Second Avenue, or Street, about one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 20th, 1897.

FRANK M. BUCK,
Referee.
FRANK N. GLOVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Nos. 25-27 South Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
EDWARD J. McGUIRE, Attorney for Defendant JOHN GOTZ, No. 25 Pine Street, New York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to June 23d, 1897, at same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1897.

FRANK M. BUCK,
Referee.
FRANK N. GLOVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, Nos. 25-27 South Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
EDWARD J. McGUIRE, Attorney for Defendant JOHN GOTZ, No. 25 Pine Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to George Richardson, Della-rifa Grace Richardson, send greeting: Whereas, Emma J. Richardson of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of April, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOSEPH RICHARDSON, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
je19-law7wS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, June 18, 1897.

—Closing.—		Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Bid.	Asked.							
14¼	14⅝	200	American Cotton Oil..	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
61½	62½	700	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	62	62½	62	62	......
111	114	110	American Express ...	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¼
11⅝	11¾	3,590	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅞	11⅝	10⅞	11½	+ ⅞
30⅝	30⅞	655	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	30	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅞
124½	124⅝	48,637	American Sugar Refs.	124½	125½	123¾	124⅝	+ ⅝
106¾	108	65	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	106½	108	106½	108	......
90	92	60	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	90	90⅛	90	90⅛	......
73¼	73⅜	6,720	American Tobacco....	74	74¼	73	73⅜	— ⅝
106½	108	100	American Tobacco pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1⅛
28¾	29	100	Ann Arbor pf........	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
12	12⅛	1,140	At., T. & S. F.	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	23¾	4,175	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
11¼	11½	100	Baltimore & Ohio.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	......
12½	12⅝	4,730	Bay State Gas........	12½	13	12⅛	12½	+ ½
24¼	24⅝	1,253	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	24	24½	24	24⅝	......
108½	109	250	Brooklyn Union Gas..	108½	108½	108½	108½	......
49½	50¼	200	Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
61½	62	250	Canadian Pacific	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ½
56	60	150	Capital Traction......	55	55	55	55	+1½
10¼	11	200	Central Pacific	10	10	10	10	......
17⅝	17⅞	3,825	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17⅜	18	17⅜	17¾	+ ½
81⅝	81⅞	17,650	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	81¾	......
90⅝	90½	25,290	Chicago Gas..........	89¾	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝	+ ⅞
78⅝	78⅞	20,694	Chi., Mil. & St. P.....	79	79¼	78½	78¾	......
137⅞	138¼	536	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	137½	138	137½	138	+1
110¼	110½	1,947	Chicago & Northw....	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½	— ⅝
70⅝	70⅞	7,597	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	71	71⅛	70½	70⅝	+ ¼
24	24½	142	C., C., C. & St. L.....	24	24	24	24	......
1	1½	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¾
19⅝	19¾	510	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
2½	2¾	450	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2⅞	3	2½	3	......
81⅝	82⅛	1,200	Consolidated Ice......	81¾	82⅛	81¾	82	+ ½
81⅝	82	900	Consolidated Ice pf..	81¼	82	81¼	82	+ ⅝
167½	168¼	901	Consolidated Gas Co..	165¾	168½	165¾	167⅞	+2⅜
107¾	108¼	139	Delaware & Hudson..	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
152	155	100	Del., Lack. & Western.	152	152	152	152	......
8½	9	100	Des Moines & Ft. D...	9	9	9	9	......
115	116	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	+ ¼
14⅛	14⅝	400	Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
32¾	34	18	Erie 1st pf...........	32½	32½	32½	32½	......
18¼	19¾	20	Erie 2d pf............	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	......
7½	10	10	F. & P. M.............	10	10	10	10	......
..	..	100	Ft. W. & D. C. Sta...	8	8	8	8	+3
33⅛	33¼	1,650	General Electric.......	33	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅛
96½	97½	250	Illinois Central	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	8½	430	Iowa Central	7¾	8½	7¾	8½	+1½
27½	28½	200	Iowa Central pf.......	27	28	27	28	+2
78	80	25	Laclede Gas pf........	78½	78½	78½	78½	......
15	15¼	115	Lake Erie & Western..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅝
67	69	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	66	66	66	66	......
49⅜	49½	8,430	Louisville & Nashville.	50	50	49¼	49⅜	......
88	88½	5,075	Manhattan Con.	88	88⅜	88	88½	+ ¾
109⅞	110	200	Metropolitan Traction.	109¾	110	109¾	110	+ ⅞
1½	1¾	500	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
99¾	100	100	Michigan Central......	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ½
19	20	10	Minn. & St. Louis....	19	19	19	19	......
80½	81½	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	......
50	51	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	50	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	13	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	......
30⅞	31	1,465	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	31¼	31¼	30¾	30⅞	— ¼
18⅝	18¾	5,835	Missouri Pacific	18½	19¼	18½	18⅝	+ ⅝
20	22	125	Mobile & Ohio	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅝
28¼	28¾	320	National Lead Co.....	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ¼
95½	96¼	55	National Lead Co. pf..	96½	96½	96	96	......
5	5½	100	National Starch	5	5	5	5	......
82⅞	83	5,270	New Jersey Central...	83	83⅜	82⅞	82⅞	......
101⅛	101¼	1,520	New York Central....	101¼	101¼	100⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
172	173	50	N. Y., N. H. & H., ex div	174	174	174	174	......
60	75	10	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	......
9¾	10	1,495	N. Y., Sus. & West...	9	10	9	9¾	+ ⅞
26½	27	3,504	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	26	28	26	26¾	+ ¾
29	30¼	225	Norfolk & Western pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
3⅞	4½	460	North American	4¼	4¼	4	4	......
14¾	14⅞	1,051	Northern Pacific	15	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
42⅛	42¼	6,275	Northern Pacific pf...	42¾	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	— ¼
14½	14¾	200	Or. S. L., wh. iss.....	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	650	Ontario & Western...	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	......
21	22½	670	Or. R. & Nav........	20	21	20	20¾	+ ¾
53	54	440	Or. R. & Nav. pf......	54	54¼	54	54¼	— ¼
..	..	200	Or. S. L. & U. N., t. r.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¾
29⅛	29¼	1,482	Pacific Mail..........	29½	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
164½	165½	128	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	165	165¼	165	165¼	......
21⅜	21½	3,920	Reading	22¼	22½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅝
46⅛	46¼	3,143	Reading 1st pf........	46⅞	47	46	46¼	— ¼
27	27¼	1,030	Reading 2d pf........	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
3	3⅜	107	St. J. & G. I..........	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
40¼	40⅝	2,022	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	39⅝	41⅛	39⅝	40	+1½
12	12½	601	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
5½	5¾	200	St. L. & San Fran.....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
50	50¼	4,204	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	49⅝	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ¾
16⅞	17⅛	3,190	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	16¾	17¼	16¾	17	+ ¼
8¾	9¼	10	St. Louis Southw. pf..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	......
58¾	58⅞	2,170	St. Paul & Omaha.....	59⅝	59⅝	58½	58⅞	— ⅜
15	15⅛	300	Southern Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
9	9⅛	1,095	Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
28⅝	28⅞	2,729	Southern Railway pf..	29⅛	29¼	28½	28⅝	......
5½	5¾	1,114	Standard R. & T.....	6⅛	6⅛	5½	5⅝	— ⅞
24⅞	25¼	7,995	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	24¾	25½	24¾	25	+ ⅞
10¼	10⅜	1,860	Texas Pacific	10½	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	5,125	Union Pacific	7½	7⅝	6¾	7	— ⅝
1¾	2	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	2	2	2	2	......
7¾	8⅛	145	United States Leather.	8	8	8	8	......
58⅝	58⅞	1,665	U. S. Leather pf......	59	59⅛	58¾	58⅞	+ ⅛
13	13½	20	United States Rubber.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	......
61	63	160	U. S. Rubber pf.......	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅝
15¼	15⅜	825	Wabash pf............	15⅛	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
83⅛	83⅜	9,350	W. U. Tel., ex div....	82⅞	83⅜	82⅝	83¼	+1⅛
¾	⅞	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	¾	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Sales.....		251,069						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000.......76½
Am Tobacco Co scrip
200.......68½
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000.......83⅞
38,000.......84
65,000.......83⅞
Adjustment 4s
10,000.......49⅞
1,500.......49⅞
10,000.......50
15,000.......49⅞
5,000.......49¾
5,000.......49⅝
25,000.......49¾
4,000.......49⅞
Austin & N W 1st
9,000.......84¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
1,000.......119½
Brooklyn City 1st
1,000.......115½
3,000.......115¼
Brooklyn R T 5s
15,000.......80½
39,000.......81
5,000.......80¾
Bur, C R & N 1st
2,000.......105¾
1,000.......106
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000.......113
Cent Ga Ry cons 5s
6,000.......87½
50,000.......87¾
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
25,000.......10½
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc
8,000.......5
Cent Ga, Mob Div 5s
5,000.......96½
Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000.......111⅜
2,000.......111¼
8,000.......111
Registered
2,000.......109
10,000.......108¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000.......75⅜
5,000.......75¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
2,000.......120¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
2,000.......103½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
2,000.......99¾
30,000.......99⅞
Chi G L & C Co 1st
1,000.......103⅞
1,000.......104
1,000s5F.......104
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
11,000.......42¼
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
3,000.......109⅛
1,000.......109½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
4,000.......106⅞
8,000.......107
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
28,000.......99
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
3,000.......60
5,000.......59¾
5,000s20F.......60
3,000.......60
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
13,000.......7½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs
32,000.......72
5,000.......72½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
7,000.......98
3,000.......98¼
3,000.......98
Dul & Iron Range 1st
5,000.......99
5,000.......99½
1,000.......100
5,000.......100½
3,000.......100¾
2,000.......101
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
2,000.......108¼
1,000.......108⅜
Erie 1st ext 5s
5,000.......112½
Erie 4s prior bonds
2,000.......91⅛
Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000.......66
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
1,000.......105
Ft W & D C 1st
13,000.......63
Fulton Elevated 1st
3,000.......38
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
2,000.......118
H & Tex Cent deb 4s
1,000.......98
Int & Gt Nor 1st
2,000.......119¼
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge
1,000.......38½
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
15,000.......98¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
4,000.......118

Kas Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
6,000.......74
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st
1,000.......98½
Louis & Nash cons
17,000.......103¾
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
1,000.......82½
5,000.......82¼
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000.......94⅞
Metropolitan Elev 1st
2,000.......120½
Midland of N J 1st
4,000.......118
Mil, L S & W 1st, Ashland Div
15,000.......131
Mil & St Paul cons
4,000.......137
M & St Paul 7 8-10
4,000c.......135½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000.......83⅝
1,000.......83½
500.......83½
17,000.......83¾
Mo, K & T 2d
3,000.......61
1,000.......61⅛
20,000.......61¼
1,000.......61
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
1,000.......78
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
13,000.......80½
Mobile & Ohio new 6s
1,000.......118
Mob & O 1st ext 6s
1,000.......112
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000.......68⅜
2,000.......68¾
1,000.......68½
10,000.......68⅝
7,000.......68⅝
Nash, C & St L con
2,000s20F.......99
Nat St M Co 1st
1,000.......100½
N Y, C & St L 4s
5,000.......105
N Y & Harl 1st reg
1,000.......110½
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
1,000.......137½
9,000.......138
Small bonds
400.......135
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
1,000.......96
N Y, S & W G M
6,000.......73½
2,000.......74½
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
7,000.......103
Y, S & W 2d
5,000.......72½
N Y, S & W Term 1st
2,000.......105
Norf & W Ry con 4s
500.......73¾
1,500.......73¾
1,000.......73¾
2,000.......74
Norf & So 1st 5s
5,000.......104
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
42,000.......56¾
29,000.......56⅞
2,000.......57
2,000b3.......57
10,000c.......57
91,000.......56⅞
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000b10F.......90
22,000s20F.......90
12,000.......90
5,000.......89⅞
3,500.......90
31,000.......90
Ohio & Miss 2d
5,000.......119½
Ohio & Miss con S F
1,000.......104¾
Oregon R & N 4s
8,000.......85⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000.......120
Oregon S L inc A, when issued
12,000.......44½
15,000.......44¾
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
10,000.......81¼
1,000.......81¾
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
2,000.......101½
Penn Co's 4½s reg
4,000c.......112½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
2,000.......111¼
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs
14,000.......10
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000.......68¾
7,000.......69
1,000.......68¾
1,000.......69
1,000.......69½
1,000.......70
Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
1,000.......140

Pitts & West 1st
6,000.......72
Reading Co gen 4s
10,000.......83¾
20,000.......83⅞
Rio Grande West 1st
25,000.......75
2,000.......75¼
7,000.......75⅜
2,000.......75⅛
19,000.......75⅜
32,000.......75½
6,000.......75⅝
12,000.......75¾
1,000.......75½
22,000.......76
10,000.......76½
St Jo & G Isl 2-3-4s
2,500.......64¼
12,000.......64½
St L & S F 4s
10,000.......70½
2,000.......70¾
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000s20F.......100⅞
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000.......114⅞
St L, V'lia & T H 2d
1,000.......102
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000.......106¾
3,000.......107¼
St P, M & M 2d
1,000.......121
St P, M & M, Montana Central 5s
2,000.......107
Montana Cent 6s
1,000.......121½
St P & Sioux City 1st
2,000.......131¼
So Pac of N M 1st
11,000.......106
Southern Ry 1st 5s
20,000.......92¼
10,000.......92
5,000.......92⅛
15,000.......92¼
Standard R & T 6s
1,000.......66½
2,000.......66⅜
1,000.......66⅛
1,000.......66⅜
1,000.......66¼
1,000.......65⅝
3,000.......65½
5,000.......65⅞
9,000.......65
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000.......96¾
7,000.......96½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000.......90⅞
9,000.......91
10,000.......90¾
7,000.......91
1,000.......90⅝
Tex & Pac 2d inc
10,000.......24¼
13,000.......24½
8,000.......24⅝
3,000.......24¾
10,000.......24⅝
82,000.......24¾
6,000.......24⅝
5,000.......24¾
1,000.......24⅞
17,000.......24¾
23,000.......24⅞
36,000.......25
5,000.......24⅞
50,000.......25
Third Av 1st 5s
5,000.......124½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
3,000.......77
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs
5,000.......75
Union Pac 6s, 1898, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000.......104¾
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs
2,000.......93
Union Pac col tr 6s gold notes
1,000.......101¼
Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs
1,000.......81½
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.......104¾
50,000.......104½
5,000.......104⅝
9,000.......104½
2,000.......104⅝
10,000.......104½
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
2,000.......70½
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000.......109¾
1,000.......109⅝
Western Gas Co 5s
5,000.......96½
W N Y & P 1st
1,000.......109¼
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000.......88
4,000.......87½
1,000.......88
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
7,000.......83

Total sales.......$1,915,600

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	..	in pd.	3¼	4¾	Nat. Lin. Oil	12½	15
4s, r., 1907	111⅛	111½	Com. Cable, ex d.	165	..	Nat. St. 1st pf.	54	60
4s, c., 1907	113	113¾	Consol. Coal	38	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	20
4s, r., 1925	124⅞	125¼	Den. & R. G.	11	11½	New Cent. C.	5½	7
4s, c., 1925	125	125½	D. & R. G. pf.	41¼	41¾	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	74	74¾
5s, r., 1904	113⅞	114⅝	D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¼	13¼
5s, c., 1904	113⅞	114⅝	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	66	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Currency 6s, 1898	101½	..	D., S. S. & A.	3	3¼	2d pf.	31	32¼
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	7	Norfolk Southern	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101⅝	..	E. E. Ill. of Bkln.	108	110	Nor. & West.	11	12
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101⅝	..	Ev. & T. H.	18	20	Nor. West. Tel.	110	..
			F. & P. M. pf.	20	35	Ohio Southern	..	5
Adams Express	150	155	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	125	Ont. Mining	6¾	7½
Alb. & Sus.	172	..	G. B. & West.	35	40	Penn. Coal	325	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	63	G. B. & W., Deb.,			Peo., Dec. & Ev.	¼	½
Ann Arbor	9	10	A.	40	50	Peo. & Eastern	3	6
At. & Pac.	..	¼	G. B. & W., Deb.,			P., C., C. & St. L.	12	13½
B. & O. S. W. pf.,			B.	4¼	4½	P., C., C. & St. L.		
new	2½	3½	Harlem	310	..	pf.	44	47
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	Homestake, ex d.	35	38	P., Ft. W. & C.	164	170
Brunswick Co.	¼	½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	92	..	Quicksilver	1	2
Buff., R. & P.	..	20	Ill. Steel Co.	36	38	Quicksilver pf.	7	8½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	60	Jeff. & Clear. Coal	35	45	Rens. & Saratoga	176	181
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	St. L. S. W.	3¼	3½
Chi. & Alton pf.	162	..	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	St. P. & Duluth	21½	23
Chi. & E. Ill.	37	40	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	St. P. & D. pf.	72½	87
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	K. & D. M. pf.	10⅝	14	St. P., M. & M.	118	125
Chicago Gt. W.	3	4	Laclede Gas	23½	24	St. P. & O. pf.	142	145
Chi. & N. W. pf.	158	..	Lake Shore	171	172	Sil. bull. certfs.	60⅝	60¾
C., C., C. & St. L.			Long Island	40	50	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	..	25
pf.	60	65	Mah. Coal R.	125	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
C., L. & W. pf.	40	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	U. S. Express	38	42
Cleve. & Pitts.	164	170	Man. Beach	5	10	Wabash	5⅝	6
C. C. & I., Dev.			Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Wells-F. Express	104	109
pf.	2½	3	Mexican Central	8	9	West. Union Beef.	7½	8½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	87	Minn. Iron	46	48	W. & L. E. pf.	3	5
Col. & H. Coal, all			Morris & Essex	163	165	Wis. Central	1	1½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,020	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11⅝
25,790	Am. Sug. Refs.	124¼	125½	123⅞	124¾
60	Am. Tobacco	73¼	73⅜	73¼	73⅜
10	A., T. & S. F.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
210	A., T. & S.F. pf.	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞
4,880	Chicago Gas	89⅞	90¾	89⅞	90⅝
2,690	C., R. I. & Pac.	71⅛	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞
6,180	C., B. & Q.	82	82¼	81⅝	81⅞
9,960	C., M. & St. P.	79	79⅛	78¾	78¾
100	C.,St.P., M. & O.	59½	59½	59	59
2,480	Cent. of N. J.	82⅞	83¾	82⅞	83⅛
50	Ches. & Ohio	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½
120	Gen. Electric	33½	33¼	33	33⅛
1,270	Louis. & Nash.	49⅞	50	49¼	49½
470	Manhattan	88	88¾	88	88½
770	Mo. Pacific	18½	19⅛	18¼	18⅝
10	Nat. Lead	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
20	N. Y. Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
800	Nor. Pacific pf.	42⅜	42⅞	42¼	42⅜
20	Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29½	29½
2,880	Reading	21⅞	22⅜	21½	21½
220	Southern pf.	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
280	Tenn. C. & I.	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25
10	Union Pacific	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
70	U. S. Leather pf.	59	59	58⅞	58⅞
1,810	West. Union	82⅝	83¼	82½	83¼
61,630					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A.,T. & S.F. gen.	84	84	83¾	83¾
1,000	E. T.,V. & G. 5s.	109	109	109	109
2,000	Met. Elev. 1st	120½	120½	120½	120½
4,000	Mo.,K. & T. 1st.	84	84	84	84
12,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57⅛
4,000	Texas Pac. 1st	90½	90¾	90½	90¾
$28,000					

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Real Estate Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Real Estate Trust Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable July 1. Transfer books close June 21 and reopen July 1.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company announces a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books close June 28 and reopen July 1.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company announces a dividend of 8 per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books close June 21 and reopen July 2.

SALE OF BAY STATE BONDS.

J. Pierpont Morgan Heads a Syndicate Which Takes $3,000,000.

BOSTON, June 18.—About $3,000,000 bonds have been purchased of the State by the syndicate formed by J. P. Morgan & Co., Blake Brothers, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. They are 3½ per cent., forty years, and are issued for various purposes, and cover all bonds to be issued this year.

Gold Shipments to Europe.

Gold shipments to the amount of $850,000 were announced yesterday. To-day $350,000 will be exported, $100,000 by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., which comes from private sources, and $250,000 taken from the Sub-Treasury by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. On Tuesday Baring, Magoun & Co. will send $500,000 for Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston. These shipments make a total of gold exports since April 26 last of $18,814,474.

New Rubber Company.

The South American Exploration Company was organized at the law office of Robert Carey in Jersey City on Thursday. Among those interested in the company are John H. Winser, John A. Young, Charles T. Meyers, D. Hughes, Robert Carey, and George Young. The company will engage in the rubber business in South America. The paid-up capital is $10,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Utica Malt Food Company of Utica, to manufacture food products; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles White, Avery Horton, and Charles W. Mather of Utica.

Canarsie and Rockaway Beach Ferry Company, to operate ferries between the Thirty-second Ward of Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach; capital, $1,000. Directors—Peter J. Eppig, Henry J. Wieman, William Warner, and P. Oscar Kingden of Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough Publishing Company of Port Richmond, Richmond County, to publish newspapers and do a general printing and publishing business; capital, $12,000. Directors—Hart Momsen and Frank M. Harrington of Port Richmond, and John C. Buhrmeister of Concord, Richmond County.

Foundation Workers' Association of America, formed as a labor organization composed of workers upon foundations for mutual advantage and protection, operations to be transacted principally in New York State, with main office in New York City. Directors—Jeremiah Murphy and Frank Crosby of New York City and John E. Meehan of Jersey City.

The Carley Athletic Club, to encourage all manly sports, promote physical culture, and encourage social intercourse among its members. The principal office is in New York City. Directors—John J. McNicol, 513 West Forty-seventh Street; William Just, 513 West Forty-seventh Street; George Allen, 629 Eleventh Avenue; Louis Schrieber, 636 Eleventh Avenue; Thomas Fanning, 553 West Forty-sixth Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ARTHUR HODGSON.—Judge McCarthy, in the City Court yesterday, appointed Thomas Nolan receiver for the property of Arthur Hodgson, on application of W. J. Woods, in supplementary proceedings.

THE A. J. MCINTOSH COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Loub yesterday received an attachment for $340.98 against the A. J. McIntosh Company of 460 West Eighteenth Street, in favor of John T. McCarrier.

CATHERINE SCHMITTNER.—Judge McCarthy, in the City Court yesterday, on the motion of Albert Phillips, appointed Alexander Finchito receiver for the property of Catherine Schmittner, in supplementary proceedings.

DRESHER, FIRST & CO.—Dresher, First & Co., (incorporated,) butchers, of 776 First Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to George Joseph, without preferences. The corporation was formed in December, 1896, with a capital of $10,000, succeeding to the business of the Consumers' Veal and Mutton Company. The liabilities are $5,000; nominal assets the same.

THE G. H. ABBOTT COMPANY.—The G. H. Abbott Company, publishers, at 13 Astor Place, yesterday made an assignment, without preferences, to George E. Doughty. The liabilities are $10,000. The company was incorporated in January, 1893, with a capital stock of $25,000, and with Eva G. Abbott, as President. They were the publishers of The Cloak and Trade Review.

THE KNICKERBOCKER COAL COMPANY.—The Knickerbocker Coal Company of Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Edward T. Paul. The liabilities are said to be $17,000. The amount of the assets is not as yet known. The company was incorporated in December, 1896, with a capital stock of $10,000. The real owners of the business were Horton & Greer, coal merchants, who made an assignment May 21.

Out of Town.

CANTON LUMBER COMPANY.—A judgment was docketed yesterday in Canton, N. Y., by the National State Bank of Troy for $53,000 against the Canton Lumber Company, of which Dr. A. T. Van Vranken of Watervliet, N. Y., is President. The mills have been closed by the Sheriff. The company hopes to straighten matters out in a few days.

UDELL WOODENWARE COMPANY.—The Udell Woodenware Company, whose stock for the third time in as many years was burned last week at St. Louis, filed a general assignment yesterday, turning all the assets of the company over to A. Wellborn Moise, as trustee for the creditors. Assignee Moise says that the liabilities are $80,000 and the assets $83,000.

ALFRED GAYTON.—As foreshadowed by a heavy cognovit judgment several days ago, Alfred Gayton, furniture dealer, on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday filed a deed of assignment in insolvency court. He named Newton D. Calhoun as his assignee, and Judge Bloch confirmed the appointment. Bond was fixed in the sum of $12,000. The assets are said to be about the amount of the bond, and liabilities in excess of it.

Judgments.

The following Judgments were filed Friday, June 18. The first name is that of the debtor:

[illegible]OTT, Edward A.—I. Stern and others.	$214
AYRES, Reuben B., and George H. Cogswell—Joseph T. Bailey	3,319
ABRAMS, Lorenzo—J. E. Carson and another	65
BARBOUR, William S.—W. E. Clark & Brother	88
BISSELL, Joseph B.—Louis Sherry	738
BICKERTON, Emma P.—Kate Lucey	156
BARNARD, George G.—George M. Wright, assignee	138
BROWN, Abner M.—H. Harburger	850
BENDT, Ernst—B. L. Kennelly and another	575
BURKE, otherwise Smith, Lucy—S. E. Bernheimer	126
COHEN, Aaron—P. Herter and another	182
CAFFREY, Thomas—G. M. Wright, assignee	43
CROW, Moses R.—Rachel Delmage	2,209
CLARKE, Alpheus E.—Mary A. Clarke, cost	85
CUSHMAN, George W.—Jaburg Brothers.	436
CHELLBORG, C. Sackett, and William H. Merritt—The National Broadway Bank of New York	2,281
DAVIDSON, Leroy—L. A. Richter	71
DORADO, Santiago—G. Salomon and another	106
EDGAR, George—Frederick G. Hobbs and others	692
ELLISON, S., Harry, and Guy P., also Alfred Van Horn—George M. Wright, assignee	122
FOX, Henry E.—The United States Mortar Supply Company	340
FROELICH, Max—Jaburg Brothers	126
FEHN, George, John Fogal, William J. Maass, and Margaret and Frank Schmitt—Schnatz & Massoth	811
FREMAN, Frank—M. Rosenfield and others	130
FRITSCH, Louis—H. Hollander	37
FRIEDMAN, Benno—A. D. Peake	45
GIBSON, Ann, and Mary Sheard—J. N. Wallis	99
GOEDECKE, Herman E.—J. E. Harrington and another	2,325
GREENBERG, Henry—M. Neuburger and others	297
HUGHES, Mary—The New York College of Dentistry	248
HELD, Zerlina—G. M. Wright, assignee	102
HOADLEY, Charles W.—M. B. Stanley and another	229
HALLENBECK, John—J. J. Phillips and others	226
JUNG, Adolph M.—Obermeyer & Liebmann	1,438
JENNINGS, William H.—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c	299
JENKINS, Reginald W.—H. E. Fanshawe	110
KROENKE, Ernest A.—R. H. Molyneaux.	120
LUDEWIG, William—M. Mager, Jr.	341
LENNON, Thomas J.—J. W. Cook	165
LAMB, George W.—H. Stevens	126
LOEB, Eugene—E. A. Rosenham Company	171
LYNCH, Dennis J.—E. C. Hazard and another	1,256
LUTZEL, George—H. G. Wenzel	31
LYNCH, Philip S.—Obermeyer & Liebmann	1,117
LOEB, Eugene—F. S. & S. S. Einstein	335
MARCUS, William and Adolph—C. F. Zentgraf and another	927
MEYER, Adolph—C. Iba	65
MATTHEWS, Patrick E.—J. McWalters and others	96
MOULDS, William—G. M. Wright, assignee	17
MULLINS, Dennis—G. Class, Jr.	213
MULLIGAN, Agnes K. M.—Lena Seiferd.	1,825
McCAFFREY, John J.—C. F. Mattlage and others	241
NIENSTEDT, Henry—C. Iba	117
O'CONNOR, Mary E.—F. G. G. Sanborn	949
O'ROURKE, Thomas J.—C. Iba	108
PAREIRA, Abraham—J. L. Herz and another	38
PRINCE, John J. and Joseph E.—W. P. Rutter and another	80
PLATT, Julia—G. M. Wright, assignee	184
PERHAM, Aaron G., and J. D. Kurtz Crook—The National Bank of Commerce of New York	1,530
PALMER, Robert, and Adolph Zadig—I Von Auw and others	245
POTTER, Cora U., and Kyrle Bellew—George Patterson	505
ROGERS, William H.—J. R. Keatings	36
ROSENFELD, Joseph—Myrtle Blum	698
REINHARDT, Aaron—F. Debenham	344
RYMAN, William P., as trustee; Charles M. and Mary E. Maxwell, and Emma L. Stroud—Caroline Metcalfe and others	7,047
RAMHORST, William F.—Clifford E. Young and another	52
RICHARDS, Samuel W.—B. Rinaldo	119
SWITZER, John—C. Iba	179
SANFORD, Charles P.—Park & Tilford	117
[illegible]ON, William B.—F. Taylor	45
SHIELDS, Jane L.—Mary A. Keyes	267
SPRAGUE, Henry E.—G. M. Wright, assignee	65
STORM, Walton—O. M. Farrand	278
SHRIER, Henry—E. Fisher and others	210
SULLIVAN, Thomas J.—H. Heywood and others	223
SOLOMON, Samuel—S. K. Booth	187
STEARNS, Lizzie C.—The Mining and Dredging Power Company	2,432
SCHOCKEL, Mary and John—Owl Cigar Company	111
STEINWAY RAILWAY COMPANY OF Long Island City—Elise Grotsch, costs	108
TURNER, John W., and others—Thomas Phillips	377
TAYLOR William B.—George M. Wright	112
THOMAS, Louise S.—I. Stern and others	190
TODD, Percy C.—G. M. Wright	87
TOHER, Owen—D. Mayer Brewing Company, deficiency	733
TICONDEROGA PULP AND PAPER Company—Joseph L. St. John	660
THE NORTH MOUNT VERNON RAILway Company—S. G. Bayne	175
THE NORTH MOUNT VERNON RAILway Company—Seaboard National Bank.	112
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—M. Cilento	355
THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE Company—A. L. Palmer, costs	152
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMpany and New York Elevated Railroad Company—P. Fox and others	1,015
THE MAYOR, &c.—Robert and Ogden Goelet	15,409
WELD, George W.—A. G. Wheeler	1,080
WOOD, Joseph I.—J. H. Becker	84
WHITE, Whelman V.—R. T. Wilson	440
WEST, Charles G.—G. M. Wright, assignee	122
VAN HORN, Alfred—G. M. Wright, assignee	48
WOODFORD, George W.—G. M. Wright, assignee	117
WILKINS, Philip V.—R. F. Smith	128
W. F. SHAW PUBLISHING COMPANY—C. F. Hubbs	67
WILDER, Victor A.—James McCormick.	11,188
WINES, William D.—Sigourney W. Fay	2,407

The following judgments were filed against the city: J. Korn and another, $228; B. Conlan, $115; Louis L. Seligman, $544; W. Wieler, $59; the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company and another, $729; J. Schnatz, $288; J. Crove, $201; A. Wolff, $92; J. Engel, $170; A. Goetz, $95; C. Masterson, $52; J. A. B. Quill, $672.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897. EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mS

BROWNING, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY BROWNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1897. LILLIE BROWNING, Administratrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City je12-1aw6mS

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	.77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22⅛
Cotton, middling	.7¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.7½
Butter, State, finest creamery	.15
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.05
Lard, prime	3.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.24
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.4⅞
Tallow, prime	.3¼
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	25.00
Sugar, granulated	.4¾
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	3.40
Copper, lake, ingot	11.00

CHICAGO, June 18.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@71½c; No. 2 red, 74@77c; No. 2 corn, 24@24¼c; No. 2 oats, 18¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23@23½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 21@22¾c; No. 2 rye, 34c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, free on board, 28@30c; No. 4, free on board, 26½@28c; No. 1 flaxseed, 75½@76c; prime timothy seed, $2.75; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$7.45; lard, per 100 lb, $3.62½@$3.65; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.25@$4.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

Comparative statement for the week ending yesterday:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	4,599
Net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year.	14,799
Total receipts to this date	6,581,168
Total receipts to same date last year	5,123,405
Exports for the week	30,624
Exports for same week last year	25,480
Total exports to this date	5,758,384
Total exports to same date last year	4,341,691
Stock at all United States ports	228,815
Stock at all United States ports same time last year	265,940
Stock at all interior towns	70,952
Stock at all interior towns same time last year	110,052
Stock at Liverpool	1,034,000
Stock at Liverpool same time last year	946,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain	29,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year	80,000

The market showed generally better phases, particularly in the afternoon, and overcame an early loss of 2 to 4 points, and closed firm at a net gain of 4 to 6 points. Total sales, however, reached only 44,600 bales. Total sales for the week amount to only 272,300 bales futures and 8,821 bales spots.

The Liverpool market will be closed next Monday and Tuesday.

Spot cotton closed at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 7¾c; middling Gulf, 8c; sales, 1,057 bales. The New York Cotton Exchange, it is expected, will be closed Saturday, July 3. A petition to that end has been largely signed, and a meeting will be held on the subject Monday at 12 o'clock.

Southern spot cotton markets, middling quoted, were as follows: Galveston, 7⅜c; New Orleans, 7¼c; Mobile, 7¼c; Savannah, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 1-16c higher, 7⅜c; Augusta, 7¾c; St. Louis, 7 5-16c; Galveston, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7½c; Baltimore, 7⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
January	6.87	6.93	6.87	6.93@6.94
February	..	..	..	6.96@6.98
March	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.01
June	7.30	7.31	7.30	7.35@7.36
July	7.32	7.35	7.29	7.35@7.36
August	7.27	7.29	7.24	7.29@7.30
September	7.02	7.04	7.00	7.05@7.06
October	6.85	6.90	6.84	6.90@6.91
November	6.83	6.86	6.81	6.86@6.87
December	6.85	6.89	6.83	6.89@6.90

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Middling uplands, 4⅛d. Futures steady at unchanged quotations. Closed quiet, unchanged to ½ point net advance. January-February, 348v; February-March, 348½b; March-April, 349⅛s; June, 404s; June-July, 404s; July-August, 403½s; August-September, 4ds; September-October, 357½s; October-November, 351½b; November-December, 349b; December-January, 348v.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74⅜	74¾	74⅛	74½
September	70⅜	70¾	70⅛	70½
December	72¼	72¼	71¾	72
Corn—				
July	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
September	31	31¼	31	31¼
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	22⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	69⅛	69¼	68¼	68⅞
September	65⅛	65⅛	64⅜	64⅞
December	67¼	67¼	66⅜	67
Corn—				
July	25⅛	25¼	24¾	25⅛
September	26⅛	26¼	25¾	26
Oats—				
July	18¼	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛
September	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Wheat displayed early strength on an opening advance of ¼@½d at Liverpool, (later increased to ¾d advance,) afterward weakened sharply, but recovered partially in the last hour, and closed ¼@⅜d net higher.

The Modern Miller, in its weekly review, found the Winter wheat position satisfactory everywhere except in Central and Western Kansas, where complaints of hot, dry weather have been heard. Bradstreet's weekly wheat and flour exports were 2,547,300 bushels, against 1,890,000 bushels last week, and 3,020,000 bushels a year ago, but came too late to serve as a market factor. Beerbohn figured that the world's visible supply on July 1 would be 74,000,000 bushels or about 50,000,000 less than last year. Another good decrease is expected in the next visible supply statement, bringing the total down below the twenty-two-million mark.

Quotations, free on board, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 78⅝c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 77c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 78¼c; No. 2 hard, New York, spot, 76c; No. 3 hard, New York, spot, 73c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 18.—No. 1 hard, 73⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 72⅝c; July, 72⅛c; September, 64⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅜c.

DETROIT, June 18.—No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 83c; July, 71⅜c.

Corn.

No. 2, 29½c, elevator; 30½c, nominal, delivered, and 30⅞c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 22@22¼c; No. 3, 20¾c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½c; track: white, 25@32c; track mixed, 21½@23½c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; Winter straights, $4@$4.15; Spring clears, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $4.50@$4.75; extra No. 1, $3.50@$3.60; extra No. 2, $3.30@$3.40.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—Flour unchanged.

Miscellaneous.

Rye, 36½@37c, and barley, 27¾@28c, both cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; rye flour, $2.10@$2.45; corn meal, kiln dried, $1.60@$1.90, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 75c; fine yellow, 72@75c; coarse, 57@59c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter in bulk, 55@60c; Spring, 52½@55c; 100 lb, 60@65c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 47½@50c; city bran, 60@62½c; oil meal, $19@$20; hominy chop, 47½c.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Close: Rye—June and July, $4.35; September, $4.40@$4.42½. Barley—Cash, No. 3, 26@34c. Rye—Cash and July, 34c; September, 34¼c. Flax—Cash, 75¼c; July, 75¼c; September, 76c. Timothy—Cash, $2.80; August, $2.85; September, $2.70.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.25@$10; short clear, $9@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $7.50@$8; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $8@$9; extra India mess, $12@$14. BEEF HAMS—$24@$25. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4⅝c; 160 lb, 4⅞c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5⅛c; pigs, 5¼@5⅜c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 5¼@6c; pickled shoulders, 5½c; pickled hams, 9@0*c. Western green, 16 lb, 8c, cost, insurance, and freight; S P, 16 lb, 8c, Chicago. TALLOW—3⅛@3¼c. STEARINE—5c; oleo, 4¼c asked. LARD—Closed 3.85c; city, 3.50c; refined, South America, 4.75c; Continent, 4.25c; compound, 3⅞@4c; Western, 4@4⅛c; Brazil kegs, 5.85c; options, 3.90c, nominal for July.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Close: Pork—June, $7.37½; July, $7.40; September, $7.47½@$7.50. Lard—June, $3.62½; July, $3.67½; September, $3.77½; December, $3.87½.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Close: Beef—extra India mess, 55s; prime mess, 46s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 46s 3d; medium Western, 43s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, 26s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 25s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 24s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 24s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 28s 3d. Lard—Prime Western, 19s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, 17s.

COFFEE.

Spot Brazilian coffee was dull and weak, with all grades ⅛c lower. This puts quotations on the basis of ½c for No. 7 Rio and 8c for No. 7 Santos, invoice lots. Jobbing parcels ⅛c over these figures. Sales of spot coffee included 1,500 bags Rio, No. 7, at 7⅛c; 1,100 bags Maracaibo and 100 bags Central American on private terms.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
February	..	..	..	7.15@7.20
March	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
April	..	..	..	7.20@7.30
May	..	..	..	7.20@7.30
June	..	..	..	6.90@7.00
July	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00@7.05
August	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10
September	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
October	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
November	..	..	..	7.10@7.15
December	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Market closed—holiday. Hamburg—Advanced ¼ pfennig. Havre—Opened ¼f advance; closed at a net advance of ¼f; total sales, 3,000 bags. January, 47; February, 47.25; March, 47.50; April, 47.75; May, 48; June, 45.50; July, 45.50; August, 46; September, 46.25; October, 46.50; November, 46.50; December, 46.75.

SUGAR.

Closed at 3⅛c for best centrifugal, 3c for 89° test muscovado, and 2¾c for 89° test molasses sugar.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin will say to-morrow of the wool market: "More attention has been paid to domestic wool this week, particularly to Territory wools.

"Mills report a somewhat better business. The sales this week are 2,941,000 lb domestic and 5,990,000 lb foreign, against 1,651,000 lb domestic and 7,133,000 lb foreign last week and 1,265,000 lb domestic and 452,000 lb foreign for the same week last year.

"The sales to date show an increase of 41,089,300 lb domestic and 68,989,700 lb foreign from the sales to the same date in 1896.

"The receipts to date show an increase of 4,611 bales domestic and 279,902 bales foreign."

OILS.

Prime crude, 20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@23¾c; off-Summer yellow, 23c; butter grades, 26@28c, nominal; prime white, 26@26½c; linseed, American, raw, 29@30c; American, boiled, 31@32c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil barrels, $3@$3.12½; pitch, $1.80@$1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 27½@28c; resin, common strained, $1.72½@$1.75; good strained, $1.75; E, $1.80@$1.85; F, $1.85@$1.90; G, $1.90@$1.92½; H, $1.95; I, $2; K, $2.05@$2.10; M, $2.12½@$2.15; N, $2.30@$2.35; W G, $2.40@$2.50; W W, $2.75@$2.80.

WILMINGTON, June 18.—Spirits turpentine, 24¼@24¾c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90. Tar, $1.

CHARLESTON, June 18.—Turpentine, 24½c, bid.

SAVANNAH, June 18.—Turpentine, 25⅛c.

METALS.

TIN—14@14.25c for spot, and scarce at that. COPPER—11@11.12½c spot; electrolytic, 10.87½@11c, and casting copper at 10.50@10.87½c. LEAD—Spot, 3.40@3.45c. SPELTER—4.25@4.35c. IRON—Spot, 6.35@6.45c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Poor to prime native steers, (cornfed,) $4.50@$5.15 per 100 lb; "stillers," $4.55@$4.75; oxen and stags, $2.25@$4.10; bulls, $2.50@$3.35; cows, $2.25@$3; city-dressed beef, 7@9c per lb. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted: American steers, 10½@11½c, dressed weight; sheep, 10½@12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8@8½c per lb.

CALVES—Poor to prime veals, $4@$5.75 per 100 lb; buttermilks, $3@$3.25; Western calves, $3.75@$4; dressed calves weak.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Poor to prime sheep, $3@$4 per 100 lb; choice, $4.25@$4.30; a car of good yearlings, $4.35; poor to choice lambs, $4@$5.70; dressed mutton, 7@8½c; dressed lambs, 7½@11c.

HOGS—$3.95@$4.20 per 100 lb.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f13-1aw6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f6-1aw6mS

DOHERTY, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. DOHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 538 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. JOHANNA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Av., N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANZISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City ja30-1aw6mS

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-1aw6mS

HEATH, HARRIET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET HEATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of his attorneys, Messrs. A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1897. WILLIAM HEATH, Administrator. A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Attorneys for Administrator, 30 Broad Street, New York City. my15-1aw6mSa

HEPBURN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HEPBURN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 West 66th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1897. EDWARD T. McCRYSTAL, Executor. my8-1aw6mS

JONES, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 312 West 28th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of June, 1897. ELIZABETH C. JONES, Executrix. MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attorney for Executrix, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. je12-1aw6mS

MACBETH, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MACBETH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. W. Bennett, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of August next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. ELLEN MACBETH, Administratrix. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. ja30-1aw6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYER, FREDERICK, ALSO KNOWN AS Christopher Friedrich Meyer.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Karl Meyer, Mary Meyer, wife of Karl Meyer, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said person being unknown to petitioner;) the children and issue of said Karl Meyer, if any there be, (the names of said children or their issue, or any, or either of them being unknown;) Caroline Wichmann, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK MEYER, also known as CHRISTOPHER FRIEDRICH MEYER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of July, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John P. Hauschild, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my15-1aw6wS

SCOTT, CHARLOTTE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE R. SCOTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Edward D. Douglas, their place of transacting business, at Room 12, No. 93 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of March 1897. HENRIETTA L. DOUGLAS, Administratrix; LAURENCE HUTTON, EDWARD D. DOUGLAS, Administrators. GILBERT W. MINON, Attorney for Administrators, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh13-1aw6mS

SILKMAN, THEODORE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the Comptroller of the City of New York, the Garfield Safe Deposit Company, and to all creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of THEODORE SILKMAN, late of Scranton, Pa., deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of July, 1897, at half past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters testamentary of the last will and testament of said Theodore Silkman should not be issued to Caroline E. Silkman and Sarah A. Silkman, executrices of said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto af- [L. S.] fixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Executors, 19 Liberty St., N. Y. je5-1aw6wS

SMITH, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Turner, McClure & Rolston, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of March, 1897. MARY A. THORP, Administratrix. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. mh27-1aw6mS

SOPHIE KLENER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elise Michelmann, August Graboh, Otto Graboh, Otto Klener, Marie Klener, and Albert Klener, and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE KLENER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the Twenty-seventh day of July, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eliza Kitching and Eliza Connor as Executrices of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

je5-1aw6wS

STARR, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank Starr, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1897. WILLIAM H. STARR, Administrator. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administrator, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my29-1aw6mSa

STECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STECK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Hoyt, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1897. SOPHIA STECK, MINNA MILLER, EMILIE MILLER, Executrices. HENRY HOYT, Attorney for Executrices, 23 Broadway, New York City. my1-1aw6mS

SWINBURNE, RALPH ERSKINE.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RALPH ERSKINE SWINBURNE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. SUSAN ANN SWINBURNE, Executrix. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 15 Wall Street, New York City. mh27-1aw6mS

WAHLIG, BABETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BABETTE WAHLIG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1897. LOUISA HOFFMAN, ANNIE M. KLIPP, Executors. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executors, 29 Wall St., New York. f6-1aw6mS

WOOD, HELEN MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN MASON WOOD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar P. Willmann, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1897. LEWIS B. BROWN, Administrator. OSCAR P. WILLMANN, Attorney for Administrator, 82 Times Building, New York. my29-1aw6mS

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. JANE B. BERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-1aw6m

YBOR, VICENTE MARTINEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICENTE MARTINEZ YBOR, late of the City of Tampa, Florida, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1897.—MERCEDES REVILLA DE MARTINEZ YBOR, EDWARD MANRARA, YSIDRO PENDAS Y GARCIA, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executors. my1-1aw6mS

YOUNG, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Larocque, Jr., No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1897. DANIEL K. YOUNG, Administrator. JOS. LAROCQUE, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 40 Wall Street, New York City. mh6-1aw6mS

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and Auction Room Transactions.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for J. B Lorge, to C. H. Thornton, for $6,800, four lots, One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, each 25 by 100.

The same brokers have also sold, for H. V. D. Black, for $5,000, the lot, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

David Stewart has sold, for the Ernst-Marx syndicate, to a builder, the block front on the east side of Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Streets, 190 by 95. The buyer will at once improve the property by the erection of seven three-story dwellings, five with a frontage of 19 feet each, on One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and two, each 17 by 95, fronting on the avenue. The northern part of the purchase will be improved when the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street is completed.

Wagner & Wallace have sold, to a Mrs. Pearson, the four-and-a-half-story American basement dwelling, 32 West Eighty-fifth Street. This house is one of three now in course of erection, and will not be finished until October.

James & Austen have sold, for Max Marx, to James Livingston, for about $48,000, the three three-story buff brick and limestone dwellings, 520, 522, and 524 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street. In part payment, about $13,000, Mr. Livingston gives two lots on the west side of Convent Avenue, 54.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, to a Mr. Kafka, the two four-story brick front and rear tenements, 5 and 7 Hester Street, 50 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for Mary S. Bowen, to J. J. Zimmerman, four lots, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, each 25 by 100.

Lehman Friet has sold, for Adolph Balschun, to F. W. Woitke, for $25,000, the five-story double flat, with stores, 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

In regard to the report circulated yesterday that the Paul Spofford estate had sold a large tract in the Twenty-third Ward for $650,000, it was said at the offices of the estate that, although negotiations are pending, no such transaction has yet been closed.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Hoffman, for $9,000, the four-story brick building, 213 East Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Bernard J. Tinney, for $15,000, the five-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 277 Water Street, 24.5 by 72 by 23.4 by 72; also, in partition, to J. M. McDonald, for $24,000, the five-story brick tenement, 228 East Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Emily C. Ditchett, for $12,000, the lot, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Park Avenue, 150 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth Street and East River, for a one-story steel boiler house, 78.6 by 200.10; New York Steam Company of 2 Cortlandt Street, owner; Berlin Iron Bridge Company, architects and builders; cost, $125,000.

Stanton Street, southwest corner of Columbia Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25x70; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 80; Joseph P. O'Donnell of 2,003 Washington Avenue, owner; Kirby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

Vyse Street, west side, 218.9 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 49; George Mackenzie of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Prospect Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

College Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 56.4; Ellen Kearns of 720 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Albert Rothermel of 201 East Eighty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $28,000.

Villa Avenue, east side, between Van Courtlandt Avenue and Potter Place, for a one-story frame shop, 24 by 40; Anna F. Ramsdell of 312 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; C. F. Ramsdell, architect; cost, $750.

Third Avenue, east side, 113.6 feet north of Boston Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, with store, 16.6 by 26.2; George Chappell of 3,297 Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Two Hundred and Second Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21.6 by 47; Edward F. Mallahan, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 248 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to a two-story brick stable; Elizabeth Wood of 14 Mount Morris West, owner; A. Spence of 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 392 Broadway, to a five-story brick and iron store, with lofts; Charles A. Baudouine, Trustee for owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 91 South Street, to a four-story and attic brick hotel, with store; William F. Milton of Pittsfield, Mass., owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $1,100.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 287 feet north of Grove Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; W. W. Tinsley of 3,002 Third Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 255 Third Avenue, architect

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 18.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 350.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x100; Martin Gilmartin and wife to William C. Bergen	..
BRADHURST AV, w s, 100.6 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x87.9x18x90.3; also Bradhurst Av, w s, 209.6 ft s of 145th St, 36.3x70.3x36.3x75.3; also Bradhurst Av, w s, 299.11 ft s of 145th St, 17x60.3x16.6x62.9; Edmund Coffin and wife to Emma Johnson	$100
BRIGGS ST, n s, Lots 1,037 and 1,038, map of Laconia Park, 53.5x134.9x50x115.11; Malinda G. Mace to Caroline Kautter	1,400
BROOME ST, s s, 90 ft e of Sullivan St, 20x60.4x19.5x60.6, also adjoining lot and buildings Nos. 527 and 525 Broome St; Nellie Meyer to Henry S. Meyer	35,000
CHRISTOPHER ST, 14, 21x41.11x irregular; Frederick C. Zobel to Edmund Coffin	1
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 300 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Abraham Schulder and wife to Regina Margareten	17,600
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 35 ft n of 139th St, 16.6x80; Clara E. Bliss to Stephen H. Olin	20,000
ELLIOTT AV, s w corner of Union St, William's Bridge, 105x—x100x49.10; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Joseph C. Morris and another	750
ELLIOTT AV, w s, 95.7 ft n of Sheridan St, —x83x25x72; Ida L. Jenkins and others to John B. Peck	1
GRANITE PLACE, w s, at n s of Lot 28, map of land of Rebecca Bassford, 26.11x83.5x25x93.6; the Northern Improvement Company to Norman S. Morgan	825
GRANITE PLACE, w s, 53.11 ft s from n s of Lot 28, map of land of Rebecca Bassford, 26.11x135.11x25x147; the Northern Improvement Company to Myra F. Soule	850
GRANT ST, n s, 16 ft e of Willett St, 17x62; Herman A. Heydt to Carrie Teven	18,500
INTERVALE AV, e s, 120.7 ft s of Kelly St, 60x irregular; the Bronx Realty Company to August Johnson	1
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 181st St, 171.7x184.5 to Wadsworth Av x 170x161; Joseph C. Levi and wife to Edward Uhl	1
KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, e s, 50 ft s of Powel Place, 72x30x59x—; Franklin A. Wilcox and wife to Maria Coddington	1
MADISON AV, 1,000, 25.6x95; Martin A. Dewey and wife to Henry Dale	1
MADISON AV, 1,000, 25.6x95; Leopold Herrmann and wife to Martin A. Dewey	1
MADISON AV, 1,759, 25x84; Mary E. Dwinelle to Marcus Baumann	1
POPHAM ST, s s, 220.7 ft w of Anthony Av, 37.6x95; Samuel H. E. Jennings to Emma Jennings	1
RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 52.6 ft w of Clinton St, 52x110; Isaac Wolf and wife to Henry E. Kantorowitz	49,000
RYER AV, e s, 257.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.4; John H. Howe to Edward F. Howe	1
TIEBOUT AV, w s, 348.6 ft s of 184th St, 25x115, and property adjoining land of Rebecca Bassford, 177.5 ft n of 183d St, 10.11x8.3 to Tiebout Av x n 27x88.3x535.11; the Northern Improvement Company to Norman S. Morgan	1,270
WEBSTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 50x72.10x50x73.5; Annie Hellebert to John H. Eden	2,000
WEBSTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 50x72.10x50x73.5; John H. Eden and wife to Annie Hellebert	2,000
1ST ST, s s, Lot 679, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Gärtner H. Mosher and wife to Jennie Rosenthal	550
2D AV, s w corner of 97th St, 25x75; William Brown to the Brown Realty Company	1
3D AV, e s, 100 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Julia Huerstel and another to Charles Brogan	1
4TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 26x100; John D. Bale to G. H. Mosher	3,700
10TH ST, n s, Lot 405, map of the estate of N. W. Stuyvesant, 25x95.4; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Laemmlein Buttenwieser and another	10
10TH ST, n s, 193 ft e of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Metropolitan Traction Company to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company	1
11TH ST, 646 East, 25x94.9; Annie Nally and another to Mary Lauterbach	1
11TH ST, 646 East, 25x94.9; Sebastian Lauterbach and another, executors, to Mary Lauterbach	16,000
21ST ST, 310 East, 20x92; Emma W. Hanson to Harry D. Hanson, ½ part	1
24TH ST, 53 West, 20x98.9; Frederick C. Zobel to Edmund Coffin	1
32D ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; James Blewitt to Charles Haines, ½ part	3,000
45TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Timothy F. Paddell to John Hollings	1
55TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 2x100.5; Susan R. Kendall and others to George Sherman	10
69TH ST, 362 East; Harry M. Adelson and wife to Dora Isaacs	8,350
84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 19x102.2; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to C. G. Williams	11,000
86TH ST, 68 East, 31.11x102.2; James Connolly and wife to Theodore B. Willis	1
89TH ST, 340 West, 20x100.8; John T. Farley and wife to Mary S. Rushmore	1
91ST ST, 122 West, 33.4x100.8; Daniel S. Slawson and wife to Oscar A. Woodruff	1
96TH ST, 95th St, 1st Av, and East River; Daniel B. Hasbrouck and wife to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company	1
107TH ST, n s, 49 ft w of Park Av, 16x111.11; Marcus Baumann to Mary E. Dwinelle	1
115TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.10; James R. Cuming, referee, to Josiah Lockwood	500
147TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Edward Jacobs, referee, to William J. Nicklas	2,725
147TH ST, s s, 390 ft w of Brook Av, 25x104x25x100; Edward Jacobs, Referee, to William J. Nicklas	2,500
176TH ST, n s, 88 ft e of Washington Av, 25x108; William O'Donnell and wife to J. P. O'Donnell	1
205TH, 206th, and 207th Sts, Perry Av, Hull Av, Norwood Av, and Parkside Place, possession of streets and avenues; William R. Travers and another, executors, Maria L. Travers and others to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New York, (release)	..

Recorded Leases.

BAWO & DOTTER to Lawrence Kelly and another; 40 Vesey St, 4 years	$2,500
GOETZ, Christian, to Jesse Lupovitz; 32 Delancey St, 3 11-12 years	2,200
KAUFMAN, Charles, to Michael Retzker and another; 106 Barclay St, 6 years 10 months 12 days	1,200
KETELTAS, Alice, individually and as committee, and others to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Cherry St, 505; s w corner of East St, and lot on Cherry St, adjoining on w s, 10 years	6,000
MOELLER, Henry, to Carl Maas and another; 1,497 3d Av, store, &c., 3 1-6 years	137
STAATS, Maria, to Lambert Brothers; 3d Av, s w corner of 58th St, 5 years	4,800
WEBER, John, to Weber & Co.; 139 and 141 3d Av, 21 years	2,875

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUMANN, Marcus, to Mary E. Dwinelle; 1,759 Madison Av, 5 years	$20,000
BLISS, Clara E. and Charles H., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; e s of Edgecombe Av, 83.6 ft n of 139th St, 4 months	2,000
BROGAN, Charles, to Julia Huerstel; e s of 3d Av, 100 ft s of 171st St, 1 year	1,128
CLARE, Margaret A., to James T. Lane; n s of Summit St, 464.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 1 year	800
DEWEY, Martin A., to Leopold Herrmann; 1,000 Madison Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	15,000
FALK, Bertha and Ansel B., to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 120th St, 318.4 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years	11,000
FERRIS, George F., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Bloomingdale Road, s e corner of Laurence St, 3 years	28,000
FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein and wives to Abraham Stern and Isidor Jackson; n s of 8th St, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 307, and also s s of 8th St, 214.3 ft e of Avenue B, one-half year	5,000
FITZGERALD, James H., and wife to Edith King; 276 Mott St, 5 years	1,000
GLEASON, Amelia A., to Mary C. MacKay; n s of 48th St, 140 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years	12,000
HALL, Mary L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 21 East 24th St, 1 year	5,000
HARTWELL, Caroline, to Charles C. Pitthau and Max Wieczorek; 229-239 West End Av and 304 West 71st St, notes	594
HICKEY, John, and wife to Leonard Lewisohn; s e corner of 5th Av and 116th St, 5 years	35,000
HILLEBERT, Annie, to John H. Eden; e s of Webster Av, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 3 years	675
JANTZEN, Matilda C., executrix, &c., to Herrmann Voights; 104 and 106 2d Av, 3 months	3,700
JENCKS, Francis M., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 96th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years	27,500
JENCKS, Francis M., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 97th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 3 years	27,500
JOHNSON, August, and wife to Julia Jahn; e s of Intervale Av, 120.7 ft s of Kelly St, 3 years	4,500
JOHNSON, Emma, to Euphemia S. Coffin; 37 and 39 Bradhurst Av, 1 year, two mortgages	5,000
KAUTTER, Caroline, to Malinda G. Mace; Lots 1,037 and 1,038, map of Laconia Park, 3 years	700
KRAKOWER, Tobias, and wife to Louis Lese and another; s s of 113th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 5 months	12,000
LADERER, Samuel L., to Irving Savings Institution; 316 Washington St, 1 year	17,000
LAUTERBACH, Mary, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 11th St, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year	9,000
LUPOVITZ, Jette, to Adolf Prince; leasehold of 32 Delancey St, and store, chattels, &c., installments	455
MARKS, Frederick W., to Tillie Peyser; n s of 22d St, 165.7 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years	12,000
MARKS, Frederick W., to Tillie Peyser; n s of 22d St, 362.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years	12,000
METZRATH, William, and wife to James M. Wentz; s s of 169th St, Lots 5 and 6, Block 470, map of sub-division of Lyman Tiffany property, part of Fox estate, 23d Ward, demand	12,000
MILLER, John L., and wife to Charles H. Hastings; w s of Grand Boulevard, 116.2 ft s of 66th St, 3 years	50,000
MORGAN, Norman S., to Leopold Hutter; Lot 154, map of 174 lots adjoining 183d St. Station, 24th Ward, 1 year	500
MORGAN, Norman S., to the Northern Improvement Company; w s of proposed Tiebout Av, 348.6 ft s of 184th St, 2 years	700
MORGAN, Norman S., to the Northern Improvements Company; w s of Granite Place, at n line of Lot 28, map of partition; Rebecca Bassford property, Fordham, 3 years	500
McGINNIS, Owen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Pitt St, 89.2 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year	1,500
NORMAN, Frank O., and wife to Alfred Gutwillig; 22 West 4th St, 1 year	2,500
POWERS, William R., and wife to Mabel Slade; s s of 114th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 3 years	21,000
POWERS, William R., and wife to Francis L. Slade; s s of 114th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	21,000
RETZKER, Michael, and Barnett Ryskind to Charles Kaufman; 106 Barclay St, store lease, &c., notes	800
RILEY, Thomas H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of Lexington Av and 29th St, 5 years	20,000
STEIN, Henry B., to George Egbert; s w corner of 60th St and Lexington Av, 1 year	1,000
STOLZ, George, and wife to the Queens County Savings Bank; s s of 154th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	10,000
STOLZ, George, and wife to the Queens County Savings Bank; s s of 154th St, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	10,000
STOLZ, George, and wife to the Queens County Savings Bank; s s of 154th St, 200.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	10,000
STOLZ, George, and wife to the Queens County Savings Bank; s s of 154th St, 225.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year	10,000
SOULE, Myra F., to the Northern Improvement Company; w s of Granite Place, 53.11 ft s from n line of Lot 28, map of the property of Rebecca Bassford, 3 years	600
TEVEN, Carrie, to Herman A. Heydt; n s of Grand St, 16 ft e of Willett St, 3 years	2,500
THOMAS, Rowland, and wife to William Z. Larned; w s of Anthony Av, 70.6 ft s of Bush St, 3 years	2,500
TILLMANN, Charles, and wife to the Institute for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 11 Eldridge St, 5 years	15,000
TIFFANY, Henry D., and wife to Florence H. Cocks; e s of Southern Boulevard, 90 ft s of 167th St, 3 years	2,000
TIFFANY, Henry D., and wife to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee, &c.; e s of Southern Boulevard, 338.7 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years	4,000
ZOBEL, Frederick C., to William F. Vause; 53 West 24th St, 1 year	40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOSKOWITZ, Ignatz, to Carl Meyer	$8,000
BUTTENWIESER, Laemmlein, to Isaac Wyman	5,000
EDEN, John H., to Ralph O. Ives, as trustee	675
JONES, John J., and another, trustees of David Jones, to David J. Dannat, two assignments	15,600
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Thomas R. A. and William Hall	1
ROBINSON, Henry J., as trustee of George H. Thompson, to Winthrop W. Thompson, trustee	1
ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers, three assignments	1,162
SAMMEL, Joel, to Abraham Stern	1
STERN, Abraham, to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman	4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States	12,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to James A. Trowbridge	10,500
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	15,000
WILKINSON, Ellen A., to John T. Hunt	2,750

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 76; 38th St, s s, 8 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x24.9; Carmine St, 10; Grand St, n e s, at point equi-distant from Eldridge St and Forsyth St, runs n w 25x87.6; Grace H. Franklin and another against Clarence W. and Lydia B. Young, (partition;) attorney, W. Large.

LOT 392, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Marie B. Starbuck against David McNeill and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Co.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 125 ft n of Travers St, 25x170; Frederick M. Blaich against Henry Schnur and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, Gumbleton, Henry A.

5TH AV, e s, 102.2 ft n of 84th St, —x125; Mary E. Graham against J. Edward Ackley and others, (to recover possession;) attorney T. H. Baldwin.

88TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.8; Sarah W. Gilbert against William L. Hamilton and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, D. & L.

Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECOMBE AV, n e corner of 139th St, 100x80; Adelbert S. Nichols against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor	$792
HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft n of Tremont Av, 62x100; Heil Brothers & Storz against James Pringel, owner; Henry B. Gravatt, contractor	60
17TH ST, 105 West; Candee & Smith against Solomon Appel, owner; Walter M. Fernbach, contractor	171
98TH ST, 112 to 118 East, 100x100.11; Patrick H. Higgins against Morris Mandelstein, owner; Marrin & Reiss, contractors	107
113TH ST, 314 West; Anthony Endler against Henrietta A. Fajen, owner and contractor	36
114TH ST, 25 East; George Mackenzie against Louis L. Conway, as contractor	22
179TH ST, 513 West; Henry G. Volkmar against A. C. Mander, owner and contractor	135
179TH ST, 515 to 519 West; Henry G. Volkmar against A. C. Mander, owner and contractor	100

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, June 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases. 1—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 3—Mercantile National Bank vs. The Mayor, &c. 4—Manhattan General Construction Company vs. Janders Electrical Company.

Cases Noticed.—5—Lasher vs. Consolidated Ice Company. 6—Fuller vs. Underwood. 7—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 8—Maitland vs. Steiner. 9—Maitland vs. Dale Company. 10—Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 11—Welsbach Light Company vs. Rex Incandescent Light Company. 12—Same vs. same. 13—Upmann vs. Freise. 14—Dodge vs. Brunswick Rubber Company.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 128—Thomas J. Canavan, an infant, appellant, vs. Robert V. R. Stuyvesant et al., respondents.—Argued by John Jeroloman for appellant, J. Langdon Ward for respondents.

No. 138—Christina Kuhn, administratrix, respondent, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, appellant.—Argued by William Kernan for appellant, Charles H. Searle for respondent.

No. 144—William W. Armstrong, receiver, appellant, vs. Hector McLean, respondent.—Argued by J. E. Durand for appellant, Cassius C Davy for respondent.

No. 147—Marietta Sudington, respondent, vs. Daniel G. Thompson, receiver, appellant.—Argued by George Putnam Smith for respondent, Lyman W. Redington for appellant.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 1067, 1088, 1089, 1096, 1095, 1091, 1093, 1094, 1097, 1090, 1099, 1098, 1103, 1092, 1104, 1105, 1108, 1109. This calendar will be continued on Tuesday, and until disposed of.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department announced the following decisions yesterday:

People ex rel. David Malloy, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. James Dooley, appellant, vs. William Berri et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

Maria Gardner, appellant, vs. Susan Devin et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Daniel C. Potter, appellant, vs. John D. Rockefeller, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Albert A. Manda, respondent, vs. Emilius Etienne, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Louis Munzinger, respondent, vs. The United Press, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of Marian E. Havell.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

State National Bank, respondent, vs. Smith M. Weed, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Andrew Wolf, respondent, vs. Louis P. Mendham, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of Sophie Moehring, deceased.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

William A. Brady, appellant, vs. Kinetoscope Exhibiting Company, respondent.—Order reversed and motion granted without costs.

William H. Frank Brewing Company, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Order reversed without costs, and motion for consolidation granted as stated in opinion without costs.

Tyndale Palmer vs. American Press Association.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fannie Bean Carrere vs. Robert G. Dunn et al.—Upon payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 for granting leave to make motion below to open default, motion denied.

M. Temple Taylor vs. Frederick J. Syme.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William W. Averell vs. Amzi L. Barber et al.—Motion dismissed.

J. Frederick Kernochan vs. Manhattan Railway Company; Winthrop vs. same; McKim vs. same.—Motions granted upon defendant giving the stipulations and security prescribed in previous cases.

Colwell Lead Company vs. Leander S. Sire et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Alfrederick Hatch et al.—Motion denied.

William H. Flandrow vs. Henry B. Hammond.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Isabella Dolmage, deceased.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William E. D. Stokes vs. Frank R. Houghton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John S. Mabon, as receiver, vs. Ongley Electric Company.—The appeal from the judgment not having been reached, it cannot be set down for any day; the appeal from the order may be heard with the appeal from the judgment when reached.

Chera Teferas B'nai Jehuda vs. Joseph Wiesselthr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

William R. Laidlaw vs. Russell Sage.—Motion denied.

Jane Carty vs. Julius S. Ehrich.—Motion denied.

Theron C. Crawford vs. Mail and Express Company.—Motion denied.

Nathaniel H. Woodman vs. George W. Kidd.—Upon payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 costs for granting leave to make motion below to open default, motion denied.

Frederick Berenbroick vs. St. Luke's Hospital.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

John B. Wise et al. vs. Samuel Cohn et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Krippendorf-Dittman Company vs. Samuel Cohn et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William A. Walker vs. Parke Godwin.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Philip Dillon et al. vs. Benjamin Bleier.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Annie Smith vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Edward B. La Fetra vs. George G. Goodrich.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thomas H. O'Connor, respondent, vs. Ashbel P. Fitch et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Beekman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Catherine L. Beekman, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Dorothea R. Christ, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Conrad Geibel, appellant, vs. James W. Elwell.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Herman Kratzenstein, respondent, vs. Charles Lehman, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

John W. Cochrane et al., as executors, respondents, vs. Sarah Ann Kip et al., respondents, Arthur C. Humbert, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bertha B. Delanoy, respondent, vs. William A. Delanoy, appellant.—Order reversed, without costs

Ella Forster, appellant, vs. Salvatore Cantoni, Louis E. Bomeisler, as executor, &c., respondent.—Order reversed and motion granted upon condition that plaintiff consent to strike out the first cause of action, with $10 costs of this appeal and the disbursements to abide the event.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Will for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Christopher C. Baldwin.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Kemp vs. Lennon—Horace Secor, Jr.; Ludington vs. Sutton—Charles H. Shaw; Sands vs. Baier—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Wallach vs. Kopetzky—Edward L. Patterson; Schmee vs. Pohle—W. H. Roome.

SUPREME COURT—By Truax, J.

Matter of Brancaeccio—John A. Deady.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Arthur P. Hilton vs. Franklin B. Pope—Hamilton R. Squier.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J. Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Civil Service Examinations.

The Department of Corrections yesterday requested the present Civil Service Board to conduct all examinations of applicants for appointment and promotion for the department within the classified service.

THREE CHILDREN ABDUCTED.

Had Been Given Away—Forcibly Taken Back by Their Mother Aided by a Constable.

Two children were abducted from Public School No. 13 and a third child from Public School No. 22 in Jersey City on Wednesday afternoon, but no report of the affair was made to the police, because it was supposed that the children had been taken by order of Judge James S. Erwin of the Second District Court.

The children were Julia, Mary, and John Lynch. They had been adopted by James Lancton and his wife, of Johnston Avenue and Pine Street, on the death of their father, John Lynch, seven years ago. Mrs. Lynch was unable to provide for them, and Mrs. Lancton, who is her half sister, agreed to bring them up on condition that Mrs. Lynch should never claim them.

Recently Mrs. Lynch married John Patton, and two weeks ago she asked that one of the children be returned to her, but the request was refused. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Patton, accompanied by Constable Joseph Locke, went to School No. 22 and asked to be allowed to take Julia Lynch to see an aunt who was dying in Brooklyn. Permission was granted, and the child was placed in a coach, which was then driven to School No. 13, where the two younger children were obtained in the same way.

When they were brought out, Julia, the eldest child, told her little brother and sister to run. At the same time she jumped from the coach and ran, with Patton at her heels. He soon caught her, but she screamed, and George Shaft, a peddler, and another man seized him and released the child. At this juncture Constable Locke approached and told Shaft that Mrs. Patton was the mother of the children, and she was acting under an order from the court. Shaft, who had once been a Constable and knew Locke, then surrendered the child, and she and the others were placed in the coach and driven to Patton's home, 341 Ninth Street, where they now are.

Judge Erwin yesterday denied that he had issued any order concerning the children. He said that Mrs. Patton formerly did the washing for his family. A few days ago she called on him and told him the story of her surrender of her children. He says he told her that she was entitled to the children. He spoke to Constable Locke about it, and asked him to see if he could not arrange to have the children surrendered to their mother. That was all he knew about it. Constable Locke admitted that he acted without authority.

Mr. Lancton yesterday retained Senator William D. Daly, who will at once begin habeas corpus proceedings to recover the children on the ground that their mother legally surrendered them, and that her husband is not able to support them.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Three Street Car Lines in St. Louis Have Been Sold.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Negotiations for the purchase of the three street car lines, two of which are electric and the other cable, comprising what is known as the Missouri Railway Company, have been closed. Edwards Whittaker, President of the Lindell Street Railway system, and C. D. McClure, one of the heaviest stockholders of the system, are the purchasers. The price paid was from $165 to $170, and several million dollars changed hands. It is presumed that the deal was made on behalf of the Lindell Company, and that the new acquisition will be made part of that system.

Easton and Bethlehem Road.

EASTON, Penn., June 18.—The Easton, Palmer and Bethlehem Street Railway Company, with a capital stock of $150,000, has been granted a charter for a road between Easton and Bethlehem. W. B. Ferguson of Boston is the President and Charles F. Barnes of Plymouth, Mass., Treasurer. Among the Directors is C. A. Richardson of Boston. The incorporators include Frank F. Lowe, Greenfield, Mass.; Michael P. McGrath, George A. Murch, Wesley A. Kendall, Worcester Mass., and N. Sumner Merrick of Boston.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association will meet next Tuesday, at 143 Liberty Street, to consider east and west bound rates, probably as a supplement to action taken early in the month.

Engineers have completed the surveys for the extension of the Mount McGregor Railroad, from Wilton to South Glens Falls, N. Y. Right of way has been purchased of land owners.

The Railroad Telegraph Superintendents have elected these officers: President—J. E. Lattig of the Lehigh Valley, at South Bethlehem, Penn.; Vice President—W. W. Ryder of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, at Chicago; and Secretary and Treasurer—P. W. Drew of the Wisconsin Central of Milwaukee. The next convention will be held in Hot Springs, S. D., June 15, 1898.

A MURDERER TRIES SUICIDE.

P. H. Schultz Attempts to Kill Himself in Milford, Penn.

MILFORD, Penn., June 18.—Paul Herman Schultz, who on June 13 was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, attempted to commit suicide this morning by strangulation. Schultz had written a farewell letter, in which he denied having murdered his wife.

He still refuses food, and says that he will starve himself to death before the day of execution.

INDIAN SLAYER SENTENCED.

George Wilson Gets Three Years in the Elmira Reformatory.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 18.—After deliberating nine hours the jury in the United States District Court returned a verdict last night finding George Wilson guilty of manslaughter.

Judge Coxe immediately sentenced Wilson to three years' imprisonment at the Elmira Reformatory, and imposed a fine of $25. Wilson, who is a half breed, killed George Greenblanket, a Seneca Indian, on the Cattaraugus Reservation last December.

PROVIDENCE BOAT DELAYED.

Rhode Island Broke Her Cylinder, but Proceeded After Repairs.

The Providence steamboat Rhode Island, while passing Whitestone at 6:30 o'clock last evening, bound east, through the Sound, broke her cylinder. She drifted two miles with the tide to Fort Schuyler, where she came to anchor. Chief Engineer Cole got to work making repairs, and she was able to proceed at 10 o'clock. Capt. Williamson said to a boatman who went alongside that he expected to reach Providence on time.

Dr. Potter's Appeal Denied.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday afternoon affirming an order made recently by Justice Truax, in the suit brought by the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter against John D. Rockefeller. Justice Truax struck from the file an affidavit which was characterized by the defense as being impertinent, irrelevant, and scandalous, and he also denied a motion made by the plaintiff for the appointment of a commission to take the testimony of W. W. Boyd at St. Louis. This order the Appellate Division now affirms, without giving any opinion.

A Step in the Laidlaw-Sage Suit.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision refusing to amend the order of affirmance previously granted in the case of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage. Joseph H. Choate asked the court to show on the record that the verdict against Mr. Sage was unanimous. This would shut out an appeal on a question of fact. The refusal of the Appellate Division means that the Court of Appeals may now pass upon both the law and the facts in the case.

The Institute of Accounts.

The New York Chapter of the National Institute of Accounts met last night at the Waldorf Hotel, where it will henceforth have its headquarters. There were present among others Charles Dutton, who presided; W. P. Plant, Henry Haney, E. J. Fitzgerald, F. W. Child, S. E. Sargent, E. C. Cockey and T. S. Whitbeck. A paper was read, which had been written by P. W. Sherwood of the New Orleans Chapter of the Institute, on "the Preparation of Accounts for Legal and Other Purposes."

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Kentuckians Want Gen. Buckner for Commander in Chief.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—The Kentucky ex-Confederates will present the name of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner for Commander in Chief of the Confederate Veterans' Association when it holds its annual meeting in Nashville next week. They have been in communication with Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, and he has said that he would not allow his name to be presented for re-election.

DAUGHTER SUES FOR SUPPORT.

Miss Seal of Camden Refuses to Share Her Father's Abode.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 18.—James Seal, a very wealthy man of this city, who has been divorced from his wife, was sued today by his daughter, who is seventeen years old, for support. In court the father made an offer to care for her and to give her the advantages which his wealth would allow if she would leave her mother and place herself under his care.

This the girl refused to accept, and the proceedings were dismissed by Judge Armstrong, before whom the case was on trial. The mother of the girl lives at Delanco in poverty, and her daughter shares her hardships. An effort will be made to appeal the case to higher courts.

Will of Carl H. Schultz.

The will of Carl H. Schultz was filed yesterday. With the exception of bequests of $5,000 each to the German Hospital and Dispensary and the Carl H. Schultz Mutual Aid Association, the estate is left to the widow, Mrs. Louise Schultz. The aggregate value of the estate is not stated.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. David J. Craigie, Twelfth Infantry, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Transfers in the Fifteenth Infantry: Capt. Wilson T. Hartz from Company D to Company K; Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, from Company K to Company D.

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, Commissary of Subsistance, is relieved from the orders detailing him to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Lieut. Robert L. Howze, Adjutant Sixth Cavalry, is detailed to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard from the 10th to the 24th of July.

Col. John C. Bates, Second Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of New York at Peekskill, New York, from June 19 to July 31.

Capt. John Pitcher, First Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Arizona, vice First Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, Eleventh Infantry, who is relieved.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon completion of the annual artillery target practice at Fort Barrancas, Florida, is granted Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, First Artillery.

Lieut. John A. Harmon, Sixth Cavalry, and Lieut. John W. Heavey, Fifth Infantry, are detailed to attend the encampment of the Georgia Volunteers at Meldrim, near Savannah, Ga., from the 6th to the 12th of July.

Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, First Artillery, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is by direction of the President, retired from active service.

Lieut. Henry L. Harris, First Artillery, will report to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Virginia, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, Seventeenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Guy Carleton, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, Sixth Cavalry.

The following-named officers having completed the course of study at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and having been found proficient, are relieved from further duty at the school: Second Lieut. George P. White, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. James H. Reeves, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. Edward Anderson, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. Frank Tompkins, Seventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. George W. Kirkpatrick, Eighth Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. William H. Smith, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. William M. Crofton, First Infantry; Second Lieut. Peter E. Marquart, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Paul A. Wolf, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. John F. Madden, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Edgar Hubert, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. John F. Stephens, Tenth Infantry; First Lieut. Willis Uline, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, Eleventh Infantry; First Lieut. William N. Hughes, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. George McD. Weeks, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieut. James T. Kerr, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Joseph Frazier, Nineteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Frank D. Webster, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. William M. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. John R. M. Taylor, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas F. Schley, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. Harrison J. Price, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Navy.

Paymaster R. T. M. Ball is ordered to the Detroit July 1.

Lieut. C. E. Colahan is ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, June 28.

Maskell A. Haman is appointed pay clerk to settle accounts at the navy yard, League Island, Penn.

Paymaster C. S. Williams is detached from the Detroit July 1 and ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BAYRIDGEPARK

The Most Delightful Spot in Brooklyn.

Building Lots in Best Part of 30th Ward.

Fine colonial and other styles of cottages with all improvements; open plumbing, bath, and furnaces. Houses all new and of latest design.

THIS PROPERTY IS CAREFULLY RESTRICTED.

ON LINE OF BROOKLYN CITY R. R.
10 MINUTES TO 39TH ST. FERRY.
30 MINUTES TO CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.
30 MINUTES TO BATTERY, NEW YORK.

COME and inspect these lots and houses and get prices and terms before you decide on other locations.

The Bay Ridge Park Improvement Co.

OFFICES { Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Avs. and 199 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The Greater New York Real Estate and Improvement Company.

Estates Managed, Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.

Fire, life, and other insurance at lowest obtainable rates. 17,500 acres of land ready for occupancy in Harnett Co., N. C. Company for the sale and investment of same now organizing for the purpose of forming a German colony. A great opportunity to purchase a farm. Capital invested therein will return excellent results. For particulars address M. MULLER, 2459 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON FOR RENT.

Gentleman going to Europe will rent his place for the season to satisfactory party; house fully furnished; ample grounds; stable and gardener's cottage; fine river view; five minutes from station; supplied with water and gas; plumbing in perfect order. POHN F. SCOTT, 60 Broadway.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

A few more desirable furnished cottages to rent; also furnished cottage with table board supplied by a competent housekeeper. U. R. HAVENS, Southampton, L. I.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor

Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.

Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.

D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff; among pine forests; fine bathing. J., Harwichport, Mass.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROTECTS AGAINST Law Suits.

From N. Y. News, May 2, 1897.

"LAND IN DISPUTE.

"Fight in the Courts for Staten Island Property Valued at $1,000,000.

"There will soon be tried in the Supreme Court of Queens County a suit of more than ordinary interest to the residents of Staten Island. The heirs of Henry Klopp, who died at Port Richmond, in 1799, are fighting for the possession of land, the estimated value of which is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

"Henry Klopp was one of the Hessian soldiers hired by King George of England to help suppress the rebellion of the colonies.

"Klopp bought a tract of land in Staten Island, which is now known by the name of Graniteville. He also invested in property at Northfield and Port Richmond. Klopp died in 1799, leaving a wife and seven children. The children claimed they never received their shares of the property."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

WAREHOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The extra well-built six-story brick warehouse, size 88 feet 4 inches by 100 feet, at the

Southeast cor. 9th Ave. & 16th St.

is for sale, by order of Trustees, at $145,000. Contains freight elevator and electric plant, and is suitable for storage of heavy goods. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to

GEO. R. READ, Agt.,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AVE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

245 BROADWAY.—To Let, a choice front office; also Desk Rooms; Popular prices. Apply Room 14.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE Division, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property as determined by said board ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, the undersigned Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York will apply to a term of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department, to be held at the Court House of the Appellate Division, at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 25th day of June, 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners in the above-entitled matter, to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a rapid transit railway or railways in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property, as determined by the said board and set forth in the resolutions of the said board adopted on the 14th day of January and 4th day of February, 1897, and also set forth in the report of the said board made to the Common Council of said city and bearing date the 4th day of February, 1897, ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York, dated the 2d day of June, 1897, and presented to this Appellate Division on procuring the order designating eight daily newspapers published in the City of New York in which notice of this application shall be given, and the papers annexed to and referred to in said petition, and upon such additional affidavits and papers in addition as may be presented to the Court upon such application. A description of the routes and general plan of construction of the said railway or railways forms part of the said resolution and of said report of the said board to the Common Council of the City of New York, copies of which are included among the said papers upon which the said application will be made.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of Commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of the parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination whether such road ought to be constructed and operated, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such road, as this board will ask that it shall be, shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said routes.—Dated New York, June 8th, 1897.

BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by
A. E. ORR, President.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Secretary.
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, 111 Broadway, New York City;
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, 35 Wall Street, New York City;
Attorneys to the Board.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 123, Stewart Building, }
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor, }
New York, June 16, 1897.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school; editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers; licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen; election officers; non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators, actually doing duty as such; Grand, Special, Sheriff's, and Civil Court jurors, and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible,) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES, WITH THE title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, will be received by the Department of Public Parks, at its offices, Arsenal Building, Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, Central Park, until 2 o'clock P. M., of Monday, June 21, 1897, for the following-named works:

No. 1. FOR PAVING AND REPAVING WITH ASPHALT THE WALKS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

No. 2. FOR PAINTING THE IRONWORK AND WOODWORK OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE HARLEM RIVER, KNOWN AS MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

For particulars see City Record.

NOTICE.—The Department of Docks will sell at public auction, on premises, certain buildings, etc., on block bounded by Bethune, West Twelfth, West Streets, and Thirteenth Avenue, including Brown's Soap Factories, June 22d, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M. For particulars see City Record. Catalogues on application at Pier "A," North River.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE New York Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 25th day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MARGARET JONES, lately conducting a retail dry goods business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Margaret Jones, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City and County of New York on or before the first day of September, 1897. Dated New York, June 3d, 1897.

WILLIAM E. DEANE, Assignee.
JOHN T. BOOTH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 271 Broadway, N. Y. je5-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—JOHN BROOKS, as executor of, and Adeline M. Brooks, as executrix of Edward S. Brooks, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY A. WALKER, Bettie B. Morse, (formerly Bettie B. Thomas, and also known as Elizabeth Thomas Morse,) C. Ella Ellison, Harry C. Jones, Albert L. Lowenstein, as executor of the estate of Moritz Lowenstein, deceased, Edward J. Caulfield, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 20th, 1897.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To BETTIE B. MORSE, formerly Bettie B. Thomas, and also known as Elizabeth Thomas Morse: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of May, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1897.—Dated May 7th, 1897.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 111 Broadway, New York City.
my8-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, plaintiff, against GRISWOLD COLLEGE, a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of Iowa, William Stevens Perry, Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, and Louisa Dean, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants, Griswold College, Louisa Dean, and William Stevens Perry: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 28th, 1896.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Griswold College and William Stevens Perry: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1897, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1897.

SWAYNE & SWAYNE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City. my15-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN HENNESSEY, plaintiff, against FEODOR VON RAITZ, individually as executor of the last will and testament of Johanna Pullar, deceased, and Joseph W. Pullar, and James B. Calkin, the name James being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer this complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 5, 1897.

SCHUYLER C. CARLTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 15 Wall St., New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph W. Pullar: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Frederick Smythe, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of June, 1897, and filed at the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, New York City, on June 4th, 1897, the original verified complaint having been filed in the said Clerk's office on the 6th day of April, 1897.—Dated New York, June 4th, 1897.

SCHUYLER C. CARLTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 15 Wall St., New York. je5-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee of Florence Bates and Edith Bates, under the last will and testament of Edwin Bates, deceased, plaintiff, against HOBART OAKLEY, Fanny S. Padelford, and others defendants.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1897.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, No. 15 Broad Street, N. Y. City, N. Y.

To the defendant Fanny S. Padelford: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of June, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New York.

STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
15 Broad Street, New York City, N. Y.
je5-1aw7wS

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ATHENS, Tennessee, plaintiff, against JOHN D. KENNEDY, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, doing business also under the name of North Athens Cotton Mills, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 6th, 1897.

WM. HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office Address and Office, No. 237 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To John D. Kennedy, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, doing business also under the name of North Athens Cotton Mills: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of June, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at New York City.

WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
je5-1aw6wS 237 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARK WISEMAN, plaintiff, against JOHN C GROOME, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 28th, 1897.

STEELE, DE FRIESE & DICKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant John C Groome: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York dated the 28th day of May, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said city.—Dated New York, May 28th, 1897.

STEELE, DE FRIESE & DICKSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my29-1aw6wS.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, assigned to Abraham Hershfield for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Abraham Hershfield, as assignee of the said THE PLAUT CLOAK COMPANY, above named, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the City and County of New York, to be hereunto affixed.
[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice of said court, this 28th day of May, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
OTTO HORWITZ, Attorney for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City. my29-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made on the 20th day of May, 1897, at a Special Term thereof, held in the City of New York, by Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against GEORGE L. VAN EMBURG, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said George L. Van Emburg, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the attorneys for such assignee, No. 62 William Street, New York City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, May 22, 1897. FRANCIS N. VAN EMBURG, Assignee.

GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Assignee. my22-1aw6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated June 2d, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY BROWN, doing business under the firm name of Brown & Hodgkins, in the City of New York, to present same, with vouchers thereof attached, duly verified, to subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Harry Brown, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 1,559 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, June 3d, 1897. ANDREW GALBRAITH, Assignee. CHAS. S. BLOOMFIELD, Atty. for Assignee. je5-1aw6wS&1y12

BALCONY FALLS IN THE STREET.

Several Persons Injured During a Parade in Wisconsin.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., June 18.—During a street parade by a circus to-day a balcony over a sidewalk, occupied by about twenty persons, gave way, and the party was hurled about eighteen feet to the sidewalk. Many people were injured. Several children, who occupied the sidewalk, were also badly hurt.

Genie Erickson and Carrie Hanson were among those most seriously hurt, the latter being probably fatally injured. Several Indians received dangerous injuries by falling timbers.

BOARDERS WANTED.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; references.

34, 36, 38 WEST 32D ST.—Rooms for gentlemen or families, with or without board; transient; special rates for buyers out of town.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The examinations for entrance for the class of 1901 will be held at the Berkeley School, No. 20 West 44th Street, New York, as follows: Monday, June 21st, 2 P. M., Greek and Modern Languages; Tuesday, June 22d, 8:30 A. M., Algebra and Trigonometry; 2 P. M., Latin and United States History; Wednesday, 8:30 A. M., Geometry and Biology; 2 P. M., English.
FRANKLIN H. FOWLER, Examiner.

FRENCH $5 per Term
Special Summer Class at above rates.
Teachers also sent to Summer resorts.
The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, New York.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Graham School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER; boarding and day school for girls. 607 5th Av.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heidemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOmen and Girls.—Established 1854. Regular and elective courses. Departments in Music, Art, and Elocution. For illustrated catalogue address JOS. E. KING, D. D., President, Fort Edward, N. Y.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos.
STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes situation for excellent, trustworthy chambermaid. 127 West 58th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—Good; where good family cooking is required; fully competent; best city reference. A. S., Box 279 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS and COMPANION.—By accomplished Parisian, young; resident or visiting governess and companion; highest testimonials; perfect French, German, purest accent; piano, embroidery; excellent references; terms moderate. Margot, 1,026 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young, neat, trustworthy woman, Protestant, as housekeeper in widower's family; can take full charge; is economical; excellent reference. W., 36 Avenue A.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Or charge of bachelor's apartment, by accomplished, refined young lady. Miss Colwell, care Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By French Swiss girl; good references. Swiss Home, 108 2d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes situation for excellent, trustworthy waitress. 127 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class French Swiss butler; first-class city references; country preferred. D. M., Box 299 Times Up-town Office, 1,227, Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; in country; honest, willing, and obliging; disengaged on account of present employer reducing stable expenses during Summer months; reference. J. T., Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; married, no children; experienced, careful driver; understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. P. H., 415 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single colored man as coachman; ten years in last place. Davis, 158 West 53d St.

Valets.

VALET.—Mr. I. D. Roman Baldwin can highly recommend an experienced English valet that has been in his employ the last two years. Hotel Renaissance, 5th Av. and 43d St.

Miscellaneous.

FARMWORK.—By husband and wife; young, strong, and healthy; desire position together on farm or gentleman's place; references. Kahn, 228 2d St.

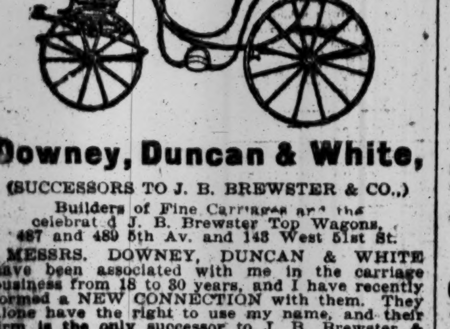
MACHINIST.—Small tool dies, jigs, and model maker; good reference. John Kronshker, 1,432 1st Av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Man as generally useful man about gentleman's place; wife as cook and laundress; good references. William Reilly, 129 Washington Place.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Bright, capable, energetic, and intelligent canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known daily newspaper. E. C. M., Box 102 Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.



Downey, Duncan & White,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)
Builders of Fine Carriages and the celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons,
487 and 489 5th Av. and 148 West 51st St.
MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co.
JAMES B. BREWSTER.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST. daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 9:40 P. M.; additional train on race days. C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Leave WHITEHALL ST. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 9:10 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
LEAVE E. 34TH ST., N. Y., DAILY, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:15, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 10:15 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
BROOKLYN BRIDGE ROUTE.
Train direct from BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via Brooklyn Elevated R. R. and P. P. and C. I. R. R. Daily, 7:13, 8:13, 8:53, 9:43, and half hourly from 10:23 A. M. to 12:53 P. M., and every 20 minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.
Sundays, 7:13, 8:13, 8:53, 9:18, 9:43 A. M. and half hourly from 10:23 to 12:23 P. M., and about every 10 minutes from 12:53 to 10:53 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 20 CENTS.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS.
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.0, 10.20, 11.20 A. M.; 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P.M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M. for 32d St. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P.M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P.M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to All Attractions.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL,
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c.
FARE for the round trip, $1.

ERIE RAILROAD.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00, Jersey City 9:15 A. M. Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

Gaze's Tours,
Entirely NEW arrangements to
EUROPE.
THREE MIDSUMMER PARTIES.
48 DAYS $275 up ALL INCLUDED.
WRITE OR CALL.
SEVERAL NEW PROGRAMMES
FREE.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any New York Central Train up to midnight of day of issue.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT,
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Returning by Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place; 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 267 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Now open. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Send for illustrated descriptive booklet. H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor.

"SUMMER HOMES AND TOURS."—A beautifully illustrated book; list of over 5,000 Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses along the Hudson, in the Catskill Mountains and Northern New York. Send eight cents in stamps to H. D. JAGOE, Gen. East. Pass. Agent, West Shore Railroad, 363 B'way, N. Y.; or free upon application.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOTEL.
Established 1854. Now open. Valuable mineral springs, with new bathrooms in the main building and other improvements. Beautiful groves, walks, and drives. Good livery, boating, and fishing. Excellent table. Moderate rates. No bar. CARTLAND & SON, Stottville, N. Y., (near Hudson.)

SUMMER RESORTS.
For circulars, &c., apply to hotel or to Hicks' Advertising Agency, 132 Nassau St., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains, N. Y., Catskill Mt. House.
Long Branch, N. J., Ocean House, J. Spitler.
Richfield Springs, N. Y., Spring House.
Water Mills, L. I., n'r Southampton, Mecox Inn.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE.
Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE.
Quiet, healthful Summer resort; bass fishing, boating; all amusements; dry mountain air; moderate altitude; resident physician; terms, $6 to $12.
E. BIRDSALL, Mgr., GLEN LAKE, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.
SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.
"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, and 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Now Open.
Oriental Hotel
Will open June 24.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; now open; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.,
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee.
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,
LONG ISLAND.
DALE COTTAGES
Now open. Carlton and Summerfield Aves.
Five minutes from station, opposite Hotel.

ACCOMMODATIONS !
For few select boarders; excellent table; home comforts; shady grounds, boating; bathing free; fishing; reasonable board. Address Box 27, Mattituck, L. I.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, and cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

Adirondacks.

THE ALGONQUIN
AND COTTAGES,
on Lower Saranac Lake, Adirondacks
Open June first. Special rates for June. Illustrated pamphlet on application. Golf links. FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or John Harding, Algonquin, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
SAGAMORE HOTEL,
Long Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

WAWBEEK LODGE.
ADIRONDACKS.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Season 1897.
Address URIAH WELCH, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
TWENTY-THIRD SEASON.
SPRING HOUSE
AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 19 TO OCTOBER.
T. R. PROCTOR.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
OPENS JUNE 19TH.
ST. JAMES HOTEL (Moderate Rates.)
OPENS JUNE 12TH.
RichfieldSprings, N. Y.
This great health and pleasure resort will offer this season many new attractions. For illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., call or address
E. M. EARLE & SON,
Park Ave. Hotel, 32d St. & Park Ave.,
Borough of Manhattan.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
Now Open.
Special Terms per Week or Season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book free. T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

OPENS JULY 3.
WHITE MTS.
THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Mr. L. H. Bingham will be at 8 Park Pl. from 9 A. M. to 12, and at the 5th Ave. Hotel from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, or will call at residence if desired.

TURK'S HEAD INN
CAPE ANN
Rockport, Mass.
OPENS JUNE 29. For circular and information apply to J. FRED HARVEY, Proprietor, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

HOTEL OGUNQUIT
OGUNQUIT ME. Close by the salt water, fine sea breezes, bathing, boating, and fishing; excellent beach, fine drives; good board, and terms moderate. For further particulars write to C. H. LITTLEFIELD, Prop., Ogunquit, Maine.

THE ALGONQUIN
NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE.
HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs.,
373 Commonwealth Ave.,
BOSTON.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. BALL, Prop.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Open May 1st until Nov. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn resort. Largest, best appointed, and most attractively located hotel in Delaware Valley. Golf links. Send for Booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

Sunset House, near Del. Water Gap. Elevation 1,700 feet. Grand scenery, shady lawns, large porches, airy rooms; farm attached; livery; mountain drives; daily mail. Write for terms and circulars. Mrs. M. A. KENNEDY, Marshalls Creek, Pa.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANZ CRISSMAN, Prop.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open May until Nov. Location unexcelled. Desirable family resort. Send for Booklet.
Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links.
I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 20TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE.
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 26 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet containing terms and information.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA
(Normandie, near Seabright, New Jersey.)
The best appointed Hotel near New York. Safest bathing beach on the coast. Hotel now open at special rates. Fine fishing in the river on account of inlet.
W. S. HEWES, Mgr. F. P. EARLE, Propr.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1 to Nov. 1. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, Manager.

ALLENHURST INN,
ALLENHURST, (Deal Beach,) N. J.
Elevator and all modern improvements. Surf bathing. Still water boating. New ALLENHURST railway station. Open May 20 to October. Best of references given and required.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

THE SEA BRIGHT INN,
Sea Bright, N. J., now open. New addition; rooms with private baths; newly furnished, renovated; sanitary plumbing; cuisine unexcelled.
O. D. POTTER & JAS. T. McGOVERN, Props., late of Normandie, N.Y., & Normandie-by the Sea.

THE ATLANTIC,
HOTEL AND COTTAGES, BELMAR, N. J. Open June 1st. Full ocean frontage. Cuisine unexcelled; concerts; artesian water; all modern improvements. Address T. KECK.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; one minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

Asbury Park.

THE LAFAYETTE,
High grade in every respect. Capacity 300. Orchestra daily. Send for illustrated booklet with diagrams, terms, and full information.
WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL ALBION,
Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J. 50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
LAKE AVENUE HOTEL,
Coolest and finest hotel in the Park. Now open. New management. Send for circular.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate. GEO. B. WEAVER.

THE EDWARD,
Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

THE MONTAUK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Second Avenue. Block from Ocean. Remodeled. New management. Special rates for June. DAVIS & PROVOST.

THE ALBEMARLE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Delightful location, one block from beach. Full ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. L. HARNETT.

THE MADISON,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Beautifully situated on Sunset Av.; unobstructed ocean view; electricity, baths, modern improvements; special rates for June. J. K. DODMAN.

THE ASHLAND,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. Near Beach. Open from May to November. MRS. A. GEORGE.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL,
Opens Thursday, June 24.
MANY IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. OFFICE, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

GARFIELD INN,
Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., OCEAN AV.
PEMBERTON COTTAGE.
Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J.—Under new management. S. S. UMBERFIELD, Manager.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stilwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE
For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE
For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40, (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE
For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Mary Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.	Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks	Hotel Ampersand, now open
do	Childwold Hotel, now open
Asbury Park, N.J.	Coleman House, opens Je. 26
do	Hotel Columbia, now open
do	West End Hotel, opens June 24
do	Hotel Brunswick, now open, a.p., $3 to $5
do	(Largest.) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $3 to $4
Avon, N. J. (Fred. E. Foster,)	Avon Inn, ap, $4 up
Baltimore, Md.	Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do	The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng.	Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I.	D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mansion House, a. p., $3
do	Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Centre Harbor, N.H.	Senter House, a.p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O.	Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.	New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do	The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Edgemere, L. I.	The Edgemere, now open
Exeter, Eng.	Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Fire Island	Surf Hotel and Cottages
Fisher's Island.	The Munnatawket, a. p., $3.50
Gt. Barrington, Mass.	Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.)	Philips Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50 up
Hartford, Conn.	Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo.	The Midland, ep. $1 up. ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng.	The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng.	Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.	Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do	The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras)	Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand)	The Cockburn, a.p. $2.50 up
do	Barkston Gardens Hotel, S.K., ap, $2.50 up
London, Eng.	De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do	....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do	Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
Long Branch, N. J.	Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Magnolia, Mass.	The Magnolia, a. p., $4 up
do	The Hesperus, a. p., $4 up
Matlock, Eng.	Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt.	The Montvert, op's Je. 24
Mineral Springs & **Scientific Water Cure.**	
Millbrook, N. Y.	The Halcyon, a. p., $4 up
Narragansett Pier,	The Rockingham, ap., $5 up
do	The Massasoit, now open
New Orleans, La.	Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do	The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.	Ocean House, opens June 26
do. (T. J. O'Neil,)	The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York	The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do	The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis)	Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)	New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do	Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)	Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)	Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)	Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis)	Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)	Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)	Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J.	Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Old Orchard, Me.	Old Orchard H'se, op's June 24
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds,)	The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y.	Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa.	The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do	The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte)	New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)	Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.	Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H.	The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada.	Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.	Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y.	Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saybrook Pt., Conn.	Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y.	The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
Sea Bright, N. J.	Sea Bright Inn, a.p., $3.50 up
Sheldrake, N. J.	Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Isl. H'ghts, NY.	Prospect H'se, op. Je. 24
Sorrento, Me.	Hotel Sorrento, now open
Springfield, Mass.	The Massasoit, ep, $1 up. ap, $3 up
Spring Lake B'ch, NJ.	Monmouth H'se, op's Je. 26
St. Andrews, N. B.	The Algonquin, opens Je. 25
St. George, Staten Isl.	The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f)	Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do	Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Swampscott, Mass.	Ocean House, opens June 26
Syracuse, N. Y.	Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y.,	The Troy House ....a. p., $3 up
Washington, D. C.	Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do	Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do	The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I.	Atlantic House, now open
do	Plimpton Hotel, now open
do	Larkin House, opens July 1
White Mts.,	Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, June 19, noon	Anchoria, July 10, noon
Ethiopia, June 26, noon	Furnessia, July 17, noon

City of Rome........Saturday, July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage.
Rome, $25.50, Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, June 26, 1 PM	Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM
Lucania, July 3, 8 AM	Aurania, July 24, noon
Etruria, July 10, 1 PM	Umbria, July 31, 3 PM

EXTRA SAILING.

Aurania June 22, noon	Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, June 23, Noon	Adriatic, July 21, Noon
Majestic, June 30, Noon	Britannic, July 28, Noon
Germanic, July 7, Noon	Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon
Teutonic, July 14, Noon	Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., June 19, 10 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., June 26, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is free extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu............July 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING..................July 17, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.............July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.............Aug. 5, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN..............Tuesday, June 22
IROQUOIS................Friday, June 25
COMANCHE...............Tuesday, June 29
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, every week-day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., June 22, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Jy. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Je. 29, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Je. 26, 10 AM	Aller, Sat., Ju. 10, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen...................Thursday, June 24, Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold..Thursday, July 1, Noon
H. H. Meier.............Thursday, July 8, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, July 15, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems, June 19, 10 AM	Fulda, July 10, 10 AM
Werra, July 3, 10 AM	Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

F. Bism'rk, J'ne 24, 7AM	F. Bismarck, Jy. 22, 10 AM
Normannia, July 1, 7AM	Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM
Columbia, July 8, 7 AM	Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S.

Persia, June 19, 9:30 AM	Palatia, July 3, 8 AM

First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

BERLIN...Sat., June 19	PARIS.........June 30
ST. LOUIS......June 23	ST. PAUL.........July 7
OHIO.....Sat., June 26	ST. LOUIS.......July 14

SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia,
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.

Berlin, Sat., J'ne 19, 10AM	Kensington, Je. 30, 4:30PM
Friesland, June 23, noon	West'nland, July 7, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Pierr 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, June 19, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM, Saturday, June 26, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL, Daily—For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED, Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED, Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL, Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:45 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. After June 21st there will be no coach on this train.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburgh, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St Louis and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only), for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS, Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th st., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus ave., 61 West 125th st., and 138th st. station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton st. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin st.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St. (Penn. R. R.), Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON (week days), ELMIRA (week days), ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.
"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"
Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor-Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M. 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M., and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 2:30, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 7, 1897.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:30, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch, 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 3:45 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323, Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 336 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:15 A. M., Bradford 7:15 A. M., Jamestown 6:55 A. M., Cleveland, 1:15 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
CHICAGO, 2 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10 (Dining Car), 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car), 2, 2:30, (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10 (Dining Car), 11:30 A. M. (Dining Car), 2, (Dining Car), 5 (Dining Car), 6 P. M., 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper), 5 P. M. daily.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'dway; 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TOBACCO TRADE SECRETS

Theodore E. Allen, Promoter, Tells of the Reasons for Organizing the American Company.

PRESIDENT DUKE AT THE TRIAL

Peter Hauptmann, Who Was the Heaviest Purchaser of the Company's Product, Tells Why the Supply Was Cut Off for Three Years.

The trial of the officers and Directors of the American Tobacco Company was resumed yesterday after an adjournment of one day, and Judge Fitzgerald sat in Part IV., General Sessions, having ordered the case transferred from Part I., because of the noise made by workmen who are tearing down the Tombs Building, and also because of the wretched acoustics of that court room.

Jacob L. Kahn, the retail tobacco dealer who has been summoned as a witness for the prosecution, and who claimed he was assaulted Thursday by two men, was in court as usual. No mention was made of the attack upon him. James B. Duke, President of the American Tobacco Company, was in court for the first time. And the fact that he sat through both sessions of the court was taken as an indication that the defense regarded the testimony of Theodore E. Allen as of great importance.

Mr. Allen is the promoter who was on the witness stand when the court adjourned on Wednesday. His examination was resumed yesterday by Mr. Carpenter. Mr. Allen said that he had brought suits in 1890 against certain of the defendants to recover commissions for his services in assisting in the formation of the American Tobacco Company. Those suits were all settled, and hence he has no feeling against any of the defendants such as would be likely to prejudice his testimony. He said that in conversations he held with various members of the firms which afterward merged into the American Tobacco Company, he was informed that those firms made over 90 per cent. of all the paper cigarette output of the United States.

A number of papers were offered to the witness for his identification of signatures, for the purpose of making up the record. Mr. Allen said that he was acquainted in a general way with the business methods of the five firms before they went into the company.

"What were their methods with respect to the consignment of goods?" asked Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Choate objected to this line of inquiry, and said the only question at issue is whether or not the defendants in 1894 did acts injurious to trade and commerce. Mr. Carpenter replied that he wished to show that before 1889 there was competition in the paper cigarette manufacturing business, and that there has been none since January, 1890.

The question was not allowed, and the one, "Are you familiar with the prices of cigarettes in 1889?" was asked in its stead. Mr. Choate objected again, saying that the District Attorney should not be allowed to blow hot and cold. In his opening address he had said that he had no fault to find with these men for forming the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Allen was permitted to answer the question, and gave the prices of various brands of cigarettes, ranging from $3.80 to $6.30 per 1,000.

From this point on the proceedings developed into a legal fencing match between counsel. Nearly every question put on either side was objected to. Most of them were overruled and exceptions noted. Particularly was this the case when Mr. Fuller had Mr. Allen under cross-examination. He asked scores of questions that were not allowed, and after each denial laconically and imperturbably replied: "Exception."

Expensive Advertising.

Mr. Allen testified that Mr. Duke told him that his expenses for advertising in 1888 were $508,000; Louis Ginter said that his house spent in the same year for similar purposes $250,000. W. H. Butler said that much of that money was wasted, and talked of the formation of a company to stop that sort of thing. The witness advocated the formation of a company, to reduce operating expenses, and some of the defendants agreed at once, while others objected. Mr. Duke proposed a pooling arrangement, which met with no favor and died. The Admiral cigarette, made by the National Cigarette and Tobacco Company, first appeared in 1892.

To Mr. Fuller the witness said the object of the formation of the American Tobacco Company was to promote economy, by reducing the number of agents and ceasing the extensive advertising, and to make common the advantages of improved machinery and secrets of manufacture. There was at one time under consideration a scheme for a trust, but Allen & Ginter were so inflexibly opposed to a trust that the idea was abandoned.

The question, "Was it purposed or proposed to increase the price of cigarettes?" was ruled out; so was one, "What conversation was had respecting an increase or decrease of prices in case such a company should be formed?"

Mr. Allen, replying to questions that were allowed, said that Mr. Butler and others said prices should be so arranged as to permit jobbers to make a profit. There was talk of allowing a rebate to jobbers of 20 cents a thousand.

Prices Have Been Reduced.

"After the American Tobacco Company was formed, did it reduce prices below the former price of the same goods?"

"It did."

"How much?"

"According to my recollection, 30 cents a thousand."

"How much reduction was that in dollars of the income of the American Tobacco Company below that of the concerns forming it?" Ruled out.

"What per cent. was that reduction?"

"About 8 or 9."

"Has there since that time been any increase in the price of cigarettes by the American Tobacco Company?"

"Not that I know of. The average prices now are from 12 to 15 per cent. lower than before."

Mr. Allen was not permitted to state whether there are more wholesale dealers in cigarettes in New York City now than there were in 1889, although Mr. Rollins urged that one of the charges against the defendants is that they have driven dealers out of business.

Mr. Allen said that he had talked with the District Attorney twice in the latter's office since he was subpoenaed in this case as a witness. Mr. Levy of Einstein & Townsend was present at one of these interviews, but did not offer to tell witness what he should say. Mr. Allen said he received several letters from that firm in relation to various suits against the American Tobacco Company, and was directed to produce them later.

Mr. Fuller asked a number of questions directed to show that in 1894 any manufacturer of cigarettes with capital sufficient and making a good article could have found in this city plenty of dealers to handle his goods, but the questions were all ruled out. Mr. Allen was not allowed to express an opinion as to the effect on the number of jobbers in this city engaged in business under the American Tobacco Company's consignment agreement. He was then excused for the day, and Peter Hauptmann of Hauptmann Brothers of St. Louis was called.

Sent Back Orders Canceled.

Mr. Hauptmann said that the American Tobacco Company cut him off in October, 1893, and that he could not get any of their goods until June, 1896. Before he was cut off he bought and sold annually about 16,000,000 of the company's cigarettes. A Mr. Kirchoff, the St. Louis representative of the company, came into his place one day and saw there about 100,000 Admiral cigarettes. Kirchoff said the Hauptmanns were not allowed to sell those cigarettes under their agreement and walked out. Orders sent by the witness were not filled after that. Finally Mr. Browne, Secretary of the American Tobacco Company, visited St. Louis, and there was a consultation. Mr. Browne said that if the Hauptmanns persisted in selling the Admiral cigarettes his company would cease to send them goods on consignment. Mr. Browne argued that his company manufactured 96 or 97 per cent. of all paper cigarettes made in the country, and he did not see why the Hauptmanns should require any others.

"He said," remarked the witness, "that if we kept on with them we'd sell 22,000,000 cigarettes that year. We were their largest customers. He told us he would not sell us any more goods, and he didn't, either."

Orders sent to the branch firms for goods were not filled, and were finally sent back to him canceled from the main office, in New York.

Hauptmann Brothers received a letter from the American Tobacco Company stating that no more goods would be sent to them on consignment, but that goods would be sold to them without discount or allowance.

There was never any question, said the witness, as to his firm's responsibility. The company also refused to sell tobacco to his firm. He testified that he never regarded his firm as an agent of the American Tobacco Company.

The case will go on Monday morning.

COLIN HAS A GOLD TOOTH.

Prize Winning St. Bernard with an Aching Molar Chloroformed and Cured.

Colin is a St. Bernard dog, white, and weighing 167 pounds. He is the son of the famous Roland, Jr., who took a $5,000 prize, and is himself the winner of the blue ribbon in the two-year old class at the last dog show. He belongs to Dr. A. Meserole Ainslie of 458 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Colin has been in low spirits several days. His tail drooped and wagged only feebly and formally when he was spoken to. He could not eat, and his conduct caused doubts regarding his sanity.

Fortunately for Colin his master is a dentist with a mind naturally and automatically running to teeth. Dr. Ainslie attributes all human ills to teeth. and applies the same rule in his consideration of canine ailments.

He examined the dog and found him suffering with a decaying back molar, and decided that an operation was necessary.

On Thursday Colin was taken to the doctor's office and put in a chair. He looked about him appealingly, and cowered—as others have done—when the shining array of vicious-looking steel instruments was displayed. When three dentists began to poke things in his mouth, however, he growled and jumped through a window to the sidewalk and went home.

Yesterday the dog was coaxed back to the office. A sponge saturated with chloroform was held out to him, and he investigated it with his nose until he was asleep under its influence. When he awoke his toothache was gone, and the cavity in his tooth was filled with gold.

He is probably the only dog in the world with that kind of tooth, but it is not from pride that his tail has recovered its joyous wag. He does not know just what was done to him, but he is happy and out of pain.

CABLE LANDED AT CAPE COD.

French Company Placed It Without Official Interference.

Regarding the refusal of President McKinley to give permission to land the new French cable at Cape Cod, and the landing of it, in spite of this refusal, a representative of the Compagnie Française Cables Télégraphiques said yesterday:

"A misapprehension has been caused in the public mind by the statement published on Sunday, and repeated yesterday, that the shore end of the new cable had been laid by stealth at night. The fact is that the company, having been permitted to pay duty upon that portion of the cable to be laid in American waters, was advised by counsel to lay it in spite of the President's refusal. This was done openly, and without hindrance from the Government. The shore end is now finished."

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN.

Through 75 Feet of Shale Workmen Have Dug to Solid Rock.

After an interruption of nearly three years, work on the superstructure of the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine will be resumed on Monday. Before the Summer is over, the Trustees hope, the great piers which are to support the main tower will be in place, and the "choir" under a fair way to completion. Contracts for the stonework have been let, and orders given to push the work forward as rapidly as possible.

In June, 1893, contractors at work on the foundations struck a soft shale, or decomposed rock, totally unlooked for. As the piers are to support the heaviest superstructure in this country, with the exception of the Brooklyn Bridge, it is absolutely necessary to have a firm foundation. Straight down through this rock, for seventy-five feet, the contractors were forced to go. George Macculloch Miller, one of the Trustees, said yesterday that over $300,000 had been spent to reach the solid rock. Now that it is done, the work will proceed without any further delay.

MRS. MULLIGAN MUST PAY.

Jury in the City Court Gave a Verdict to Miss Seiferd.

A jury in Part IV. of the City Court yesterday gave a verdict to Lena Seiferd for $1,641 in her suit against Mrs. Agnes K. Mulligan.

Miss Seiferd claimed she had loaned Mrs. Mulligan $1,500 for investment, the latter agreeing to give her a second mortgage on two houses in Prospect Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, and, in addition, to give a bond to secure the payment of the $1,500. Miss Seiferd further alleged that Mrs. Mulligan failed to give the bond or the mortgage, and that she had been unable to collect the $1,500 from Mrs. Mulligan.

Mrs. Mulligan alleged that the bond and mortgage were given, with a note for the $1,500, and that the note is not yet due, and for a further defense, she urged that, as she paid a bonus of $75 for the loan, it makes the interest usurious and unlawful, and that therefore nothing was due. The jury found for the full amount claimed, with costs.

Mrs. Mulligan is a member of the Real Estate Exchange. The trouble between the two women has been pending for more than a year, and has been a source of much interest in Tremont, where both are well known. They were formerly closely related in business.

BELLEVUE COLLEGE TO BUILD.

Faculty Will Erect Five-Story Structure Opposite the Hospital.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College has decided to erect a new college building on three of the six lots it owns on the southwest corner of First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining the Carnegie Laboratory. The tenants of the buildings on the lots have been notified to move, and the work of tearing down the houses will begin early in July.

The college Faculty first considered the project about three months ago, after the college building on the hospital grounds was wrecked by fire. It was temporarily delayed by the proposition to consolidate the college with the medical department of the University of the City of New York, but when that scheme was abandoned, the Bellevue College Faculty decided to push the work at once. Plans have already been drawn, and the completed building will, it is said, be ready for occupancy by the beginning of next year. It is to be of plain, solid architectural style, without ornamentation, and five stories high.

At the present estimate the cost will be under $100,000. If the growth of the institution justifies it, the first building can be enlarged to cover the three lots adjoining, which for the present will be left vacant.

The Bellevue College Faculty was moved to its decision to build on its own ground by a little difficulty with the Commissioners of Charities. When the present building was burned, the Faculty wished to rebuild it on a larger and improved basis. The lease of the property will expire next year, and the conditions under which the Commissioners were willing to renew did not please the doctors. The Building Department required also that the entire building must be made fireproof from foundation up. The Faculty was averse to spending the necessary $50,000 on leased grounds, and preferred erecting a new building for college purposes.

Burglar Arth Commits Suicide.

An alleged burglar, who concealed his identity, committed suicide in his cell, at the Bayonne Police Headquarters, early yesterday, by hanging himself with his suspenders. There is positive evidence that the prisoner, who registered as William Arth of Newark, is the burglar who ransacked and robbed the Rev. T. Edward Inglis's Bergen Point Reformed Church parsonage.

LOW IS STRONG'S CHOICE

But the Mayor Declares He Has Not Pledged Himself to Any Candidate.

UNWISE CAMPAIGN METHODS

If Mr. Low Is Defeated, He Says, It Will Be Due to His Friends—No Advantage to the Summer Candidates—He Counsels Delay.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that the story that he had pledged himself to Seth Low or to any other man whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty nomination was not true.

"The fact is," said the Mayor, "that I have not committed myself to the support of any candidate for Mayor. I have not been asked to commit myself to any one. I did say in an interview some time ago that I thought Mr. Low was the best man for the place, and I believe that he could unite all factions against Tammany. Mr. Low wrote a letter thanking me for what I said in that interview."

It was recalled that the Mayor had also mentioned the name of Secretary C. N. Bliss and others in this interview as proper men to nominate for Mayor.

"I did say," said the Mayor, "that Mr. Bliss would make a good Mayor, and I may have mentioned other names, but I think I said that Mr. Low was my first choice. I have not seen Mr. Low for a long time, except when I met him at the dinner to the Pan-Americans. I did not talk politics with him there. The story that I went to his house to pledge him my support is untrue. A week ago last Saturday I met Mrs. Low, and I said to her that I hoped to see her husband doing the same work next year that I am doing.

"I have said that Mr. Low was my first choice for Mayor. That is as far as I have committed myself to any one."

The Mayor was asked if he approved of the present plan of the Citizens' Union in reference to Mr. Low. In reply the Mayor said:

"If Mr. Low is defeated for the nomination, it will be due to the unwise methods of campaign adopted by his friends. It is early to attempt to force people to commit themselves to a candidate. Mr. Low may be slaughtered in the house of his friends. The voters want to act after sober second thought. I am not much of a politician, but if I were managing Mr. Low's campaign I should ask all his friends to keep quiet for a while. I should not attempt to force any one to come out for him at this time. I believe that if the men who really want to see him nominated would go slow and keep a little quiet his boom would develop itself.

"If I had any notion of being a candidate I should urge my friends to say nothing until well along in August, or the first part of September. Summer candidates are usually killed off, and it does not help a man to force his boom too early. Take the case of Blaine, when he wanted to be President. He was defeated because his friends antagonized his enemies and aroused them to extra effort. President McKinley, it is true, was really a candidate for four years, but his was an exceptional case.

"In this matter there is no need for haste, and I don't believe that it will do any good. In my opinion the real danger to Mr. Low's candidacy is in the house of his friends, and if he is beaten he will be beaten by them."

Candidate for Prohibitionists.

Greater New York's Prohibitionists will nominate a candidate for Mayor of the new municipality. The representation at the convention, to be held Labor Day, will be three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly district, each district that cast fifty votes for Levering at the last Presidential election to be entitled to an additional delegate and alternate.

To Confer with Other Democrats.

Chairman B. H. York of the Executive Committee of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County will appoint a committee of ten to-day, to met the representatives of the other sections of the greater city. These will include Tammany and delegates from the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. The conference will in all probability take place next Monday or Tuesday.

NAVAL SQUADRON SEA DRILL.

August Programme for the North Atlantic Fleet Under Sicard.

The warships of the navy yard and those now along the coast composing the North Atlantic squadron will commence their fleet evolutions in August under command of Rear Admiral Sicard.

The programme of evolutions as already mapped out will consist of a constant drilling in the squadron formations and the many combinations included in these evolutions. A new feature will be made possible this year with the commissioning of the battleships, and this type of vessel will be formed as for an engagement with a hostile fleet and put through the tactics that would be necessary under those circumstances.

An added interest will be given to the manoeuvres by the fact that the torpedo flotilla will be drilled as a separate squadron, and will act against the heavier vessels. Night exercises will be conducted and the different torpedo craft will try to run a blockade formed by the fleet and will also try to get near enough to the ship, undetected by the searchlights, so that it would be possible to launch a torpedo.

The ships now expected to take part are the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maine, Texas, New York, Brooklyn, Marblehead, Terror, Puritan, dispatch boat Fern, and two others not yet selected. The fleet will rendezvous at Hampton Roads and will confine its evolutions to the North Atlantic coast.

Surname Staples to Become Savage.

Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday granted permission to change the surnames of the four surviving children of Joseph Staples to Savage. The petition had been filed by their mother, Mrs. Henrietta K. Savage of 246 Central Park West. After setting forth in her petition that she married the children's stepfather, W. B. Savage, on June 14, 1894, she goes on to state that upon her death they will be entitled to a portion of the estate left her by her father, and she also adds that in the event of her petition being granted her present husband will also make them his heirs. The Stapleses will, according to the order of Justice Beekman, change their surnames on July 25 next.

Guy Roche Convicted of Assault.

Guy Roche, who on April 6 shot George Levy in Clancey's saloon, at Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, was convicted of assault in the first degree yesterday afternoon. The maximum penalty for the crime is twenty years in prison.

Heart Disease Killed Mr. Flood.

James Flood, a salesman, aged fifty-three, was found dead in his room at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh Street and University Place, yesterday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

A Little Girl Burned to Death.

Nellie Leab, five years old, of 599 Southern Boulevard, was playing about a bonfire in a vacant lot yesterday morning, when her dress caught fire. She was badly burned, and died a few hours later.

Two Fraud Orders Revoked.

The fraud orders issued by the Post Office Department on May 14 and 20 against Frank Lusk of 819 Broadway and on Feb. 20 against Ira M. Klein have been revoked by the Postmaster General.

Name and Address Wanted.

Will "Justitia" kindly send name and address to THE NEW YORK TIMES office? No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

THE NEED OF SMALL PARKS

Board of Street Opening Decides Upon One and Considers Applications for Three Others.

ANN STREET WILL BE WIDENED

Clergymen Say a Park on the West Side Near Fiftieth Street Is a Necessity—Old Bensonia Cemetery in Morrisania Offered.

The Board of Street Opening, at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday, practically decided on the laying out of a small park at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River. The map of the park was accepted and the board voted to assess one-fourth of the cost to the surrounding property holders and three-fourths upon the city.

Three other small parks were asked for by citizens. A committee of clergymen from the west side asked for a small park on the Hudson River, between Forty-eighth and Sixty-first Streets. The committee said there is a great deal of vacant property in the neighborhood, and a small park is an absolute necessity. A committee of the board was appointed to look into the matter.

Commissioner Collis asked if there was any vacant property in the neighborhood of school houses in that vicinity.

A delegation from the Harlem Regatta Association asked for a small park on the south shore of the Harlem River, just west of the new Third Avenue Bridge. It explained that the land along the river was marsh, and not now put to use, and that it belonged to the city. Controller Fitch informed the board that an exterior street had been laid out to curve around the bend in the Harlem, from Third to Fifth Avenue, and that the Dock Department, under whose jurisdiction the land is, had already planned some improvements.

The Regatta Committee's delegation was referred to the Dock Commissioners.

S. S. Randall, on behalf of a number of property owners in the neighborhood of the old Morrisania Town Hall, asked that the city condemn the old Bensonia Cemetery, just south of the hall. Mr. Randall also represented the executrix of the estate which owns the ground.

Bensonia Cemetery is the only remaining private burial ground in New York City. No interments have been made in it for years. Mr. Randall explained that the deeds for the land would not allow of the selling of it or the using of it for any purposes out those of a cemetery. The executrix is afraid that the heirs of the original owner will claim it on a reverter, holding that it is not now used as a cemetery. She thinks this because it is impossible to keep a fence up around it, and its chief uses now are as a hanging-out place for tramps and a baseball field for boys.

Mr. Randall explained that he could not sell the land under the deeds, but that the city could get it by condemnation proceedings. President McMillan of the Park Board was appointed a committee to investigate and report back to the board.

In the discussion of the Bensonia Cemetery matter, in which all the board seemed to take an interest, it was stated that Washington, Union, and Madison Squares were originally cemeteries, as was a part of City Hall Park.

A member of the special committee which is considering the matter of widening Ann Street, from Broadway to Gold Street, said the committee will report favorably upon the project at the next meeting of the board. The only member opposing the widening is Controller Fitch. Mayor Strong favors not only widening the street, but extending it to the East River.

President McMillan suggested the widening of One Hundred and Tenth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Fifth Avenue, to the full width of the street as it is from Seventh Avenue westward to the Boulevard. The Street is the northern boundary of Central Park, and Controller Fitch proposed laying out small circles at the Park entrances, where Lenox and Seventh Avenues merge into the Park drives.

The extension of Watts Street was ratified by the board, and a large number of proposed street openings on the north side were approved.

Brooklyn Park to be a Playground.

Within a fortnight the City Park, near the navy yard, Brooklyn, will be converted into a playground for the benefit of the tenement house children of that section of Brooklyn.

The playground will be supported by the City Park Branch of the First Presbyterian Church. It is mainly through the efforts of the Rev. Gaylord S. White that the park will be opened. Where the City Park is situated was once a fashionable part of Brooklyn, but it is now crowded with tenement houses, and thousands of children of all nationalities. A shelter house and sand heaps will be placed in the park. Two kindergartens will be maintained, and a matron will be in constant attendance.

DISABLED THE FERRYBOAT.

Steam Lighter C. L. Marshall, in Tow, Crashed into the Atlantic Off South Ferry.

Towing astern with long hawser in the traffic-crowded harbor was responsible yesterday for a collision, in which a crowded ferryboat was badly damaged and the passengers severely shocked. "I told you so," boatmen said who have heretofore complained of that method of towing. "It is time a stop was put to it."

The ferryboat was the Atlantic of the South Ferry, in charge of Capt. Lacey, and making her 8:30 A. M. trip to the Battery from Brooklyn. The steam lighter C. L. Marshall was coming down the East River in tow of a tug, dragging so far astern, Capt. Lacey said, that the long hawser sagged into the water. He therefore did not see it, and supposed that the lighter was under her own steam.

The ferryboat was on the point of passing between the tug and the lighter when Capt. Lacey discovered the connecting hawser. Although he rang to reverse the engines, it was too late to escape, and the Marshall's prow crashed into the starboard paddle box of the ferryboat, smashing the joiner work and damaging the paddle. The woodwork was broken and the iron bent.

There were several hundred passengers on the Atlantic, among them many women and young girls. When the crash came and the ferryboat careened before the blow, many were thrown down and some became hysterical, and it was some little time before assurance of safety restored quiet. There was no damage to the hull of the ferryboat, and the lighter's injury was confined to the bow above water.

The Marshall proceeded around the Battery and up the North River in tow, but the ferryboat was found to be helpless. Her paddle and the bearings were in such shape that the engines could not be turned. She therefore drifted, helpless, with the tide up the East River.

One of the McCaldin tugs went to her rescue, and got a line aboard when she was opposite Fulton Ferry. She was towed back, and, with the assistance of another tug, was got into one of the Staten Island Ferry slips, where the passengers were discharged, rather nervous, but not hurt.

The ferryboat was taken to Brooklyn for repairs.

Schooner Aldine Captures a Pigeon.

The two-masted schooner Aldine, which came in yesterday with cocoanuts from St. Andrew's, Colombia, brought a carrier pigeon that flew aboard at sea on Monday last, seventy-five miles east of Cape Henry. Mrs. Landers, the Captain's wife, took the bird into her especial keeping. No communication was found upon it, but its right leg bore a tag with the inscription "29,924F." She will be glad to restore it to the owner, who will find the schooner during the next two or three days at Pier 3 East River.

Violated the Liquor Tax Law.

Henry Bening, a saloon keeper of 414 Fifth Street, was found guilty in Special Sessions yesterday of having violated the excise law on May 30. He was fined $25. Under the new law the conviction forfeits the liquor tax certificate. He is the first saloon keeper to be found guilty under the amended Raines law.

Royal Arcanum Anniversary.

Members of the Royal Arcanum in New York and Brooklyn will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the order on June 23 at Manhattan Beach.

SUIT AGAINST R. T. WILSON.

His Former Footman Claims $1,030 for Services Rendered.

Richard T. Wilson, father of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has been sued in the Supreme Court by Albert V. Sugden, who was employed by him as footman, for $1,030, of which $1,000 is claimed for services performed in discovering the writer of certain anonymous letters reflecting on Mrs. Vanderbilt, written before and after her marriage. She was Miss Grace Wilson.

The letters were written on the paper of the Knickerbocker and Metropolitan Clubs. If the case goes to trial it is said the name of the writer will be made public. Sugden, who is an Englishman, claims that $30 is due him for two months' service, for which he was paid only $60, while Mr. Wilson had promised to increase his pay to $45 per month. Mr. Wilson has put in an answer and will fight the suit. He repudiates all suggestions of compromise. He denies that he employed Sugden to trace the letters or promised to pay him for doing so.

LEGAL NOTES.

IT WAS A CASE FOR THE JURY.—A judgment dismissing Conrad Geibel's complaint in a suit brought by him against James W. Elwell for damages for the loss of his right arm has been reversed by the Appellate Division. In 1884, when Geibel was eleven years old, he, with other boys, was playing on the pier at the foot of Fifth Street, and they were in the act of attempting to lift the hawser of a brig owned by the defendant, having been asked to do so by the mate of the vessel, when the anchor struck against the spile and the anchor-stock crushed the boy's arm. Justice O'Brien, who gives the opinion, says there was evidence from which the jury could have inferred had the case been submitted to them, that by the management of the brig those on board of her had created a dangerous situation, which was perilous to all upon the pier who, without notice or knowledge of such danger, might be reached by the anchor and the rigging pendent about the bow of the swinging brig. "It was for the jury further to determine whether it was dangerous for a child of eleven years to undertake to cast off from a spile at the end of the pier, and within the line of movement of the bow and swaying anchor, a nine-inch hawser, which connected the stern of the brig to the pier."

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ONE OF HER CAUSES OF ACTION SURVIVES.—Ella Forster has succeeded on her appeal from the order recently made denying her motion to continue against the executors of Salvatore Cantoni the suit which she brought against him in his lifetime for alleged breach of promise on his part to marry her, and also for services as his housekeeper. The Appellate Division, by Justice Ingraham, has reversed the order below so far as to permit the plaintiff to continue the suit as to the second cause of action, which, it is held, survives the death of the testator. The plaintiff asserted that Mr. Cantoni had induced her to leave her husband and go to live with him, saying that after she had been freed from her then marital ties he would make her his wife. "It is not claimed here," Justice Ingraham says, "that the plaintiff has been guilty of laches in making the application, but it is claimed that because she has united in the same complaint two causes of action, one of which would survive and the other would not, such joinder of causes of action gives to the court a discretion to refuse to continue the action as to the cause of action which does survive, and stress is laid upon the fact that the first cause of action, as alleged, shows a flagrant violation of her duties as a wife of her former husband, and that the contract upon which she bases her right to recover is one which is immoral and contrary to public policy to enforce. While I am not disposed to question the accuracy of this statement of the first cause of action, still I know of no rule which allows a court to refuse to give a plaintiff relief where a good cause of action is alleged because the plaintiff's conduct has been immoral or against public policy." Justice Rumsey dissents, holding there is no provision in the code for the joinder of two causes of action one of which survives and the other does not, and that, therefore, if the defendant dies, the plaintiff cannot continue against the executor the living cause of action. "But if I am wrong," Justice Rumsey says, "and there is a discretion in the court, I do not think that it is proper to exercise such discretion in favor of a confessed adulteress, so as to enable her to recover the wages of her sin out of the pockets of the widow and the children of her paramour, although she alleges that she acted as his housekeeper at the time she was living with him as his mistress."

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NON-PAYMENT OF ALIMONY.—The order of the Supreme Court adjudging William A. Delancey in contempt for his failure to comply with the terms of the judgment obtained against him by Bertha B. Delancey for divorce has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says it was properly held by the court below that defendant could not excuse himself by setting up his present poverty or inability to pay. The reversal is based upon the fact that the papers presented by the plaintiff on the motion were radically defective. "There was nothing shown to the court below," Justice Patterson says, "indicating in any manner that a demand was made or attempted to be made upon the defendant, but there are averments that the defendant was continuously absent from the State, and they were apparently relied upon to relieve the moving party from the necessity of making a demand. Assuming that there are cases in which the making of a demand would be dispensed with, it is evident that this is not one of them. The defendant was within the State and was served in the City of New York just before this motion was made with a copy of the judgment, and it is apparent that a demand could have been made on him at that time. * * * The circumstances disclosed of the plaintiff's relations subsequent to her divorce are not such as to commend her to the special consideration of the court."

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ANTE-NUPTIAL AGREEMENT.—Josiah J. White, in an ante-nuptial agreement, agreed not to claim any right or interest in the property of his wife, and that also, upon her death, he would claim no interest therein, but would allow her estate to pass according to the laws of descent and distribution. Frederick Hall White, thirteen years old, the son and only heir of Josiah J. White, brought an action after the death of his mother to eject his father from certain real estate of which she died seized. Justice Gaynor, in the Kings County Supreme Court, gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the wife's heir was privy to such agreement, and could, after her death, maintain this action against the husband; also that the ante-nuptial agreement was executed, and not an executory agreement, and prevented the husband from becoming vested with an estate by the curtesy, either initiate or consummate, in the wife's real estate, and that it was not necessary for the heir to compel the husband to give a release or conveyance of the estate by the curtesy in order to maintain an action of ejectment against him.

Botanical Garden Plans.

Judge Addison Brown, James A. Scrymser, William E. Dodge, and Prof. H. L. Brittan, the committee of the Directors of the Botanical Gardens to arrange for a site for the museums in Bronx Park, met the Park Commissioners yesterday. The conference lasted for several hours, and during that time numerous locations and plans were considered. The agreement finally reached was that Architect R. W. Gibson shall prepare and the committee shall file next Monday at the Arsenal a revised plan for final action by the board.

"Prof." Fred Bell Convicted.

"Prof." Fred Bell, who has been masquerading in Brooklyn in the guise of a spiritualist and medium, was convicted by Judge Brenner yesterday of being a common fortune teller, and placed under bonds of $200 not to violate the law in that respect for one year.

Body Found with Its Head Cut.

The body of a young man was found in the river at the foot of Sixth Street, Jersey City, yesterday, with a deep cut, that would have caused death, in the back of the head. The man was about twenty-five years old, and wore a gray jacket, light-colored trousers, and russet shoes. His hair, eyes, and mustache were dark.

Every minute counts in critical cases of Croup. DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT in large doses will soon effect a cure.—Adv.

Open till 6 o'clock—you needn't feel hurried; if you do, we hurry.

Clothes to keep cool in, warm in, dry in; clothes to bicycle in, go to church in, or lounge about in.

Shoes to go with each; hats to match; furnishings to meet every want.

"Straws" that show which way the wind blows—ours at $1.90, $2.50 and $3.00.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Hygeia Ginger and

Hygeia Sarsaparilla,

made with **Hygeia** Distilled Water as a basis. Every ingredient pure. Superior in flavor to all other imported and domestic brands.

ENDING THE TICKER FIGHT

After Weeks of Agitation a Stock Exchange Committee Asks to be Excused.

VICTORY FOR WESTERN UNION

Big Revenues to be Retained by the Telegraph Company—A Statement by a Governor of the Stock Exchange.

Two months ago the New York Stock Exchange notified the Western Union Telegraph Company that after June 30 the contract under which the Western Union's auxiliary, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, has for years been collecting and distributing stock market quotations, would terminate. That contract was entered into five years ago. It has been extremely profitable to the Western Union Company. There is another company having a somewhat similar contract with the Stock Exchange, but the Western Union has been the chief profiter, having what, practically, has amounted to exclusive rights in serving clients outside of the Stock Exchange. It has been estimated in Wall Street that this source alone—the serving of quotations by tickers in New York and by bulletins out of town—has contributed several hundred thousand dollars of net revenue per year to the Western Union Company.

But in beginning their campaign against the bucket shops of the country, the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange announced that the Stock Exchange was being put at a disadvantage by facilities which the Gold and Stock Company's quotation service provided. The Western Union Company declined to admit that they were furnishing quotations to customers who they had any substantial reason to believe would put them to illicit use; but this suggestion the Stock Exchange Governors disposed of curtly by serving the Western Union Company with the formal notice that on the expiration of the contract, at the end of this month, relations between the Stock Exchange and the Western Union Company would terminate.

Announcement of this official action caused something of a sensation in Wall Street. It was considered of importance enough by bear speculators to warrant free selling of Western Union stock short.

According to calculations made when the Governing Committee served its notice, the loss to the Western Union by having its tickers put off the Stock Exchange would be more than $1,000 per day. Some estimates put the figures much higher. On all sides it was recognized as a fact not subject to dispute that in losing its Stock Exchange contract the Western Union Company was losing an exceptional source of revenue.

It was on the belief that the profitable Stock Exchange contract would terminate that Mr. Russell Sage talked so blue about Western Union dividend prospects a couple of months ago.

Mr. Sage and other Directors of the Western Union learned yesterday that their recent apprehensions can now be dismissed. The Stock Exchange Governors are not to force the Western Union tickers out of business. Big Western Union revenues are safe.

Weeks ago the Governors empowered a special committee to take up the ticker problem. President Eames headed this commission, having as associates Vice President R. H. Thomas, with Governors F. L. Henry, J. T. Atterbury, and Rudolph Keppler. These gentlemen devoted much time to the work. They met almost daily. They called upon all the members of the Stock Exchange to furnish suggestions.

Various reports have been in circulation professing to quote plans arrived at to supersede the Western Union tickers. Such reports are now officially declared to be without foundation. The committee has just notified the Governors of the Stock Exchange that they are altogether unable to agree upon any satisfactory plan to succeed the present service. Thus the movement against the Western Union tickers collapses.

A Governor of the New York Stock Exchange summarized the situation yesterday as follows:

"The Stock Exchange is all adrift. Our special committee has simply notified us that they can recommend nothing to us. The Western Union contract will have to be renewed. Some new provisions may be put into it, but this whole campaign ends in a victory for the Western Union. It seems that we Governors have been depending more on hurrahs than on common sense and hard facts. As the ticker matter stands now, the Western Union can practically dictate to us any contract it may desire."

Jury Disagrees in the Blum Case.

The jury in the case of Max Blum, the septuagenarian, who has been on trial before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with arson, were discharged yesterday morning, having reported that they were unable to agree. The jury was out from 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It was reported that the jury stood 11 to 1 for conviction from the third ballot.

Bogus Letter Carriers' Agents.

Postmaster Van Cott has been informed that alleged agents of the Letter Carriers' Association are soliciting donations and advertisements for a souvenir. Mr. Van Cott has investigated the matter, and has received assurances from the Letter Carriers' Association that no one has been authorized by the association to make collections or to approach the public for any such purpose.

150 Candidates for Princeton.

At the examinations held at the New York Law School, in this city, Thursday and yesterday, for admission to Princeton University, the number of applicants was over 150, or nearly double the number of last year.

A MARK-DOWN

Of Golf and Wheel Suits.

From $18, $16, $15 & $14, to $12 & $10.

Lower grades to $6 & $8.

All of them of the handsomest and most attractive styles of Suits for Wheel or Golf wear.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

841 Broadway, cor. 13th St.
420 Broadway, cor. Canal St.
265 Broadway, below Chambers St.

Remember, we have reduced many of our best fancy cassimere Suits to $16, $18 & $20.

COLLARS AND CUFFS

TRADE E.&W. MARK.

THE BEST MADE

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S
Diamond Jubilee Celebration,
at Ambrose Park, South Brooklyn,
SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH.
ATHLETIC CARNIVAL.
$1,000 IN PRIZES.
FIREWORKS AND DANCING.
Gates open at 10 A. M. Admission, 50 cents.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2.
Every evening, 8:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
The Circus Girl.
"MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN."
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle,
James Powers, Cyril Scott.
8th Week! Crowded Houses!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
Every evening at 8, including Sunday.
POPULAR CONCERTS
by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
SEATS, 25c. and 50c.
In the event of rain, performance in Concert Hall.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, To-day.
Pain's Fireworks, To-day.
De Wolf Hopper, El Capitan, June 26.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place
CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS. Veriscope pictures Taken at Carson City. Mat. daily at 2:30. Evenings at 8:45.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN.
Great Gautier AND 20 VAUDEVILLE STARS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, Mat. To-day at 2.
A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée To-day at 2:15.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.

CASINO! Mat. Sat. The Whirl of the Town!
50th Souv. Ngt., Jul.8.
ROOF—Barrison Sisters and Ballet! Adm. 50c.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.
Kara, Isham's Octoroons. Extravaganza, Spec'ties.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
250th Souvenir Performance June 28.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

Yale-Princeton Championship Baseball Game.
MANHATTAN FIELD, To-day, 2 P.M. Res'd seats on sale at Spaulding's and hotel theatre tick. offi's.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M.
NEW YORK vs. CLEVELAND.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races.
May 31, June 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19.
6 or 7 Races To-day at 2:30 P. M.
Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to grand stand from 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40 (1:00 parlor car), 1:20 P. M.
Leave WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 2:10, 3:10, 4:10 P. M.

WARSZAWIAK TO BE DISMISSED.

Session of Dr. John Hall's Church Sustains Charges Against Him.

The session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has investigated the charges of immorality and untruthfulness brought against Herman Warszawiak, who conducted a mission in Grand Street to convert the Jews, and has found him guilty. The decision was announced Thursday night. It carries with it the penalty of dismissal from the Fifth Avenue Church, and unless reversed on appeal decides in the negative Mr. Warszawiak's application to be received as a member of the New York Presbytery.

There were eleven members of the session, with Dr. John Hall, pastor of the church, sitting as Moderator, and not voting. The vote to sustain the charges was 7 to 4. Of those who voted in his favor two assured Mr. Warszawiak that they would appeal the case on his behalf to the Presbytery. There is no other form of appeal, and the decision of the main body will be final.

The sentence will be announced in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow. Dr. Hall declined to discuss the verdict in any way. Mr. Warszawiak said yesterday he was informed that Dr. Hall had asked to be allowed to record his opinion of the innocence of the accused. He said also that he believes Dr. Hall will help him in his appeal to the Presbytery.

The Durand Robber Arraigned.

Daniel Smith, twenty-seven years old, of 986 Columbus Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, charged with robbing the residence of Harvey Durand of 5 West Forty-seventh Street of $4,500 worth of jewelry, on June 4. Mr. Durand found a man in his wife's room, and, although he got but a glimpse of him, afterward identified Smith at Police Headquarters as the man. The examination was adjourned to next Wednesday.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Paris.

DUSE'S SUCCESS—D'ANNUNZIO'S RISING FAME—BOURGET'S LECTURES IN OXFORD—RODIN'S MISFORTUNE.

PARIS, June 9.—The success of "La Duse," as we call her here, was far greater than even the French papers acknowledged. Indeed, the press, though forced to admit her talent, was plainly against her. Some strange stories are being told behind the scenes apropos of this. They say that the great actress who is apparently backing up La Duse is jealous of her and really wanted her to fail; that it was she, indeed, who inspired the hostile articles. La Duse, Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry are the chief rivals of the great artist in question when on tour abroad, especially in America and England, and to give them an opportunity of comparing themselves unfavorably with her in Paris was this famous actress's real object in inviting them to her theatre. I do not believe a word of this. The artist in question has so spontaneously good-hearted and impulsive a nature that to see her on the neck of her most dangerous rivals is not in the least extraordinary.

Of course, La Duse has played to you in New York, so I need not describe her performance. The piece she made her début in at the Renaissance was "La Dame aux Camélias," and to give an idea of the impression she produced in representative literary society here, I will quote what Georges Hugo, the grandson of Victor Hugo, said last night to the applause of his listeners at a literary soirée:

"Yes! She is indeed wonderful. She managed to create an interest in a piece which is without any doubt the very worst that exists in the French language, a piece that is so low and vulgar in its inspiration, so wretched in its construction, so ridiculous in its style as to be a perfect disgrace to France. In spite of all this, she managed to move an audience that was perfectly aware what the piece is worth, and had its mind made up as to its author. She thrilled us and interested us and made us forget that we were listening to the most abominable trash ever dignified with the name of drama. She is a marvelous actress!"

So much for poor old Dumas fils, who does not seem to have left many friends behind him among the moderns. And what praise for La Duse! The piece in which she is being looked forward to with most interest is Gabriel d'Annunzio's "A Spring Night's Dream," which was written specially for her in eight days.

Literary men here are still a little standoffish with respect to d'Annunzio, who is now the most fashionable author in Italy. They do not like new literary inspirations to be supplied from abroad. This is essentially a protective country. D'Annunzio is said even by his friends to be a great poseur, but his powers of description, especially of scenes in and around Rome, are admitted to be wonderful. Then he is only twenty-four, and very good looking. Why he should have challenged an imitation of Shakespeare in the title of his new piece is not well understood here. It is thought, indeed, to be rather an impertinence.

M. Paul Bourget is, I hear, to go over to Oxford, and there make a defense of the French novel before the undergraduates and their dons. Bourget is one of the glibbest talkers in the world, and he is never happy unless he is proving a theme. That he will convince the undergraduates I have not the remotest doubt whatever. The great majority of them have never concealed their liking for Zola and Jules Verne. The best authors, moreover, are not always prophets in their own country. Here, curiously enough, the new fashion is to rank Balzac below Meredith, and not more than on a par with Henry James and Thomas Hardy.

Flaubert, who is to be the subject of M. Bourget's lecture, is, I admit, placed on a pinnacle altogether apart, and M. Bourget will endeavor to show that he is the most perfect novelist that has ever been produced—the impeccable master of fiction, as Gautier, to quote Beaudelaire's phrase, was in poetry. Yet there is a whole school here, and not the least inconsiderable that swears by the critical judgment of Barbey d'Aurevilly, who nourished a perfect loathing for poor Flaubert, and employed all the wealth of his unrivaled imaginative style wherewith to express it. Perhaps M. Bour[illegible] begun at home. His own compatriots have greater need of his adjurations and would be less easy to convert to his views than the Oxford students.

Certain it is that the French novel, like the French language, is cast in a less elastic mold than is the novel of Anglo-Saxon literatures. It is consequently more susceptible of reaching classical perfection. "Mme. Bovary" and "Salambô" are classical models, than which—like the Hermes of Praxiteles—nothing better of their type has ever been produced. But of the thousands of novels annually poured forth from the press of Paris, hardly one is not a more or less inferior imitation of the work of Balzac or Flaubert.

This happens, of course, with respect to great masters in other literatures, but not to the same extent. For years French authors have been rewriting Balzac in more or less individual style. Goncourt tried a slight innovation in the matter of vocabulary, but it was always the same artistic theme that he propounded. And Balzac drew his inspiration from Richardson. "When all other books have been forgotten," Balzac used to say, "there will still survive three: 'Clarissa,' the Bible, and Virgil." He was right so far as French literature is concerned, which, without these three productions, would have been nonexistent or a very different thing from what it is. And French writers still go on repeating themselves and one another, forming themselves into schools and redividing into cliques, but they have not produced more than one perfect type of novel, and M. Bourget is probably quite right in holding that the man who did that was Flaubert. However, this would not prove the superiority of the French novel over all others, which is M. Bourget's theme.

The mishap that has befallen M. Rodin, the great sculptor, has been a subject for great wrath in artistic circles. There is no doubt whatever of M. Rodin's vast genius. He is the only living French sculptor (I would not like to say the only sculptor in the world) who has caught the spirit of Michael Angelo's colossal conceptions, and is an artist in precisely the same sense as the great Italian master, with a talent hardly inferior. Recently the Rath Museum, at Geneva, expressed a desire to obtain one or more examples of Mr. Rodin's work, and through a friendly intermediary was able to purchase for quite a small sum—the cost of the bronze casting—three chef d'oeuvres, "The Mask of a Man with a Broken Nose," "The Poet," and "The Crouching Woman." The last of these three, "The Crouching Woman," was a sketch for the Muse of Tragedy, who figures in Rodin's colossal monument to Victor Hugo. The original in marble is in the collection of Mr. W. T. Dannat, the American portrait painter.

When the bronze casting of "The Crouching Woman" reached Geneva the Museum Committee absolutely declined to exhibit it, on the ground that it was indecent. Puvis de Chavannes, Besnard, Eugène Carrière, and Jean Paul Laurens took up arms at once, and forwarded to the sculptor the warmest expressions of their admiration for his work. Carrière, who is one of the soundest living critics of art and yet the most incomprehensible of painters, summed up what everybody except in Geneva is agreed upon in this neat phrase:

> "Rodin can only be compared with those who have expressed things most strongly in the history of the world. Like all the great masters, he has found a new form of expression outside of all customary technique. Alone, he has been able to generalize the lines of the human body and graduate according to its proportion of interest all that which renders sensible the invisible in life."

This ought to console the genial red-bearded giant and uncompromising artist that is M. Rodin.

Another act of officious censorship almost as foolish as that committed by the authorities of the Geneva Museum has just set the literary world of Montmartre in a state of wild uproar, and will be the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber. A year or so ago an adaptation by M. Oscar Méténier of de Maupassant's "Mademoiselle Fifi" was performed at the Théâtre Libre. In fact, it was the last piece produced at that theatre under the auspices of its founder, M. Antoine. "Mademoiselle Fifi" describes an incident of the Franco-German war, and German Uhlan uniforms by right figure in it, but the Government, fearful of irritating the susceptibilities of the ebullient Kaiser, put a veto on this, and if I remember rightly only Mademoiselle Fifi himself, the little dandy officer who dies so tragically in the end, wore the familiar schapka.

M. Méténier, however, sought on the present occasion to evade the strong arm of the authorities by hiring the theatre where "Mademoiselle Fifi" was to be produced—a little amateur stage entitled the Grand Gingnol, or big Punch and Judy show, and inviting the audience as his private guests. But the Police Commissary pitilessly closed the entrance doors, and in spite of speechification from the author and encouraging shouts from the would-be audience of "Vive Oscar!" the performance could not be held. M. Méténier, who wrote that clever if somewhat painfully realistic novel, "Madame La Boule," is an ex-Police Commissary himself, so that the attitude of his former colleague was doubly unkind. To veto the poor little play is an absurdity, for it is morally harmless, and the German nation can afford after all these years to be indifferent on the subject.

ROWLAND STRONG.

A Week's Sales in London.

The sales made recently in a week in London of pictures, coins, bric-à-brac, &c., are thus summed up:

Montagu medals	£5,232
Harris medals	2,500
Pictures at Willis's Rooms	21,500
Mainwaring snuff-boxes	13,100
Pender collection	75,916
	£118,248

or say in our money $591,240.

Ups and Downs of Picture Prices.

The following table shows some of the ups and downs of prices of pictures, the highest figures for Turners having been reached in the Sir John Pender sale, reported in The Review of Books and Art last week:

Millais	Proscribed Royalist	1862	£551	£2,100
Elmore	Lucrezia Borgia	1868	693	40
Maclise	Sleeping Beauty	1865	939	101
Callcott	Italian Landscape	1865	735	609
Collins	Sussex Coast	1863	1,018	1,155
Collins	The Card Players	1865	210	31
H. Hunt	Valentine and Sylvia	1862	220	283
Landseer	The Lost Sheep	1863	2,341	3,150
Linnell	View in Kent	1865	598	493
G. S. Newton	Porceaugnac	1863	955	84
Philip	The Gypsy's Toilet	1865	551	1,785
Philip	Baptism in Scotland		1,842	1,470
Turner	Wreckers (1834)	1863	1,984	7,980
Wilkie	Cotter's Saturday Night	1872	619	1,812
Turner	Giudecca, Venice (1841)	1863	1,737	7,140

The Death of Louis Francais.

M. Arsène Alexandre in the Figaro pays a merited tribute to Louis Français, whose death has been already recorded. There are a few of Français's landscapes in the United States. In former days he was classed with Corot and Theodore Rousseau, and there may have been a certain resemblance in his works to both these artists. As early as 1845, Français attracted the attention of critics, and Charles Baudelaire declared that Français's landscapes were more readily understood than those of Corot, and were on that account better liked. In 1846, "A View of St. Cloud," by this artist, with figures put on by Meissonier, was sold for 1,500f., and this was deemed a high figure.

Français began as an illustrator, having first found employment in a book shop. He studied under Gignoux and became later the friend of Corot, and went to Italy with him. Hence the occasional Corot influence, though Français never could exactly catch Corot's silvery, limpid touch. Français's drawing always was distinguishable for its vigor and strength, and his poetical conception of nature was a secondary element.

Français was a most prolific artist, for, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four, he painted for fully sixty years. He produced many excellent lithographs. Having received the cross in 1853, he became an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1867 and a member of the Institute in 1890. He was the doyen of the French landscape painters.

A Monument to Raphael at Urbino.

In August next Raphael is to have a monument, which is to be raised in his native town, Urbino. There will be held at Urbino at the same time an international exhibition of the copies ancient and modern of the master's works, and the Italian Institute of Fine Arts will offer prizes in the form of medals in gold, silver, and bronze. The festival, which opens early in August, will continue until the close of September.

How the Queen Got Her Meissonier.

In The Contemporary Review Mrs. Emily Crawfurd, writing her reminiscences of Queen Victoria, thus describes the purchase of one of the cleverest little canvases Meissonier ever painted. The occasion of the buying of the picture was a visit to the Palais de l'Industrie in Paris: "Prince Albert singled out as worthy of admiration a horrid little painting that had every quality manipulation could give—'Le Rixe,' or 'The Brawl.' Ruffians were shown engaged in a deadly tussle. The technique was marvelous. Meissonier, up to that time a struggling artist, was the painter. The Emperor bought the painting behind the Queen's back for £1,000, and presented it next day to her husband as a birthday gift. The subject was inauspicious. It would have startled an old Roman in the Prince's place." Certainly Prince Albert had good taste, and so had Louis Napoleon, as far as Meissonier is concerned.

For Heine's Grave.

A MONUMENT, THE WORK OF A DANISH SCULPTOR IN ROME, NEARLY COMPLETED.

A monument for Heine's neglected grave in the cemetery of Montmarches, Paris, has been prepared in Rome by the Danish sculptor, Hessebrü. It has not been ordered, however, and whether or not it will be erected over the grave seems to be a matter for future decision. A correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette in Rome thus describes the circumstances in which the work was produced:

> The modest tombstone over the grave is the only known memorial of the great poet, for neither Germany nor Austria has raised a monument to him. Germans visiting Paris have complained frequently of the neglected condition of the grave, and lamented that the poet's last resting place should present so insignificant an appearance as to be easily passed unnoticed. The Frankfurter Zeitung recently instituted an inquiry on the subject, and sent one of its staff to Hamburg to interview Baroness von Embden, the sister of Heine, still living, "but a monument is nearly completed in Rome, by the only Danish sculptor living in the Eternal City, M. L. Hasseiriis."
>
> For several days I, with some friends, searched in vain for the Danish sculptor, in order to obtain an explanation of the mystery, but finally yesterday we found his studio in the Vicolo San Nicolo di Tolentino. In the centre of the sculptor's first room stands the model of the statue of Heine, (not the monument in question, however, but a statue made many years ago,) which is certainly the artist's masterpiece. The poet is represented seated, in the closing days of his life, when he had no longer strength to raise his eyelids. This statue was designed by M. Hasseiriis at a time when he was in a state of financial stress. He exhibited it at the first World's Exhibition in Vienna over twenty-five years ago, being awarded the fine arts medal. However, no purchaser turned up, except that on the last day of the exhibition a gentleman wished to buy, not the statue, but only the cast, which the artist refused to let him have.
>
> So the statue remained for twenty years in his studio, until one day Count Hohenwart Geriarchstein, in whom he thought he recognized the gentleman who so long before desired the cast, came, asked the price, and went away. Seven months later he returned and bought the statue, but without revealing for whom, and it was only on going to Corfu on the invitation of the Empress of Austria to her Villa Achilleion, that he was confronted by his own work, and found the sovereign of anti-Semitic Austria a fervent admirer of the Semitic poet. When asked by the Empress how he liked the site, he replied that no better could have been chosen.
>
> Then the Empress, M. Hasseiriis tells me, went on poetically describing her villa, pointing to the cypresses and olive trees, and saying that all around there was such an atmosphere of peace as one could only hope to find in a cemetery. It was this word that caused the Danish sculptor to conceive the idea of a monument for the lonely grave in Paris. The work, which is now nearly completed, consists of a pedestal of Carrara marble, surmounted by an obelisk and bust of the poet with the same verses as were on the former statue. "But who ordered it?" we asked. "No one," he replied. "I have done it at my own risk, and I shall wait for the admirers of Heine to buy it."

Two Lives of Queen Victoria.*

Curiosity as to the inner details of the home life of prominent and noted people is seemingly on the increase in this age. It has been fostered to an almost alarming, and certainly to an improper, extent, until a portion of the public would seem to demand not only the most minute descriptions of the incidents and surroundings of the daily lives of people in the public eye, but whenever and wherever possible illustrations of the same.

The first of these lives of Victoria, a well-printed and attractive looking book, was written, it is to be presumed, by a Maid of Honor or Lady in Waiting to Queen Victoria some years ago, and has been brought up to date. The author states in the preface that her intention is "merely to paint a family portrait of a dear old lady who, were she the chatelaine of a country house or the schoolmistress of a primitive village, would be beloved and admired by her neighbors in the parish for her wisdom and good works, and by her family and servants as a good mother and mistress." The portrait is then painted with a minuteness of detail, albeit with a fulsomeness and flattery that would do credit to a reporter of a New York newspaper assigned to some domestic case in court. The writer is evidently an amateur, and while due allowance must be made for the natural prejudices and enthusiasm of a near view point, she supplies a mass of trivial details that even the most insatiate curiosity seeker will be wearied with.

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*THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE QUEEN. By a Member of the Royal Household. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE PERSONAL LIFE OF QUEEN VICTORIA. By Sarah A. Tooley. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 149-151 Fifth Avenue. 1897.

The comparatively simple life and tastes of Queen Victoria do not lend themselves to the making of anything but a monotonous narrative. All the world knows that she rises early, lives frugally, is rheumatic and lame, cherishes the memory of the Prince Consort, likes her rubber of whist, has favorite children and grandchildren, friends and artists, and also her prejudices and dislike of persons and things. These characteristics the writer of the present volume describes in many pages. She tells us also of the Queen's friends, her religious views, and her leaning toward Presbyterianism; of her manner of receiving her guests at Windsor Castle; of her pastimes, walks, work, writings, and accomplishments, and gives an elaborate description of the rooms, appointments, furnishings, decorations, and treasures of Windsor, Balmoral, and Osborne House. A chapter is also devoted to what the Queen eats and drinks.

Although the book evinces an intimate acquaintance with the life history of the Queen, there is a careful avoidance of political matter and no state secrets are revealed. Even the failings of that faithful servitor John Brown are simply referred to. The book, indeed, to use a vulgarism, has evidently been written "to the Queen's taste."

The chapters on the "Court Life of a Maid of Honor," "The Queen's Fads and Fancies," "The Queen as a Worker," "What the Queen Reads," "The Queen as a Writer," "The Queen as a Musician and Artist," and "The Queen's Fortune and Expenditures" will probably be found to contain the most interest to the casual reader.

We are told that "a Maid of Honor must be well born, must read, write, and speak French and German faultlessly, must understand Latin, write quickly in a 'clear, ladylike hand,' be a good reader, know how to sing and play the piano, and be an accomplished horsewoman. She must also have a knowledge of games, of drawing and needlework, and is expected to be cheerful in manner and looks, willing, quick, and absolutely punctual, and, above all, must be discreet and avoid light talk, frivolous behavior, and even the suspicion of scandalmongering." How many "well-born" American maidens would meet all these requirements? It is to be doubted whether there is any large supply of English maidens who meet them. It may be interesting to know that the Queen calls her maids by their Christian names, and they address her as "Ma'am."

The Queen's favorite pastimes appear to be driving and cards, (which formerly she always played for small stakes of new and unused coin)—of card games she prefers whist and patience—and the witnessing of Scottish games and dances, and private theatricals. She is said never to have cared for the waltz or polka, but to have delighted in the quadrille. Her chief fads are the preservation and use at table of two small salt-cellars given her by John Brown; a special soup bowl, a certain old bedroom candlestick, the celebration of the anniversaries of the sorrowful events of her life, particularly of that of the death of the Prince Consort; the avoidance of all extravagance in dress on the part of her feminine attendants, the wearing of the plainest and homeliest of gowns and mantles herself, and being photographed and painted. She has a pet aversion to cats, but adores dogs.

Queen Victoria is not an idle woman, and it will doubtless surprise the average reader to learn from this book that "no clerk in a commercial house would undertake for any salary to do the hard work which the Queen performs every day and has so performed daily for fifty years." It is stated that in 1848 the Queen closely studied, discussed, and annotated 28,000 dispatches sent from the Foreign Office, and that an act was passed by Parliament in 1862 to mitigate her labors in signing Army and Navy commissions, as she was still signing these and they were 16,000 in arrears. The Queen dislikes especially to sign death warrants, and always grants a reprieve when possible in any way to women condemned to death.

Letter writing is not a lost art in the Guelph family, for the Queen insists that unless debarred by illness all her children and grandchildren shall write to her once every day. The author naïvely says: "She does not answer all her family correspondence every day, for to do so would be a task beyond even her powers."

Queen Victoria's wealth and income have for many years been matters of dispute and curiosity. The author states that the Queen receives £385,000 annually as a national allowance, which gives £60,000 to the Privy Purse, £172,500 to the Royal Household, £131,200 for salaries and retiring allowances, and £13,200 for royal bounty, alms, and special service, and leaves £8,040 unappropriated. From the Duchy of Lancaster the income to the Queen was in 1872 £40,000, and has increased since that time. The source of the greater portion of the Queen's great wealth, however, is the bequest of the jeweler, John Camden Nield, made in 1852, which she has left untouched, and which now amounts to over £1,000,000. The Prince Consort also bequeathed the Queen upward of £600,000, some real estate she bought in 1881 for £78,000 has now increased to £170,000, her real estate in Scotland yields a yearly income of £20,000 to £25,000, and she owns three Scotch forests, the estate of Claremont, and villas at Cobough and Baden-Baden. These moneys and real estate buildings are outside of the Queen's mass of jewels, laces, pictures, statuary, &c. She also receives annually many perquisites, including the six superb Cashmere shawls, ranging in value from £100 to £250 each, and of which so much sport has been made. The wolf is evidently not within approachable distance of Queen Victoria's door.

The half-tone illustrations of interiors at Windsor and Osborne House and the frontispiece portrait of the Queen from a late photograph are clear and good.

Miss (or Mrs.) Tooley, like Charity, thinketh no evil. Seen through her adoring eyes the members of her sovereign's family are endowed with all the human virtues and some that are positively inhuman, while the good and gracious Queen, like the little girl's heroine, is "the piousest lady of them all." It would be difficult, doubtless, to paint the Queen in very gloomy colors, and her present biographer has failed to find one sharp little accent of ill temper, or one single little violet shadow of perversity, with which to model the fair white surface of her picture. She tells a great many old stories and some new ones that are endearing, bringing the Queen before us in her bright girlhood, sixty years past. Looking from the approaching jubilee back to the coronation, we see a little figure, almost pathetic in its goodness and gayety, condemned by the stupidity of those responsible to carry an orb too heavy for the slender wrist, and wear a ring too small for the slim finger.

We can very well believe, in spite of a natural sympathy with heads that wear a crown, that Queen Victoria hugely enjoyed herself during the first months of her reign, before the novelty wore off. Her mother and her physician were anxious to hold her back; but she promptly asserted her new authority, and plunged into pageants and ceremonials with all the enthusiasm of young life. Not even the ponderous pen of an undiscriminating worshipper can strike the life out of this early phase, and the reader's heart goes out to the childish dignity of the little monarch who, the moment she is Queen, turns to her Primate, saying: "I ask your Grace to pray for me." Among the later stories those of "Princess Vicky" are the only ones with a humorous tinge; the rest of the royal children were apparently too busy being paragons to give way to liveliness. "The Prince of Wales was a perfect little gentleman, and when his mother said, 'Make your bow, Sir,' upon introducing him to a visitor, he did it with charming grace. We find the Queen constantly speaking of him as 'good little Bertie.'"

The volume containing these items of public interest is profusely illustrated, and the illustrations bear witness to the quality of English art from the throne down, several of the pictures having been reproduced from the Queen's own sketches. Of course, many portraits of her Majesty are included, together with stories of painters to whom she has patiently sat. One of these stories, suggestive of the general aspect of the picture, is that of Mr. Gibson, R. A., who humbly asked permission to measure her Majesty's mouth. The permission was granted as soon as her Majesty's could sufficiently refrain from smiling to enable Mr. Gibson to obtain the exact dimensions.

To Furthest Spitzbergen.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST CROSSING OF THAT LAND.*

The idea of taking a polar holiday seems almost impossible, and yet that was the scheme Sir Martin Conway proposed and most successfully carried out. Spitzbergen was the objective pleasure domain. In his final chapter Sir Martin elaborates this fancy, and writes of Spitzbergen as a Summer resort:

> The relative accessibility of Spitzbergen renders it certain to become, sooner or later, the goal of Summer tourists. Holiday makers are inclined to travel by a variety of motives. Curiosity moves some, mere fatuous love of change operates on others, whilst I fear that the only reason for which the many leave their homes is to be able to boast on their return that they have visited such and such places beyond the range of their friends. * * * Spitzbergen may be said to have been formally annexed by the ubiquitous tripper.

Of course there will be always some fastidious tourists who will prefer Monaco and the Riviera, but still there is much novelty in this arctic trip, and so before long we may have the Cooks advertising precisely such a trip. As it is to-day the number of our own people who are seeking Alaska and the extreme Northern section is always increasing.

Sir Martin Conway gives in a condensed form what is already known of the remote arctic island, first discovered in 1596, but probably visited by the Norsemen a thousand years before. For a century or more the waters around Spitzbergen were fished, and many whale and seals were taken. Russians landed there, and were the trappers, but in 1830 the Russians left Spitzbergen to return no more.

Leaving London on June 2 of last year, Sir Martin had with him Dr. Gregory of the British Museum, Mr. Trevor Battye, Mr. E. J. Garwood, geologist and photographer; Mr. H. E. Conway, artist, and Mr. Studley. In eleven days after leaving London the party were off the Loffoden Islands. The beauty of the islands, the surrounding sea, and the mountains Sir Martin thus describes:

> "What a place for a Summer holiday!" and we registered vows to come thither again. But it is really in March that one should visit Svolvaer, when the great fishing takes place, and thousands, tens of thousands, of the beautiful boats of the Nordland are gathered together at one time for the fishery. One moment they will all be busy with the catch; the next a breeze may spring up or the fish move away, and with a single impulse ten thousand sails will be hoisted, all bright with color, and the fleet will move off, urged as by a single will.

The author has the arctic fever badly, and he delights in the Ice Blink, for now the party is on its way to Spitzbergen:

> We were in the middle of drift ice, and had to slow down and wind about to avoid the pieces. These were of all shapes and sizes, distributed with average distance between them of perhaps a hundred yards or less. On the horizon they appeared like breakers. Nearer at hand they took the queerest shapes, like swans, rearing horses, people seated at tables, camels, lions, buildings, what-you-please. Often there was a covering of old white snow on the top; then a thickness cut through or undermined by the wash of the waves, or hollowed out into caves. This part was always divinely blue, with a blueness more delicate and pure than that of an Alpine glacier's crevasse.

Information about the island itself has not been easily obtainable. Sir Martin Conway had thought it was like Greenland.

> It was believed that we should have to drag our things for a few miles over soft bogs, and that then we could find smooth areas of snow over which advance would be rapid and easy. It was the central portion of the island that we were to explore, the northern and southern portions being supposed to be wholly buried under great ice sheets, though, as we afterward proved, there is much mountainous country and many green valleys in the neighborhood of Wijde Bay. In the central portion of the island many valleys were recorded as penetrating the hills. By one or other of these we imagined it would be easy to gain access to some snow-covered plateau, continuous to the east coast. * * * Before seeing the island we thought the method to pursue would be to strike across the island along two or three lines. After three days spent in the country we found that a different method must be chosen. The intricate nature of its topography involved detailed study of a specimen area, and this we accordingly undertook and carried through. The science and topography of the coast found no place whatever in our plans. Zoologists, geologists, photographers, and topographers—we were all pledged to one another to subordinate every consideration to that of getting inland.

The party having with them the Norwegian horses and sledges, all having made a safe landing, began their explorations. The ground was often found to be boggy and almost impassable, and the brave little horses were often engulfed, but over the snow and ice the animals were of the greatest service.

Spitzbergen, as far as the time permitted, was explored, and the following gives some idea of the results:

> We crossed overland from Advent Bay to Klok Bay, from Klok Bay to Sassen Bay, and from Sassen to Agardh Bay, on the east coast, and back to Advent Bay. We made in all thirteen mountain ascents. We brought home a sketch survey of an area of about 600 square miles in the heart of the interesting middle belt of the country, besides a more rapid outline survey of the hills on either side of Wijde Bay. In addition, fortune enabled us to perform, round the coasts of Spitzbergen, the most complete voyage of reconnaissance ever accomplished in a single season. We almost circumnavigated the main island. We visited and entered to their heads all the great fjords that penetrate it, except Van Keulen's Bay, Cross Bay, Liefde Bay, and Lomme Bay. We saw the west, north, and south coasts of Northeast Land from Cape Platen round to Cape Mohn. We landed at the Seven Islands and closely approached Wiches Land (King Carl's Land.) We brought back about 600 photographs of all parts of Spitzbergen. Such were our topographical results. The scientific results were more important, and will be duly chronicled hereafter. Our collections are in the National Museums of South Kensington and Kew, where they fill certain gaps—notably in the case of the geological collection.

The weather was not always pleasant, for with downpourings of rain there were fogs which chilled the tourists to the marrow, and snowfalls. The work for the major part involved very severe physical toil. On the 17th of July last the camp was pitched at the foot of an ice wall 370 feet above the level of the sea. Up this glacier Sir Martin climbed.

> Up I went, rounding gradually to the right, to overlook the glacier. Suddenly, on turning a ridge, behold there was Agardh Bay before me and Wybe Jans Water; beyond it, dotted over with speckles and streaks of ice, sparkling in sunlight, and yet further off in bluest distance the hills of Edge Island, from Whale Point northward, with beds of creamy cloud lying on their crests, casting blue shadows. * * * With every upward step the view became more interesting and wonderful. It was not the snout, but only the side of the great glacier that opposed our advance. The peculiar appearance of the wall was thus explained. The snout descends to Agardh Bay and spreads around into a huge oval. We had only to climb the wall, an easy matter, cross the domed glacier, and descend the other side, when a few miles of flat though doubtless boggy ground would alone intervene between us and the east coast. Our problem was solved. We had come straight toward our goal by the directest route. The way had been long and often unpleasant, but it was the right way, and does not admit of improvement.

There seems, then, to be some kind of an ice ridge, which crosses the island. Game was not common, but the sunshine was ever present. Thirteen mountains were scaled, and a survey of fully 600 square miles was made, and yet, as Sir Martin Conway modestly says, but a fringe of the island was reached by him.

> The glaciers are unmapped, the peaks unclimbed; the valleys, for the most part, untraversed, the ice-sheet absolutely unexplored. Come, then, all ye "who live in houses and go to offices," and taste the delights of the unknown! Your chance is brief, for in a few years the hills of Spitzbergen will be even as the Alps, where there is no more a virgin peak for a man to conquer.

The illustrations of the desert land, which is not without some weird beauty of its kind, are many in this handsome volume. As an explorer and mountaineer, Sir Martin Conway has already earned distinction, as is shown by his work "Climbing in the Karakoram Himalayas." The author has a merry style, for he takes things just as they come, and laughs over mishaps.

Ouida's New Story.*

William Massarene of Ouida's story was called by the rough people in Dakota "The Blasted Blizzard." To the Duchess of Otterbourne, when she became his mistress, (he having paid her £12,000 for a diamond she had stolen and pawned,) he was "Bill." Massarene had been the boss of Kerosene City, in the Wildest West, and had made his eternal pile "in all kinds of foul ways, drinking shops, gambling saloons, cattle trading, opium dealing, cheating poor devils, who landed with little money and went to him for advice and concessions."

Now Massarene, who was Irish by birth, became an Englishman. He had come home to spend his money in England, and "he went to church," and sat in Parliament, and "wore a tall, black hat," and bought his way into English society, and he, whom with fine scorn Ouida describes as one "who had been born in a workhouse and brought up as a cowboy," owned several of the superbest estates in all England.

But if Bill was a long-headed and energetic rascal, for absolute cussedness he pales in this romance before Lady Kenilworth. She was called in society the "Mouse," sometimes "Sourisette," but she was a mouse with the qualities of a tiger and hyena combined. She had the worst of passions, and Ouida makes her conspicuous for her greed. She would sell herself according to the condition of her purse, for a pound sterling or for £10,000. Mankind was her prey.

It is into a world of titled fools and villains Ouida rushes the reader. She is ingenious in making Lady Kenilworth run through the whole catalogue of crimes, save the ungenteel one of murder. There are but two or three exceptions as to the wretched characteristics of the dramatis personae in "The Massarenes." One is Katherine Massarene, the daughter of Bill; the other is Lord Hurstmanceux, the brother of the Duchess of Otterbourne.

American conditions Ouida tackles in the most fearless way, and tells how Billy in Dakota killed "niggers and grizzlies," and how Billy's great fortune came primarily from a "tin mine" which he bought for $30. As a mine, Ouida could not have made a more unfortunate selection. Having swindled a poor Scotchman out of this mine, it is from this man that vengeance comes. In the height of Massarene's prosperity Robert Airly, bereft of reason, comes to London, bearing a grudge against the rich man, and he shoots him dead.

Ouida has what the French call "une mauvaise langue," and indulges overmuch in asp-like injections of venom. Ouida of course has her gentler side all the same, and little Jack is a pretty creation; but then she can, too, describe the hateful young one, and of this type is "Boo," the Duchess's baby girl, who is the daughter of the horseleech.

Maybe Ouida has lived away so long from England that she is no longer in touch with it, and, being an ill-tempered old person, takes pessimistic views of everything in general. If "The Massarenes" is to be taken seriously, the most godforsaken set of people on this earth are English people, who, more particularly in higher circles, have all the vices, without a single redeeming trait. Their general baseness, their truckling, their greed, their profligacy, their senseless chatter, their treachery, their ignorance, Ouida seems to gloat over.

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*THE FIRST CROSSING OF SPITZBERGEN; Being an Account of an Inland Journey of Exploration and Survey. By Sir William Martin Conway. With contributions by J. W. Gregory, Trevor-Battye, and E. J. Garwood. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

*THE MASSARENES. By Ouida. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

A certain portion of a romance which dwells on the baser side of life may bring out in relief the higher human qualities, but in "The Massarenes" it is the wickedness of this English world which gives a sombreness to the fiction because it is in such very large proportion.

A Life of Gov. Greenhalge.

BORN IN ENGLAND AND THREE TIMES MADE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.*

It is not often than any of the States of the Union has called one man to its Governor's chair for three successive administrations, and it is rather a singular coincidence that the three years' administration as Governor of Massachusetts of the lamented William E. Russell should have been immediately followed by the incumbency for two years of the same office of Gov. Greenhalge, and by his election to the post for the third time.

The present biography of Gov. Greenhalge, who died, it will be remembered, only as recently as March 5, 1896, is written by Mr. Nesmith, whom we take to be a relative of Mrs. Greenhalge, who was Miss Nesmith, and who, therefore, presumably had unusually good opportunities for studying the Governor's life and character, especially during his later years. The author says in the preface that "the character and career of Gov. Greenhalge were equal to each other, and deserved the admiration and interest which they excited during his life and the respect which followed him to the grave," and he goes on to say that "the life was a suggestive one," and that "therein lies its peculiar significance, so that it could not be written with great amplitude of personal detail."

These few lines from the preface give an excellent estimate of the man, and one that will be confirmed by the reading of the biography. The Governor's career was not a particularly exciting or unusual one, and was not marked by any more than the usual amount of storm and stress which comes to the average fighter of life's battle. He seems to have been a man of refined tastes, much cultivation, and high character, and he possessed a combination of qualities rare in the ordinary public man. He is stated to have been "an absolutely pure politician, being perfectly fearless in word and action," and, voicing what would be a general expression of opinion regarding so rare a character, Mr. Nesmith asserts that "in spite of his unbending integrity, he succeeded in political life." That he had acquired the respect of even his adversaries is evidenced by the fact that he was generally upheld at the most critical period of his career, the meeting and march to the Boston State House of the Socialist-Anarchists, on Feb. 20, 1894; by the public expressions of sorrow which accompanied his untimely death two months after his inauguration into office for the third time, in January, 1896, and by the magnificent demonstration at his funeral, on March 7, of that year. He met the remarkable demonstration of the Winter of 1894 with courage and admirable judgment, and his fearlessness, his actions, his bearing, and his words on that exciting occasion commended themselves to all, and made him the man for the hour. In fact, his actions and words practically ended the movement which began with such scenes of disorder on Feb. 20, 1894, and which filled the people of Massachusetts with such gloomy apprehensions for the future.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Gov. Greenhalge was not a native-born American. He was the son of William Greenhalgh, and first saw the light in the little village of Clitheroe, England, on July 19, 1843. He came of good ancestry—one of his forefathers having been Governor of the Isle of Man, from 1640 to '651. Of this old Governor, it had been said that he had been "approved prudent and valiant and fitted to be trusted," and the admirers of the American Governor have always been fond of applying the old indorsement to their later hero. Gov. Greenhalge's father, who was a practical linen manufacturer, and seems to have been a man of much literary and artistic taste and culture, came to America in 1855, to take charge of the printing department of a large manufacturing company in Lowell, Mass. The younger Greenhalge, for the family adopted the present spelling of the name soon after their arrival here, was then only twelve years old. He passed through the usual experiences of youth in Lowell, and after three or four years' study at the Lowell High School, entered Harvard College in 1859. Among his classmates at Harvard were Prof. John Fiske and ex-Secretary Fairchild, Frank Higginson, the Boston banker; Capt. Nathan Appleton, and the Rev. I. W. Beard, now of Dover, N. H., who became his most intimate friend. Young Greenhalge, after a dispute with the Faculty over a hazing war between the sophomore and freshman classes, left college for a time, but afterward returned. He did not graduate, however, although Harvard gave him his degree in 1870. His father's work failed in 1862, which was the real cause of his leaving college, and in 1863, having tried to enlist in the army, but having been refused on the ground of ill-health, he went to Newberne, N. C., and served in the Commissary Department. Failing to obtain a commission, however, and having been seized with malaria, he returned home early in 1864.

Gov. Greenhalge's early life in Lowell was comparatively uneventful, and it must be admitted does not afford particularly interesting reading. The story of the growth of his religious convictions and of his change from the Episcopal to the Unitarian Church is not uninteresting. His literary and poetical aspirations and work seem to have been those of the ordinary youth of appreciation and cultivation. Of the many poems which Gov. Greenhalge wrote at this time of his life, and most of which are published with this biography, there is one sonnet, "I love the busy haunts of busy men" and a hymn written for the celebration of the last Sunday of the first century of the Republic, which have more than ordinary merit and which ought to live. Gov. Greenhalge was admitted to the bar in 1865, and his natural oratorical powers began at once to win him fame and reputation. Mr. Nesmith states that his oratory never failed to elicit applause, that it appealed to both the mind and imagination of his hearers, and, although often unpremeditated, it never lacked brilliancy and force. This very brilliancy and ease of speaking made him place, perhaps, too much reliance on his readiness of speech, and his biographer admits that his best orations had always the preparation, at least, of notes. That he was more than an ordinary orator would be proved, apart from his reputation as such, by the letters which his biographer publishes from Senator Hoar, Judge Abbott, Senator Lodge, and other good judges, complimenting him on this or that speech in Congress, oration on some historical occasion, or argument in court. His speeches were wonderfully full of apt poetical quotations. Perhaps the best of those given are his oration on the celebration of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle of Lexington and his eulogy at the unveiling of the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, at Newburyport, Mass.

The political career of Gov. Greenhalge may be said to have begun with his election as Mayor of Lowell, on Dec. 9, 1879. He had always taken more or less interest in politics, and had always been a stanch Republican, save that in the Presidential election of 1872 he voted for Horace Greeley. His biographer says that Greenhalge, in his belief, afterward came to think this a mistake, that perhaps he regretted it, and that he never afterward showed any disposition to revolt from the Republican Party. His nomination and election to the Mayoralty of Lowell were due to the reputation he had gained in the Common Council and School Board as an able lawyer and eloquent speaker He gave much satisfaction as Mayor, and was re-elected by a large majority in 1881. He proved himself a practical official, and through his energy and persistency the city borrowed money at a lower rate than ever before. He was an Edmunds delegate to the convention which nominated Blaine in Chicago in 1884, and although he was opposed to Mr. Blaine's nomination he spoke for him during the campaign, and voted for him on election day.

In 1884 Greenhalge was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and during the long session of that year gained much reputation. He was defeated for re-election in the following year, and was mentioned as a candidate for Attorney General in 1887. In 1888 he was nominated by acclamation to fill the unexpired term in Congress of the Hon. Charles H. Allen, and was elected by a plurality of 3,000.

The Congressional career of Gov. Greenhalge is soon told. The record of the Fifty-first Congress, of which he was a prominent member, is well remembered. It was that Congress whose leaders were Reed and McKinley, and which passed the McKinley Tariff bill, and thus indirectly made McKinley President of the United States, and defeated the Free Coinage bill, and also the famous Force bill. In the debates on all these questions, Gov. Greenhalge took a leading part. He showed himself a strong partisan, strongly supporting his party in its most extreme measures, and was particularly urgent on the Force bill. A letter written by him at this time shows that he did not believe that the country was behind the Republican Party on the question, but that he did believe in the bill itself. It was only natural that his course at Washington should have excited the wrath of his Democratic opponents, and it was reported at the time that one of his fellow-Congressmen had written a letter to a prominent Democrat in Lowell, telling the latter that National and Democratic necessity demanded the defeat of Greenhalge, "who is by far the most dangerous man on the Republican side." This feeling, however, led to his defeat in the ensuing Autumn, and there is no doubt that he felt this defeat severely, the more because it was unexpected, to himself at least. He spoke many times in the campaign of 1891, but declined a nomination for Congress in 1892. He became a strong candidate for Senator, to succeed Senator Dawes, at this time, but refused the nomination for Governor as an opponent of William E. Russell, who was soon afterward elected for his third term. In the Spring of 1893 it became evident that Greenhalge was the popular candidate of his party for Governor. The contest narrowed down to himself and Mr. Pillsbury, an old legal friend. Mr. Pillsbury withdrew, however, and nominated his friend at the convention of October, 1893, in a kindly and eloquent speech. He was elected Governor in November by a plurality of 35,677, and expressed his surprise that with the objections of foreign birth and former contests, he had been so well sustained.

This was the summit of Gov. Greenhalge's political career, and his elevation to the high office seemed to have made him less obstinate a partisan. He came to the Governorship at a time when the wavering and fickle majority had demoralized, even those who were at once good citizens and earnest partisans. They began to think that a party to get into power and keep it must deal timidly with questions that divide the people. Gov. Greenhalge, however, seemed never to realize that his party was made of glass. Early in his first term he developed a candor and an independence that some timid souls felt had destroyed every chance of his re-election. He was re-elected however, and pursued the same course all through his second term, and to the amazement of many, he was triumphantly re-elected for the third term. His health began to fail in the Autumn of 1895, His last public utterance was a speech delivered at the Parker House, in Boston, on Jan. 28, 1896, and his last public appearance was at the dedication of a new armory in Springfield on Feb. 7, 1896. He died at midnight on March 5, 1896.

Gov. Greenhalge appears to have been a man of singular purity in his private life. He was exceedingly domestic in his tastes. He married Miss Mary Nesmith of Lowell, in 1873, and she, with two children, now grown-up, survives him.

Mr. Nesmith's biography of Gov. Greenhalge is written con amore, but on the whole with an avoidance of fulsome adulation. If the coloring of the Governor's acts and words seem to the colder eye of a stranger a little too warm at times, this may be pardoned, or explained, by the enthusiasm and interest kindled by close acquaintance and friendship.

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*THE LIFE AND WORK OF FREDERIC THOMAS GREENHALGE, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS. By James Ernest Nesmith. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1897.

HARPER & BROTHERS

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This volume contains, besides "Bobbo," "The Last Sonnet of Prinzivalle di Cembino," "Ratu Tanito's Wooing," "Old and New," and a number of poems on various themes. Mr. Wister refers to the "Bobbo" and the "Prinzivalle" in the following terms: "These two fabliaux, in which the author's fantastic gift declares itself outright and moves outright in costume, are his last works and his best." The other representative selections in the volume, whether prose or verse, have been chosen to show the peculiar vein of talent that was so characteristic of the author.

LABORATORY COURSE IN WOOD-TURNING.

By **Michael Joseph Golden, M.E.,** Professor of Practical Mechanics, Purdue University. Illustrated. 8vo, Cloth, 80 cents.

The exercises in the body of the work have been arranged to give in the most direct manner and without repetition the typical operations of the wood-turner. Any one who has completed all these exercises will be ready for shop practice. Not only are the processes given, but also instructions for their performance. For the benefit of learners desiring further practice an appendix of additional exercises has been added.

GEORGIA SCENES. *NEW EDITION.*

Characters, Incidents, etc., in the First Half-Century of the Republic. By **A Native Georgian.** New Edition, with Reproductions of the Original Illustrations. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1 25.

Originally published in 1840, "Georgia Scenes" has since been in constant demand. In addition to the original edition, the work was republished in HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. Now put in type for the third time, with reproductions of the original illustrations, it is hoped that this new edition of an old favorite will add to the already large number of its friends.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897.

Authors and Publishers.

A seventh edition has been called for of "Authors and Publishers," that familiar manual of suggestions for beginners in literature which has been issued for many years by the Messrs. Putnam. It is compiled by two members of the firm, who scarcely conceal their names by the use of their initials only on the title page. The volume has been of so much use in the past and such has been the recent accumulation of new facts and ideas that the present edition is not new in the ordinary sense, but appears as "rewritten, with additional material."

The volume deals mainly with the relations of authors and publishers—not, however, in a speculative or general way, but in a very definite and practical one. The various forms of contract, the terms of them, the advantages and disadvantages, the conditions that affect each form, and the probable or possible results are set forth by the first writer. Then follows a careful exposition of the typographical side of publishing, all the details being clearly explained. Copyright is elucidated, and the text of the law is given.

The volume is remarkable not alone for the fullness and clearness of the information imparted, but for the candid and enlightened spirit in which it is given. The authors are dealing with the intimate details of a business in which they are themselves engaged; they show the sources of the money that comes to them, the ways in which they spend it, the proportion that remains theirs and the proportion that goes to the author. Of course it is percentages that we read about, not gross sums. The actual publisher's profit on a given book is not presented, nor is the actual sum which a given author may have received made known. Facts like these would really give slight aid into the understanding of the general principle under which the business is carried on. They might be interesting, but would also be misleading.

Along with these principles is given much comment on the equities involved in the relations of authors and publishers as established under the system now in vogue. The standpoint of these writers may be that of the publishers, but they give the author's side a candid hearing. Sir Walter Besant and his Society of Authors are taken up, and points in their attacks are considered and elucidated. No partisan argument is made, but there is a plain attempt to judge the matter fairly in the light of prevailing conditions.

There can be no question that late years have seen a change in the spirit that prevails in the relations of authors and publishers. There is a better understanding each of the other's point of view and greater willingness to make concessions. Advantages have resulted for both—advantages which we know to be considerable for authors, (at least for the very popular ones,) and which probably have not been unimportant for the publishers. In the early times differences that were often bitter led to accusations and assumptions that were far too sweeping. Because many publishers were rich and authors were commonly poor, it was hastily inferred that injustice had been done. This conclusion lost sight of the fact that a publishing firm might consist of two or three or five individuals only, while the authors for whom they had published books numbered some hundreds. Two men, or three or five who were publishers had thus been made rich, but some hundreds of authors, while getting certain returns for their books, had not received enough to make them rich also. Had the result been otherwise and the authors become rich much greater profits would obviously have been necessary.

The question then arises: Did those hundreds of authors get the proper proportion of the profits; did they as a body share as well as the body of two, or three, or five in the firm of publishers? On this point we have no statistics. But it would certainly be interesting could we know, for a period of say ten years, what proportion existed between the net profits of a successful publishing house and the total sum paid by that house to its authors for the same period. Here we should have facts of considerable service in forming conclusions. But there would still remain a source of grievance for the successful author, who, in any such reckoning would be the man who virtually paid for the mistakes of the publishers in bringing out books in which there was no profit, but an actual loss.

It is unlikely that these grievances ever will be entirely adjusted. The author has often attempted to become his own publisher and has usually failed. Even authors of great popularity have made the experiment and have failed completely. The difficulty arises from the conditions in which an author's work must reach a market—in a sense, raw material requiring manufacture, advertisement, and sale, and unmarketable until it has been subjected to such treatment, and success here comes of long experience.

The publisher may be regarded as the agent of an author, employed to manufacture and sell for him, or as a servant in the sense that a lawyer or a doctor is the servant of those who employ him, or he may be viewed as a mechanic or tradesman, whose services the author seeks. But there exists one great difference in the relation in most cases. The publisher as an agent is greater than the author as the principal; he has the larger means, the more independence and power. All the same it has been demonstrated by long experience that the author cannot do without him, and his wisest course unquestionably will be to make the best terms with him that he can.

A Brave Man of Science.

But little attention ever is given to the man of pure science, who, when investigating natural phenomena, risks his life. Take the bacteriologist, who handles the most dangerous of microbes. Is it supposable that he leads a charmed life or is ignorant of the risk he runs? How many narrow escapes did Pasteur have? We often entirely overlook the heroism and self-devotion of the experimentalist. Think of the pluck of a man who, not out of bravado, but to prove that he is right, swallows a supposed poison, or inoculates himself with virus in order to show that the nature of the material or its action had been misunderstood, or that by treatment he had rendered himself impregnable.

Sufficient credit has not been given on this side of the water to a brave and cool man, Dr. Foster, who went lately down into a lead mine on the Isle of Man, to find the body of a miner who had been killed during an explosion. Dr. C. Le Neve Foster, as Government Inspector, it may be said, only followed out his duties.

The mine was known to be full of that most poisonous of gases, carbon monoxide. Dr. Foster was accompanied by several other persons. It was found that death was certain did the party remain in the mine. Prior tests with candles had shown that there was not enough oxygen to keep the candles burning.

In coming up, the box holding Dr. Foster and another person became jammed. Death seemed positive—sure to come sooner or later. Nature thus tells the story:

> During this time [the jamming of the box] when death seemed to be very near, Dr. Foster made copious notes of his sensations. He commenced writing at 2 P. M., and continued until 3:30, when he was brought to the surface, he being the last to go up. Some of the men were unconscious when brought to the surface, and others arrived in an excited and hysterical condition. The record obtained by Dr. Foster will be a most valuable physiological document, for, judging from the extracts given in the daily press, the gas to which the exploring party was subjected has a peculiar effect upon the mind. As the minutes passed by, Dr. Foster's notes became more and more disjointed, and it is hard to believe that he knew exactly what he was writing toward the end. The following are a few of the notes written while he believed himself to be dying: "I fear we are all dying. No help coming. * * * The box does not come. In spite of all our ringing for help, it will not come. Capt. Reddicliffe is struggling. No real pain. Good-bye. I feel as if I were sleeping. Again, good-bye all! 2:15 P. M.—We are all done. Oh! for the box! It is held in the shaft. * * * It is really like a bad dream. No pain. No pain. For the benefit of others, no pain. * * * 2:25 P. M.—Two of the party are all right. I think they are ringing. When is help coming? The box is gone. Four new men are coming. I don't feel bad. It is strange to write notes while we are dying. What a lot I have written! Capt. Reddicliffe is about the worst. I think he will go first. While there is life there is hope. Good old proverb! Send a note for more brandy. Send for more help. The box has just gone up with Reddicliffe. Williams goes next—he has a capital heart. 2:45—I have written pages. Kewley is a good fellow. There is life in the old horse yet. I feel as if I could sing. God is helping us; he has heard our prayer. My turn to go." Arriving at the surface, and getting out of the box, Dr. Foster, notebook in hand, though weak and staggering, made the entry stating the time at which he got to the top. His last entry was: "Dr. Miller says I must be quiet, but I won't."

We should pass around the name of this brave and cool-headed Englishman—Dr. C. Le Neve Foster. He not only came up the last, but with true scientific eagerness did his best to leave for the instruction and information of others what are the effects of asphyxia on man.

The Pastime of An Archbishop.

A formidable and handsome royal octavo volume of nearly 700 pages, bound in silk of the purple worn by the Primate of England, serves in some way as a monument to the patience and scholarship of the late Edward Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury. Its title is "Cyprian; His Life, His Times, His Work," (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) To Dr. Benson this work, over the proof sheets of which he was lingering fondly just before his last illness, represented the leisure hours of thirty years. It was his only pastime, from a day in 1865 when he took it up, as a relief from the strain of his professional work. He was then Headmaster of Wellington College. He filled many posts of honor and arduous labor before he succeeded to the highest his nation has to offer to a churchman, and still his "Cyprian" was ever by him.

Reading and study for it, and tireless revision of his own manuscript, were his means of relaxation. Arthur C. Benson, the late Primate's son, writes, in a prefatory note, that his father was less capable of amusing himself, of resting, than any one else he has ever known. The prodigious labor of making this minutely accurate, profound, and eloquent life of Cyprian Martyr was to him what golf, hunting, and yachting are to many men. It is a wonderfully rich and full work. The introductory essay on Carthage as Cyprian found it is a little masterwork of patient research, imaginative power, and descriptive eloquence. It is a pity that this is not accessible in a separate form.

Such works appeal to few readers. There will be no rush in the public libraries for copies of this new biography of one of the Fathers. But this is a volume to be treasured in private libraries. The Archbishop's compact and often elliptical style, formed, as he says, from much study of Thucydides, is never tedious, and if the arrangement of the matter is a trifle formal and pedantic, still the amount of information crowded on every page renders the book valuable to every student of church history as a work of reference.

There are some other interesting facts to be noted about this work. Even after thirty years of labor, Archbishop Benson had not quite finished it. There was always something more to do. Arthur Christopher Benson saw it through the press. Edward Benson, the younger, (that son of the Primate who wrote the deplorable "Dodo,") read the latest proofs. Bishop Potter contributes a brief but appreciative introduction to the American edition. He finds in the Archbishop's choice of a subject a modern and useful purpose. The unity of the Church was an end to which Cyprian labored, and the question was treated by him "with a large vision and in a temper of generous comprehension which * * * may well surprise the modern student."

James Lane Allen's Story.*

This latest work by James Lane Allen, following those two charming earlier stories, "A Summer in Arcady" and "A Kentucky Cardinal," whose scenes are laid in Kentucky and Tennessee, and whose themes are drawn from life in those and neighboring States, should win him the title of "the Bret Harte of the great Southwest"—the Bret Harte rather than the Rudyard Kipling of the Southwest, for the reason that Mr. Allen, while he possesses the story-telling faculty, has rather the tender poetic sentiment and appreciation of Bret Harte than the more dramatic and powerful faculties of Kipling. Allen, like Harte and Kipling, has struck a vein of new literary material. It is not as rich or fruitful in novelty and suggestiveness perhaps as that which Harte struck in the early days of the Far West, and Kipling in the life of Tommy Atkins in India. It will not presumably "pan out" as much "pay gravel," but it is a vein rich in human interest, and Mr. Allen is working it well.

An American singer, resident for many years in London, and a woman of much literary cultivation, returning to her English home after a brief visit here recently, asked a friend for some new book thoroughly typical of early American life and customs, which would be a creditable example of American literary work of the day, to give to her English friends. The American friend, without a moment's pause, said, "Take home 'The Choir Invisible.'" It was good advice and good judgment, for no more thoroughly original and typical American work has appeared in many days. It breathes on every page that spirit of adventure, bravery, character, intelligence, and simple faith in their country's destiny which made up those rugged pioneers whom Edward Eggleston has well termed "The Beginners of a Nation."

"The Choir Invisible" is an idyl of life in old Kentucky during the period immediately following the Revolution. Its poetic title strikes a high key of sentiment and character, which is sustained throughout. The author has found his inspiration in old Sir Thomas Malory's tales of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, and his intense love for and appreciation of the scenery and atmosphere of his beloved State of Kentucky.

The best traits of character of the American of Scotch-Irish and English descent as developed under rough conditions are well portrayed in this prose poem of adventure, love, and faith. One might wish that Amy were less of a heartless coquette, and that Mrs. Falconer's trials and lonely life had been crowned with a happier ending, that the hero had been a little more reasonable and a little less exacting, but one cannot deny the exquisite art with which Mr. Allen has painted these his principal characters. The style of the romance, or prose poem, (for it is really that,) is beyond criticism, and the descriptions of Kentucky woodland scenery is unsurpassed as word painting.

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*THE CHOIR INVISIBLE. By James Lane Allen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Town and Village Libraries.

INCREASE IN THEIR NUMBERS DUE TO STATE AID AND OTHER CAUSES.

One of the most interesting features in the educational development of this country is the steady growth of the library movement. Within recent years this interest has shown marked progress, and not only have scores of small town libraries been established, but the literary standard of readers has been raised to a higher level. The traveling library idea, which has met with so much success in several States, is purely a modern innovation and from that, as one fact alone, can be traced the beginnings of more than one town library.

We of the large cities who can have our wants most abundantly supplied in libraries with thousands of books, covering every department of scientific and literary research are blissfully and perhaps happily ignorant of the numerous petty annoyances which frequently confront the worthy promoters of village and town libraries. Of course, in every case there is a committee intrusted with the selection of books, and the combination of divers ideas which this committee can bring together would often make a glorious problem for psychological dissection. If there is a person in the town of some local literary reputation, that one, assuredly, is an honored member of the committee, and where such a person has a particular fondness for one subject that idea frequently comes dangerously near permeating the entire library. For instance, a librarian in this city stated the other day that a small town in Connecticut had been thrown into a violent wrangle over the narrow-mindedness of some members of its Library Committee, because one man wanted nearly all the books to be upon electricity, and another was equally emphatic for something else.

The proper selection of books for small libraries is by no means so easy as it may appear, and it has been an obstacle that has given no end of trouble. This question has been considerably simplified by a publishing house in this city that recently conceived the idea of getting up small model libraries to be adopted as a nucleus for a more substantial town library. By this system, a collection of standard books, representative of all departments, is supplied, and the Library Committees secure the benefit of more mature judgment and a better set of books than they probably would have acquired after months of labor and discussion. This is the first time that such a library system has been adopted, and apart from a business venture, it has many elements of genuine interest in the library movement of the country.

Charles Scribner's Sons have prepared these model libraries, and they are of three varieties, one of 1,000 volumes, another of 500, and the third, a juvenile library of 300 volumes. Every town or club purchasing one of these libraries receives a number of catalogues giving for each work a condensed criticism of its salient features, taken from some reputable review or criticism of the book. The American Library Association is advocating this plan for library adoption very strongly, believing that if the card or book catalogues will be supplemented with a few lines at least of description of each work, it will draw the attention of readers to recognize books of a higher standard than they might choose unaided. In this respect, then, these book catalogues are unique, as they tell at a glance just what the drift of the book is.

These collections were chosen with the idea of laying the broadest foundation upon which to build public libraries; the divisions covering the best works of reference, art, religion and philosophy, science and sociology, travel, history, biography, literature, and foreign, English, and American fiction. In them will be found the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Thomas's "Biographical Dictionary," Lippincott's "Gazetteer," and Champlin's "Cyclopedia of Painters and Painting."

At present almost every State in the Union makes some provision for its libraries, the laws of New York giving $25,000 each year for the benefit of free libraries, to be distributed by the Regents of the University, who duplicate money raised for approved books up to $200 a year for each library under State supervision. Any village in the State of New York or Connecticut that will raise $300 for books will be provided with books to the amount of $200.

These model Scribner collections were prepared about eight months ago, and since that time several localities throughout the country have used them in starting libraries. Mount Vernon, in this State, was the first to take one of the thousand-book collections. This was added to the Mount Vernon Public Library, which previously had only a meagre collection. The city forthwith granted a larger library appropriation, enlarged quarters were opened on the ground floor of a new building, the reading room was well supplied with periodical literature, and within six months library interest in Mount Vernon has grown more than had previously been the case for several years. The movement there was taken in hand by a woman's club of Westchester County, which sought to raise the standard of reading. The money to increase the library was raised within sixty days, and scores of Mount Vernon residents now know of their library and take just pride in it who formerly were barely aware of its existence. Miss Gay, a graduate of the State Library School, at Albany, is the librarian.

At Castile, N. Y., one of the five-hundred-volume sets was given to the town by Dr. Cordelia A. Greene, an old lady of seventy years and a prominent physician of the place. This library is known by her name. Other places in this State where these model libraries have been used are at Glen Cove, Newark, and Massena. The last two are new libraries, and the one at Massena will not be opened until August. A town library with one of these thousand-volume sets has recently been started in Enfield, Conn., and in the West and South new libraries on this basis have been established at Kenosha, Wis.; Cedar Rapids and Iowa City, Iowa; East Liverpool and Massillon, Ohio; Columbia, S. C., and La Grange, Ga. As all of these have been organized since the first of the year, it shows a creditable library growth.

In the formation of the thousand-volume collection, works of fiction do not conform in percentage to the reports of many libraries that over 50 and sometimes over 75 per cent. of books used are novels. In the Scribner collection about one-third is fiction, and history, biography, and travel are represented with the best and most interesting works.

The Talmud Again.

THE MOST RECENT RENDERING OF THAT ANCIENT STOREHOUSE OF RABBINICAL LORE.*

What a bone of contention is here, a new edition of the Babylonian Talmud in an English form. As the editor writes it, "Few books have ever received more attention than this vast storehouse of Jewish knowledge. Friends and enemies it has had. Attack after attack has been made upon it, and defense after defense made for it; yet whether its enemies or its defenders have done it more harm, it would be hard to tell." So the Talmud may say "God save me from my friends." In its defense, those who attack it are informed that this is due to ignorance, their inability to grapple with these, "the stupendous monuments of Rabbinical lore." To read, to understand, the Talmud is then to spend a lifetime over it, and perhaps no single man could read all the commentaries on it.

Generally it is what appears to many as the frivolity of the questions so elaborately treated which makes them deem the entire Talmud as unnecessary lumber. Yet enshrined there is much that is precious. The idea of charity to all mankind is inculcated, and in some cases carried out to its ultimate degree, even with poetic ideality. Take one example of this kind. A pious man sends by his son a gift of money to a poor one on one of the Jewish festivals. The rich man's son carries the money to the poor one, where he overhears the wife of the needy one say "Which wine shall I put on the table? Which perfume shall I sprinkle around the room?" The bearer of the money withholds his father's largesse, and coming home tells what he has heard. The father listens and says, "Was that poor man raised so daintily that he receives such luxuries? Go back to him and give him double the sum."

Certainly no United Charities could understand anything of this kind, so contrary to our common sense methods of today, and the story is supposably the neatest of allegories, the refinement of that often-quoted Scriptural passage, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." It is the subtlety of something of this kind which is so striking, and think how keen must have been the intellectuality of a people who at once understood it.

But why should it be deemed that every attack on the Talmud is an attack on the Jew? The editor believes that those who would strip the Talmud of its endless verbiage, its tiresome comments and discussions about trivial topics, are wanting in true faith. What have enigmas to do with a belief in God? Suppose, in its apparent comprehensiveness, the Talmud treated of the religion, ethics, education, law, history, geography, medicine, mathematics, or "dealt with living issues in the liveliest manner, and therefore it is living, and in reading it we live over again the lives of its characters."

A portion of the creed of religions is ever changing; ethics have altered. Law, history, geography, medicine, mathematics, have gone past their early inchoate stages, and are now taking a newer form, to be subjected to further change in the time yet to come. Thousands of years separate us from the philosophy in vogue during the Babylonian captivity. Human progress can be followed in the Talmud up to a certain date, and then comes what is an arrested civilization. True, the work of God, the Ten Commandments, are kept alive in the Talmud, but it is wiser, easier, safer, to go to the original fount from which it flows, which is in the Bible. "The Talmud is not a commentary on the Bible, nor should the vein of satire or humor that runs through it be taken for sober earnestness." If only these words were printed in bold characters on the title page of every copy of the Talmud, then the matter would be so much clearer. But the Russian Jew or the Polish Jew would never be made to believe that. To many of them, who in the dim light pore over their Talmud, their brains dazed by mysticism, derived from its pages, the Talmud is the living thing, the sheet anchor of hope in their troubled lives. "It lives and will live because of its adaptability to the necessities of the age." But this assertion we differ from. It is the want of adaptability, the endeavor to shape a man's life to what is inadaptable, which in a peculiar way harms the brains of the majority of those to whom the Talmud is the only book. What it does give them is a curious mental subtlety, the power of hair splitting, and yet, wonderful to relate, it keeps them straight, for it does inculcate the higher morality. But then, that lesson can only be acquired with the Talmud, through dint of long study, and as we have before said it is all better told and in simpler style in the Bible.

All depends, then, on the standpoint one takes in studying the Talmud. We may take the most decided interest in the old Egyptian Book of the Dead, and admire the many noble precepts to be found therein, and can understand why an old Pharaoh had a portion of the sacred tome buried with him. We thank the Egyptologists of to-day for having translated it, for having reproduced it into English. It is more than a curiosity to us, for it leads us back to the history of man, his hopes and aspirations thousands of years ago. In just such a light are we bound to respect the Talmud. But we are not held to follow out either the "Book of the Dead" or the Talmud as far as relates to actual life to-day.

Why should any reasonable person not burn a lamp, indifferent as to whether there was tallow or fish fat in it? Why should any one feel unhappy because the water for his bath was supplied by means of a thermal spring at a high temperature, or it was warmed with stubble? Why should we have to read many printed pages, treating on this particular topic?

Shall or shall not a woman having some sweet smelling substance in her mouth go out with it of a Sabbath? Having dropped the aromatic gum accidentally, may she put another cachou in her mouth and not commit a sin? Can a woman with a false tooth plugged with gold wear it on a Sabbath?

We may be taxed here with purposely picking out the trivialities, but the misfortune is that these trivialities abound in the Talmud, and whole pages are devoted to discussions about them—and so, like midges, they obscure the light of the sun. Strictly putting aside the question of the value of the Talmud, and looking at Mr. Michael L. Rodkinson's work as literature, it is a production which has required a vast amount of knowledge and infinite patience. The knowledge of the Hebrew has been profound, and the intricacies of the text are all made clear and plain. The testimony of the much-respected President of the Hebrew Union College, the Rev. Isaac M. Wise, is the strongest of indorsements. An amazing mass of material in these two volumes will delight the ethnologist, the archaeologist, and the folklorist, for certainly before the publication of this work, access to the Talmud has been well-nigh impossible to those who were not of Semitic origin.

Emanuel Deutsch's treatment of the Talmud has been generally accepted. Giving Deutsch the fullest acknowledgment for having at a later day presented some idea of the Talmud, it may be said that, in accordance with his own happy temperament as one of the librarians of the British Museum, he only culled the flowers of the book and left aside the thorns in it. From, then, Rodkinson's "Babylonian Talmud," we can better appreciate the entire growth, and may cut our way through the jungle and brambles of it. Now, taking two of the tersest of sayings in the Talmud, we may not apply this one to the volume before us: "He dived into the sea and brought up a potsherd," but rather "To be forbidden to think is to be forbidden to live." And as to the many saws and proverbs used in this world to-day, mere passing coin, they are for the larger part to be found minted and stamped with the old impress of the Talmud.

Two Englishmen with Eyes to See Us.

PRAISE FROM THE LONDON SATURDAY REVIEW OF STEEVENS'S "LAND OF THE DOLLAR."

A remarkable volume about this country, written by an Englishman, "The Land of the Dollar," by G. W. Steevens, was noticed in The Review of Books and Art of Feb. 13. Mr. Steevens is a newspaper correspondent, who approached his subject, not with a view to criticise it because so wholly unlike England, but to understand it. The result was a volume that appealed to the mind, and was entitled to respect as an intellectual performance.

But it has remained for Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. to enable Americans to read the book, by issuing an American edition, which is ready this week. It is gratifying to learn that the merits of the book have already found recognition in at least one quarter, in London. Our old critic, The Saturday Review of London, lauds it for precisely those qualities which an intelligent American might find in it. The article is signed "H. G. W.," and some of the things that writer says are these:

> "The Land of the Dollar" is indisputably the most interesting and suggestive book that has been published this year; it is the portrait of a culture done with astonishing vigor and vividness, and one could easily and agreeably fill one's review with an arrangement of adjectives in its honor. There have been versions of America since the war, but none of enduring distinction; so many people come back nearly incoherent with indignation; the manners of the hotel clerks are dreadful, the continent is quite unfit for a gentleman, and so forth. We have witnessed Chicago confronted with the Christian era and unabashed. But this book is neither the bitter cry of outraged gentility nor polemical piety. It is a portrait, sympathetically done, as every portrait should be, of what is, after all, the most interesting people in the world. And it is done with a skillful development of effect, with an insight and a sense of unity, that make it, albeit nominally a reprint of thirty-three letters to a London halfpenny paper, a single and complete work of art.
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> The quality that makes this book so particularly rich in suggestion, so stimulating to the imagination, is the acute sense of causation that pervades it. A great majority of people seem to see things only as things that are; their vision of affairs is static. They seem to think that mountains keep always the same height, rivers the same length, nations the same character. The Americans to them are a remarkable people, infested with Irish, whose cities are painfully uniform, and who spell offensively and put your railway check in your hatband, whether you like it or not. To a minority, perhaps a considerable minority, of people nowadays, however, things are seen as things become—their vision of things is dramatic.
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> Over here we pretend to be democratic. But it is the thinnest pretense in the world. Our country is an aristocracy in decay, an aristocracy with a leaky organization, a land of hyphened names, bogus crests, and derived manners, where every one is strenuously putting on Side—toadying, imitating, presuming equality with some person supposed to be "above" him, holding aloof from or imposing charity or patronage upon some other person supposed to be "below" him. I never met an Englishman so pitiful that he did not find a consolation in being "a little superior" to some other Englishman. In this country the wine merchant's wife does not call on the ironmonger's wife, and the ironmonger's wife on the fishmonger's wife, and the fishmonger's wife on the publican's wife, whose license is only for beer; and the mere fact that each husband has a vote no more makes us democratic in the face of these vulgarities of selectness than the fact that each husband has two legs and a head of hair.
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> And in return for the right to step on certain "inferiors," your Englishman is always ready to be meanly abject to certain "superiors." The tradesman cultivates an abject manner to his customers, the railway servant has to be not civil but "respectful," and such people as the jobbing workman, the jobbing gardener,in a rural community, literally crawl through existence touching their hats. When we travel there seems an understanding that we are all Ineffable Personages, incognito; if possible, we go into a compartment alone to avoid losing caste by contact with our "inferiors," and we "snub" conversational advances and "tip" the guard beyond our means to keep him in his place. Of course, when one writes a book representing a man doing such things, every reviewer in the three kingdoms calls one's character a snob for doing what everybody does. But that is only the refinement of our snobbery.
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> In America they really have purged their minds of much of this sort of thing. The conductor of the train is the man, your equal, who examines your ticket and looks after you while you travel, and you are the man, his equal, who travels under his direction. Both being sane human beings, you co-operate to get the business done with as little bother as possible, and so you hand him your ticket and he very properly whips your check into your hatband so that he can see it at a glance a dozen yards off. Then there is no more fuss for either of you. The formulae and gestures of respect exacted by English travelers from railway servants are as much resented by the American conductor as they would be over here in a club smoking room. So they must be in any genuine democracy.
>
> Certain other things follow as a matter of straightforward deduction from the democratic theory. There are no white servants to be got there; there never will until the democracy has rotted. As a consequence Mr. Steevens is perpetually recurring to the American ingenuity in labor-saving appliances. A house over there is built in a mood of elaborate civility. Over here, any one who will trouble to do a little house hunting will find that houses—villa residences, built thirty or forty years ago, appear brutally indifferent to a servant's health or comfort. Perilous steps, sometimes out of doors, lead to the underground coal cellar; dismal, ill lit bedrooms for them are poked just anywhere; there are steep staircases; narrow, dark subterranean kitchens, an absence of watertaps on the upper floors, and so forth. These houses recall the happy days before the board school had turned the girls' heads and made them difficult to please.
>
> And in another direction, too, the American differs from us fundamentally, and that is his unsympathetic treatment of the poor. Here we dispense charity. It is part of our social dignity; great ladies require an interesting and cleanly poor just as they require a park and deer. Poor English people stand being done good to in a most humiliating way; one must have been born in the English south country—Hardy's country—to appreciate the taint. In America the protrusion of charitable offices would probably awaken a dangerous resentment; exuberant fashion following European examples must needs avail itself of Irishry and niggers. To the ordinary American the permanent poor are a nuisance, the unfit and the lazy, and he resorts to stimulating methods of treatment. The casually poor takes his chance. To the American poor man the rich are not his providentially appointed almoners, but his luckier equals.

City Books Extra Illustrated.

FRANCIS'S "OLD NEW YORK," A GUILDHALL BOOK, AND COLDEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE CANAL CELEBRATION MADE USE OF.

Of all bookish fads, that of extra illustrating is the most interesting, and, it must be admitted, the most expensive. For to extra illustrate a book adequately it is necessary for the collector to go to enormous expense, and to give to the building up of the work the spare moments of many years. And in the end, when the book is sold at auction, he receives a sum of money that is probably only one-tenth of the original cost of prints, extending, binding, &c. What then is the reward of the extra illustrator? Is it not simply the satisfaction of successful work and the praise of the few, who share his peculiar enthusiasm? He receives little else, and he were rash, indeed, who would venture to expect more. Extra illustrating is for the elect few, and if the ordinary collector busies himself with it, it should be on a modest scale.

Books relating to New York have always been favored by the extra illustrators, over one hundred copies of Dr. Francis's "Old New York" alone having been extended to five and even nine times their original size, and certain London collectors have treated in like manner those books that have seemed to them to be best adapted to their purpose. Chief among the London extra illustrated books is George Shaw's copy of the late J. Edward Price's "Descriptive Account of the Guildhalls of the

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*NEW EDITION OF THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD. English Translation. Original Text. Edited, Formulated, and Punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Two volumes. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

City of London: Its History and Associations, Compiled from Original Documents," which was printed privately in 1886, and extended afterward by Mr. Shaw from one volume to three by the insertion of an immense quantity of valuable extra illustrations, autograph letters, &c. This book is the finest extra illustrated work of its kind made in England, and doubtless cost several hundred pounds to build up. It is now in the possession of a London bookseller, and in a recent catalogue is priced at 23 guineas.

Originally, the book was well illustrated, it having contained, when first published, many colored and other fac simile plates by Griggs of views (including views of London by Wynegaerd and Hollar) of charters and of maps, (including the well-known map by Ralph Aggas.) Besides, there were many engravings in the text. Such was the condition of the work when Mr. Shaw began to extra illustrate it. When he had concluded his task, which was purely a labor of love, it would have been difficult to estimate exactly the sum expended, as, in addition to the extra cost of binding, inlaying the plates to folio size, procuring India proof duplicate impressions of a large number of the text illustrations, and original impressions of some of the rarer engravings fac similed in the single volume, the initial cost of the colored and other engravings, mezzotint, and steel portraits, must have been immense, such works as Lodge's portraits, Ackermann's microcosm and repository, Herbert's and Malcolm's London, &c., having been grangerized to add to the value of the work. Then, too, Mr. Shaw added many autograph letters, manuscripts, and newspaper reviews, all of which were inlaid beautifully.

A detailed list of the extra illustrations should be of interest. Inserted correctly in the three volumes where they are mentioned in the text, are the following: An eighteenth century folio view of Guildhall, another (800) colored, from Ackermann's repository; Fishmongers' Hall, (two on one plate;) Church of St. Olave, Old Jewry, (folio;) the Great Fire; Church of St. Lawrence, Jewry; the Prospect of Guildhall, (folio, from Stow's Survey—this is very rare and is fac similed in the book;) Crosby's Hall, from Malcolm's London, 1805; Mercer's Hall, Poultry, from Lambert's London, 1805; Carpenter's Hall, London Wall; Ye Plot of ye Gray Friers, A. D., 1617, from an unpublished drawing; Arms of Whittington, original drawing by the author, signed with autograph description; Cheapside Cross, which is excessively scarce; southeast corner of Guildhall, from Malcolm's London; Guildhall, an aquatint, by S. Ireland; Christ Hospital, (folio;) interior of Guildhall, by Neale; Beckford's and Pitt's monuments; Guildhall, by Shepherd; Tower of London, (folio,) 17—, and Bernard's Castle, (4to,) 1784.

Other extra illustrations include the original scale drawing for the floor of the crypt, Gerarrd's Hall crypt, Chapel of St. Mary, Guildhall; old view of Guildhall Chapel, St. Stephen Walbrook, costumes of a Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, merchant and merchant's wife, the west view of Blackwell Hall, Lord Mayor's table, Guildhall; Grocers' Hall, Poultry, Guildhall, and Merchant Tailors' Hall, Royal Banquet at Guildhall, Nov. 9, 1837; Chariot of Justice in the Lord Mayor's Pageant, 1698, by Fairholt; rare view of Guildhall as it Appeared on Lord Mayor's Day, 1761; interior of Guildhall and ground plan, on one plate; Ironmongers' Hall, old view of Gresham College, now extinct; the Great Fire of London, after J. de Loutherbourg; a rare eighteenth century engraving of the Royal Exchange, a fac simile of a portion of Ogilby's Map of London, 1677; a proof portrait of Ogilby, by Thurston; a monument in Guy's Hospital, from a private plate by Bartolozzi; the original drawing for a "Hipposandals," (engraved in text,) by J. P. Elmslie, signed and dated 1868; Whittington's house, 1805; the Death of Whittington, and a manuscript extract from Domestic State Papers, Charles I.

The colored plates, by Pugin and Rowlandson, from Ackermann's Microcosm, comprise: The Hall, Blue Coat School, Guildhall; Common Council Chamber, Guildhall; the Examination of a Bankrupt Before His Creditors, Guildhall; Bartholomew Fair, and Lottery Drawing, Coopers' Hall. Among the portraits are rare and curious engravings and woodcuts of Lady Jane Grey, by Freeman; Fitzalwine, first Lord Mayor of London; King John, John Stow, Sir W. Walworth, by Grignion; John Nichols, Richard I., Sir R. Cotton, Chaucer, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Lord Mayor, and R. Oliver, Alderman, on one plate; Whittington, Alexander Nowel, Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor, 1800; Henry VI., John Boydell, Lord Mayor, 1791; Queen Mary, George I., Sir Peter Lely, Charles II., George III., Queen Charlotte, Sir Christopher Turner, 1792; Heneage Finch; Queen Anne, J. Horne Tooke, J. Wilkes, W. Beckford, J. Bacon, 1790; Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, after Hoppner; Alfred the Great, Sir T. Gresham, 1714; John Speed, Edward III., Sir H. Spelman, J. Aubrey, St. John Bernard, Edward Seymour, Edward VI., Cardinal Wolsey, William III., Sir T. Bodley, T. Sutton, Queen Elizabeth, Nicholas Stone, Edward I., Philip Massinger, Perkin Warbeck, Anne Boleyn, F. Reynolds, Sir R. Chiverton, Lord Mayor, 1657; Sir W. Withers, W. Gill, the Right Hon. Matthew Wood, Lord Mayor, 1816; Emperor Charles V., Henry VIII., Sir W. Ryder, Lord Mayor, 1600; Sir H. Middleton, 1751; Sir Robert Walpole, 1748; John Hawkwood, 1793; Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1783; Henry V., Philip II. of Spain, Charles I., Sir Josiah Child, George II., John Flaxman, Robert Veere, Sir Richard Whittington, from a painting in Mercers' Hall, and Queen Victoria, a very early portrait.

This book, as it will be seen, is a triumph of the art of extra illustrating, and nearly equals the two magnificent specimens of the art that are familiar to all American collectors and book lovers—the Morrell copy of Dr. Francis's "Old New York," extended from one volume to nine, and David Adee's copy of Walton's "Complete Angler" extended from two volumes to four. In the Arnold sale, in 1879, the "Old New York" brought $230 a volume, while the Adee Walton sold in 1895 for $720—an average of $180 a volume. As it is the purpose of this article to deal only with those extended books that are purely "city" in character, the Adee Walton—probably the finest extra-illustrated Walton in existence—may be dismissed without further notice. Of all city books, Dr. Francis's "Old New York" (as was noted above) lends itself most readily to extra-illustrating. Many New York collectors have built up copies of this book with extraordinary success, one notable copy having been extended to as many as ten volumes, without, however, surpassing the unique work upon which T. H. Morrell lavished so much care and money.

In his library, Judge Arnold had two other extra-illustrated copies of the "Old New York," one of them extended to two volumes by William L. Andrews. This sold for $41 a volume, the other copy, in one volume, which was also arranged by Mr. Morrell, fetching $25. Among other city books in the Arnold Library illustrated in this manner were copies of Drake and Halleck's "Croakers," Bradford Club publication, extended to two volumes by the insertion of 113 plates, &c., $49 a volume; Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," extended to four volumes by Morrell, with 100 illustrations, $17.50 a volume; "Proceedings of the Tammany Society on Laying of the Cornerstone of Their New Hall on Fourteenth Street," with forty-three inserted plates, $15, and Morrell's "Sketch of the Life of J. W. Wallack," with seventy-five illustrations and many autograph letters and playbills, $32. This last item may have long been the extra-illustrated Wallack, which brought in the Sewell sale this Winter $36. In addition, Mr. Sewell had two other city books of extreme interest—the "Old New York," extended to three volumes, with 382 inserted plates, $52.50 a volume, and Philip Hone's "Diary," extended to six volumes, with 900 portraits, views, autographs, &c., $53 a volume.

It cannot be questioned, perhaps, that the Morrell "Old New York" was the greatest and most valuable local curiosity ever prepared by the hand of the illustrator. As a history of this city, dealing carefully and in a thorough manner with all legislative, religious, dramatic, artistic, and social events, it will never be surpassed. It was, indeed, a marvelous book. As the catalogue of the Arnold Library stated, there was not a locality without its appropriate illustration; not a change in the metropolis without the authorized map or plan; no prominent dramatic performance without the original bill of the play, and no name without a faithful portrait, and in many cases with autograph letters and manuscripts. Frequently the illustrations were absolutely unique, drawings having been executed expressly for this work from the only existing likeness or view. Especially complete were the departments of early topography, progress of the fine arts, and administrative, ecclesiastical, dramatic, and literary history. Illustrated most admirably was the life of Dr. Francis, by Tuckerman, which accompanied the work in its original state. Then, ranging from 1665 to 1872 there were autographs, portraits, and letters of all the Mayors of the city, and also seventy-six views of public buildings, &c. There was also—but why should one describe at further length this superb "Old New York"? The most detailed description imaginable would only prove what these inadequate words have attempted to show—that it was the finest local history ever made.

An interesting fact in connection with this subject has recently come to our knowledge. As is well known, the growth of process work in making illustrations has driven wood engravers to seek other means of obtaining a livelihood. One of them, a veteran now these many years, J. H. Richardson of 88 Second Street, South Brooklyn, has turned to extra illustrating, and has already produced several notable works. James Bowdoin's "Life of John Philip Kemble" he has extended from two to four volumes by the insertion of 207 plates comprising rare portraits of eminent actors and authors of the period. Another volume, "Texas and Its People," he has extended from one to three volumes. Among the 135 plates are views of places and portraits of noted Texans and early settlers. But the most considerable work of his appears to be Cadwalader D. Colden's account of the celebration of the completion and opening of the Erie Canal in 1825. This work was published by the Corporation of the City of New York at the time for presentation purposes only. An entirely uncut copy was obtained and extended from one to three volumes by the insertion of 206 plates, consisting of maps, early views of towns through the interior of the State, and numerous rare portraits of eminent men of the time interested in the carrying out of the canal project.

A NOTABLE ALLEGORY.

The House of Dreams.

A new and striking allegory, by an anonymous author. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

This work is by an eminent English writer whose name is for the present withheld. It is an allegorical dream of heaven. It suggests "Gates Ajar," but is unlike it in many respects. It is beautifully written, and a cheerful book for those inclined to be doubtful concerning the reality of a happy future life.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M. A., speaks of it as "one of the most beautiful books I have ever read."

The Very Rev. Dr. Kitchen, Dean of Durham, says of it: "Many parts of the book are thoroughly Dantesque, with touches of extraordinary fire and beauty."

The BRITISH WEEKLY says: "A book of signal literary beauty, of profound tenderness, and deeply reverent throughout."

The BUFFALO COMMERCIAL says: "It is one of the most inspiring books that have been published for many a year. Truly a wonderful book."

The PHILADELPHIA PRESS says: "Wonderfully conceived, and marked throughout by a tone of spiritual elevation."

The BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER says: "The book holds the reader's attention throughout, and will undoubtedly make a strong appeal to many readers. There is a force about it that makes it linger in the mind with a strange persistence."

DODD, MEAD & CO.,
Publishers, New York.

A Fool and His Money.*

There were a poor entire fool, (though Sir Robert Peel calls him "a bit" of one,) two great rascals, and three exceedingly wicked women, who compose all the important personages in this story. The history of a silly young chap, ("a mug," or a "Johnnie,") is not uncommon in romance literature. The bald story of an egregious ass can be told with or without a moral, but there is no reason why Sir Robert Peel should be always going out of the way to haul in a purely sensuous element. Of the three Jades who figure, all of them voluptuous heroines, the worst of them is Bianca, who would have committed murder. She thirsted so much for blood that she bit the lip of the assinine Horace Manners when she kissed him. The osculatory business abounds in "A Bit of a Fool," but when Mrs. Bella St. John-Elliott kisses the same Horace, between the cooing and billing she always borrows a thousand pounds or more. Nelly is a low type of the variety actress, as coarse as she is mercenary.

Altogether, Sir Robert Peel's story is in bad form, leaving a disagreeable flavor after it. It may be insisted upon that "A Bit of a Fool" is not written for that entity known generally as "the young person."

Verse by Father Tabb.*

It is generally conceded that John B. Tabb has a reputation as a writer of lyric verse. Just how he acquired it is not easy to tell, but if he did so by writing the kind of verse which lies between the bright red covers of the present volume, then it is an easy world. But it can hardly be possible that Father Tabb sought the bubble reputation at the sonnet's mouth, for as a sonneteer he is certainly the pink of prosiness and the mold of mediocrity. He has a happy fancy once in a while, and he hits upon lines which would fit well in the works of greater men than he. But in these lines he reaches heights at which the atmosphere is altogether too rare for him, and he very speedily sinks exhausted into the commonplace, earthy regions far below the clouds. He is not the first poet who has found it impossible to sustain a flight of fancy, but few find it beyond their powers to soar in the empyrean long enough to finish a sonnet which is good in the middle. Here is an example of the manner in which Father Tabb falls off his bounding Pegasus:

"I feel the flowers growing over me."
Prophetic thought! Behold, no cypress gloom
Portrays in dim memorial the doom
That quenched the ray of starlike destiny!
E'en death itself deals tenderly with thee:
For here the livelong year the violets bloom
And swing their fragrant censers till the tomb
Forgets the legend of mortality.
Nay: while the pilgrim periods of time
Alternate song and holy requiem sing.
As through the circling centuries sublime
They scatter frost, or genial sunshine bring,
With gathered sweets of every varying clime
They weave around thee one perpetual Spring.

Now, it is a far cry from so admirable a thought as that of violets swinging their censers till the tomb forgets its legend of mortality, a thought almost worthy of him who inspired the sonnet, to the aged conceit of flowers making a perpetual Spring about the grave. Keats no doubt would have been glad of the first thought, but he would never have entertained the second.

The volume contains some tolerably good lyric verse, but on the whole it seems to be padded. Some of the pages which contain single quatrains are equally bare of type and of thought. Why is it necessary to set such a quatrain as this up in the corner of good paper?

The night so long to grief,
The day to joy so brief,
What shall eternity
To each, unaltered, be?

We confess that we do not know. But eternity will certainly not be burdened with such quatrains as that.

Virginians and New Yorkers.*

Eight stories of "society," told with a graceful lightness of touch, and with a proper appreciation of the desirability of being of correct form, well connected, and "well stacked up," (which is a new Londonese phrase of great merit,) are bound together in this plump and pretty book. But Mrs. Burton Harrison is ever and suitably awake to the faults and dangers of good society. Excessive pride and vanity, self-satisfaction, and too great exclusiveness, which leads one to slight the stranger within his gates, she appropriately condemns. Yet we chiefly enjoy, in her stories, her graphic setting forth of the charm of life among the rich and particularly well-bred. She knows so well the essential things, and has an eye quick to discover the false and superfluous.

"The Merry Maid of Arcady" treats of the uneventful life of a middle-aged spinster of innate gentleness, born to the best in old Virginia, and forced now to work for her living. Her leisure hours are passed in the hall bedroom of a New York boarding house She treasures in her heart the faded memory of a romance; and that memory forces her briefly into the place of heroine or protagonist of a little tragi-comedy, the pathos of which will not be apt to appeal strongly to persons who have known by experience much of the pains and penalties of living. In "Worrosquoyacke" the scene is laid partly in New York in the horse show season and partly in Virginia. The descriptions of the superficial traits of men and women and of places are admirably clear and piquant. In "Leaves from the Diary of Ruth Marchmont, Spinster" Mrs. Harrison cleverly denotes the spirit that controls those persons born into the richest and most pretentious kind of American society who are constantly in opposition to its narrowness and its vanity. Ruth has a generous and charitable nature, and there is danger that she will get "out of the swim" entirely, when she happily meets the right man, who is in sympathy with her views of life. But it is not necessary to take up the stories one by one. All are interesting, in a mild and polite way, with frequent touches of appreciable humor, and plentiful evidence that their author studies her subjects at first hand.

Book Plates.

THE DESIGNING OF THEM AN ART NOW PRACTICED—THINGS TO AVOID IN BOOK PLATES.

Very much has been written about book plates in the sense of regarding them as bits of paper to be stuck into volumes, their adhesiveness as proprietary labels being dwelt upon to the entire exclusion of their artistic quality. A man having a library is supposably endowed with some literary taste. When he puts his plate into a book he not alone indicates proprietorship, but the idea is suggested that his volumes are to be preserved.

Though a person may be fastidious as to his visiting card, he often shows indifference as to the quality of his book plate, and yet that book plate should be just as much indicative of his taste as is his visiting card. In selecting a subject for your ex libris, you may follow somewhat your own fancy, inclining toward heraldic emblems, if you please, but beware of comicalities. It is nothing less than lèse majesté to put a comicality, with your name under it, on a grave, honest, and dignified book. Punning book plates are worse than poster ones.

When you have decided about what you want, consult an artist. He will, if he knows his business, simplify or bring out clearer your idea. A neat book plate, as impressive a one as we know, was made by Mr. F. S. Church. The possessor of a rare collection of books wanted a certain heraldic animal which disported itself on his family crest. Then Mr. Church drew for

BOOK PLATES
Designed, Engraved and Printed by
BALDWIN & GLEASON CO., Ltd.,
Bank Note and General Engravers,
Steel Plate and Type Printers,
58 & 60 READE ST., N. Y.

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*A BIT OF A FOOL. By Sir Robert Peel, Bart. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

*LYRICS. By John B. Tabb. Boston: Copeland & Day.

*THE MERRY MAID OF ARCADY, HIS LORDSHIP, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

him the necessary lion rampant, a realistic creature. Next the best engraver cut the design, and so a strong, simple, and striking ex libris was the result. There is Mr. E. D. French, who knows just what are the requirements and, above all, the limitations of the book plate. Above all, eschew careless, incapable engravers or etchers. Art always is poor when it is cheap. Remember that a book plate perpetuates as nothing else will coarseness and crudity. In a hundred or more years from now your book plate is to be commented upon.

There is a tendency of late (Germanic, possibly) to be gruesome in the composition of a book plate. So skeletons and death's heads from the "Danse Macabre" have been copied. This illustrated pessimism is in bad taste. Life is worth living because there are books, and so let us open a tome with a happy thought, even if it were written by a Schopenhauer.

Gibbon's Library.

SOME OF ITS FEATURES AND THE CATALOGUE OF IT HE MADE ON PLAYING CARDS.

Some time ago the original catalogue of Gibbon's library, as used by him at Lausanne while writing "The Decline and Fall," was added to the collection at the British Museum. The catalogue is interesting in more than one way. Many of the titles were set down in what is described as "the historian's clear and bold handwriting," but what is most remarkable is the fact, to which attention has already been called in these columns, that Gibbon anticipated the modern card catalogue. Wanting other cards for the purpose, he used playing cards. Mr. Fraser Rae contributes to The Athenaeum an interesting account of the library, as follows:

It is noteworthy that Gibbon had to collect and pay for the books which he consulted while writing his history, whereas Hume, as librarian to the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh, had all the material at hand which any historian could desire. Moreover, there is no record of Gibbon caring to lessen the drain upon his purse by resorting to the British Museum, where the collection of books, though much smaller and less skillfully classified than at present, was far from being contemptible. He made some of the Swiss libraries aid him in his work, as he thus acknowledges in his "Memoirs"; "The academical library of Lausanne, which I could use as my own, contained at least the fathers and councils; and I have derived some occasional succor from the public collections of Berne and Geneva." But the pleasure of forming a library is second only to that of using one, and Gibbon may have felt this when writing, in 1763, from Lausanne, to his father, "I have got a few books together." In 1773, when settled in what he styled his "little palace" in Bentinck Street, which he held to be absolutely the best house in London," he wrote to his stepmother that "all the notions I ever formed of a London life in my own house, and surrounded by my books, with a due mixture of study and society, are fully realized."

Three years later he wrote from Bath to Holroyd: "I long to get back to the library in Bentinck Street, where I shall speedily but not hastily undertake the second volume." He had no hesitation in borrowing books, while his friend Holroyd, better known now as Lord Sheffield, was reluctant to lend them, as is shown by what Gibbon wrote in 1781: "Your Greeks were not carried from Brighton through carelessness, but as you are seriously absurd about lending books, I have directed Caplin to send them to S[heffield] P[lace] per coach. By way of revenge I may inform you that I have now purchased a copy of Stephen's Greek Poets, compared to which yours is very little more than waste paper."

Some time after the work was finished to which he looked forward, with well founded expectation, for "the establishment of his fame," he wrote to his stepmother that "although my library be still my favorite room, I am no longer stimulated by the prosecution of any literary work." In his last will he desired that his library should be sold. Lord Sheffield remonstrated in very strong terms, and told Gibbon that his duty was to bequeath the collection to him for custody and for preservation in Sheffield Place. Gibbon's reply was alike pointed and sensible:

"I am a friend to the circulation of property of every kind, and besides the pecuniary advantage of my poor heirs, I consider a public sale as the most laudable method of disposing of it. From such sales my books were chiefly collected, and when I can no longer use them they can be again culled by various buyers, according to the measure of their wants and means. If, indeed, a truly liberal public library existed in London, I might be tempted to enrich the catalogue and encourage the institution, but to bury my treasure in a country mansion under the key of a jealous master! I am not flattered by the Gibbonian collection, and shall own my presumptuous belief that six quarto volumes may be sufficient for the preservation of that name."

Miss Berry, writing when at Lausanne in 1803, says that Gibbon's library was stored in two small rooms hired for the purpose, and that it numbered "near 10,000 volumes." An estimate of the number of books in a room is as difficult to make, and generally as fallacious, as that of the number present at a large concourse of human beings. The card catalogue of the library has the figures 2,675 volumes on the last card. According to Mr. Cyrus Redding, the library was bought by Beckford for £950; it is added that Beckford spent six weeks in reading its contents, or some of them, till he was "nearly blind," and that he presented the library to Dr. Scholl of Lausanne. Mr. H. E. Wilkinson, writing in Notes and Queries for May 27, 1876, says that in 1830 an Englishman paid £500 for half of the books; the other half was disposed of "piecemeal" by a bookseller at Geneva. The Englishman who bought the half sold his property in Switzerland in 1845, and after a time presented the books to the purchaser of it, whose name had not been disclosed.

Gibbon disposed of several books by his will, written by himself, and dated Oct. 1, 1791, the original being now in the British Museum. By that instrument he bequeathed to "the public library of the Academy of Lausanne" the following books in the following terms:

"'Thuani Historia,' seven volumes in folio; 'Erasmi Opera,' ten volumes in folio; 'Meursii Opera,' twelve volumes in folio; the first edition of the 'Biographia Britannica,' seven volumes in folio; the Venice edition of the Byzantine writers, and all the works of Muratori."

It has been overlooked that the choice and pathetic passage in which Gibbon records the hour of his "final deliverance," when "the last lines of the last page" of his history were penned, does not necessarily imply that his task was done. A few days previously he had written to Lord Sheffield:

"My great building is, as it were, completed, and some slight ornaments, the painting and glazing of the unfinished rooms, may be dispatched without inconvenience in the autumnal residence of Sheffield Place."

Six weeks later he explained that, when he had reached London with his manuscript he would have to "procure some necessary books and consult others" before he felt free to leave it. A month's stay in London sufficed, and then he went to Sheffield Place, where the proof-sheets were corrected. It is as creditable to the printer as to Gibbon's own industry that he could write from that mansion to his stepmother: "I have the daily duty of receiving, correcting, and returning a printed sheet [sixteen quarto pages] which is sent me from London." Three months after the publication of the last volume he was back in Lausanne, where, as he wrote to his stepmother,

"I freely and fairly enjoy my liberty, as I promised in my preface; range without controul over the wide expanse of my library; converse, as my fancy prompts me, with poets and historians, philosophers and orators, of every age and language; and often indulge my meditations in the invention and arrangement of mighty works, which I shall probably never find time or application to execute."

The titles and the names of the authors of Gibbon's books are not only set forth in full, but the sizes, number of volumes, and place of publication are also recorded on the cards which he used for the purpose. Among them are Bossuet's "Variations," in four volumes octavo, a work which changed for a time the course of his religious belief, and also several editions of his favorite Pascal and of Montaigne's "Essais." He had no complete copy of his own work, the only entries with its title being one quarto volume of the first edition of 1776 and three of the edition of 1777; two of the Dublin one of 1776, and three of the fourth edition of 1781. However, he preserved most of the works in which he was attacked. In the order in which they are catalogued, the first is "Remarks on the Last Two Chapters of Mr. Gibbon's History, by James Chelsum of Christ Church, Oxford, 1778"; the second, "Examination of the XV. and XVI. Chapters of Mr. Gibbon's History, by G. E. Davis of Balliol, 1778"; third, "A Vindication," by the author, 1779; fourth, "Two Anonymous Tracts against Him," 1779; fifth, "A Reply to the Reasonings of Mr. Gibbon, by Smyth Loftus, M. A., Vicar of Corlock, Dublin, 1778"; sixth, "Gibbon's Account of Christianity Considered," by Joseph Milner, M. A., York, 1781; and seventh, "Apology for Christianity," by Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff.

Gibbon's English books formed a fair proportion of his collection, and among them, taking the titles in alphabetical order, are those of Addison (including a French version of his "Evidences of the Christian Religion," "Anson's Voyage Around the World," "Bacon's Essays," "Bell's British Theatre," Blair's "Rhetoric," Burnet's "Own Times," "Hudibras," "Chesterfield's Letters," Churchill's "Poems," Clarendon's works, "Cook's Second Voyage," Cowley's works, Evelyn's "Sylva," Fielding's works, Hakluyt's "Voyages," Harrington's "Oceana," Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," Hume's works, Johnson's Dictionary and other works, Locke's works, Mason's "Poems and Life of Gray," "Ossian," Purchas's "Pilgrimages," Percy's "Reliques," Raleigh's "History of the World," Reynolds's "Discourses," Robertson's histories, Bolingbroke's works, Shaftesbury's "Characteristics," Theobald's, and Johnson and Malone's editions of Shakespeare, Sherlock's "Sermons," Smith's "Moral Sentiments," Hughes's Spenser, the works of Pope, Dryden, Sterne, Swift, Algernon Sidney, Temple, and Walpole, and Dr. Watts "On the Mind." His copy of "The Holy Bible" is duly catalogued, with the addition that it was printed in London, 1663.

Among the noteworthy books in Italian and French are "Orlando Furioso" and a French translation of it, and "Orlando Innamorato'; the folio edition of Bayle's "Dictionnaire'; Beccaria, "Dei Delitti e delle Pene', the works of Beaumarchais, Boileau, Brantome, Buffon, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Voltaire; and a large collection of French plays. It is scarcely needful to add that the Greek and Roman classics formed parts of Gibbon's library, as well as the authorities cited in his great work.

Many men have formed libraries with which their names are honorably associated, but few began the task so early in life as Gibbon, and performed it with such a praiseworthy ideal. In his later years he still remembered the joy which he felt as a very young man when exchanging "a bank note of £20 for the twenty volumes of the 'Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.'" After his father's death, when he himself was twenty-three, he recorded that "my books, the most valuable of my effects, accompanied my own removal to the metropolis." He was able to write with truth and just pride of the "numerous and select library which was the foundation of my works and the best comfort of my life." This account of Gibbon and his library could not be ended with any words finer or more creditable to him than his own:

"I may allow myself to observe that I am not conscious of ever having bought a book from a motive of ostentation; that every volume, before it was deposited on the shelf, was either read or sufficiently examined; and that I soon adopted the tolerating maxim of the elder Pliny, 'Nullum esse librum tam malum ut non exaliquâ parte prodesset.'"

Lamb's Love for Coleridge.

The recent sale of many letters and book annotations of Charles Lamb has revived interest in much that appertains to his personality as a man and a writer. Sixty-three years ago he died, yet the lapse of time has only made him more dear to the heart of every lover of English literature. While he had all the grace and freedom of expression of an Addison, he far exceeded him in wit and humor, and in this department of intellectual activity is without a rival. It was his good fortune in early life to enjoy the warm friendship of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey. His intimacy with this triumvirate did much to stimulate and develop his poetic taste. His regard for the former almost approached adoration, which was warmly reciprocated and continued unbroken until the end of his life. At one time, hearing of Coleridge's sickness, he thus writes him:

"My Brother, My Friend: I am distressed for you, believe me, I am; not so much for your painful, troublesome complaint, which, I trust, is only for a time, as for those anxieties which brought it on, and perhaps even now may be nursing its malignity. Tell me, dearest of friends, is your mind at peace, or has anything yet unknown to me happened to give you fresh disquiet, and steal from you all the pleasant dreams of future rest? Are you still (I fear you are) far from being comfortably settled? Would to God it were in my power to contribute toward the bringing of you into the haven where you would be. But you are too well skilled in the philosophy of consolation to need my humble tribute of advice, in pain and sickness, and all manner of disappointments. I trust you have that within you which shall speak peace to your mind—make it, I entreat you, one of your puny comforts that I feel for you and shall share all your griefs with you," &c.

Could love and friendship be conveyed with greater tenderness? Surely it reveals an intensity of affection deeper than the love of woman. Well may Coleridge call him the "gentle-hearted Charles!" It is this warm, tender, unselfish affection through a life of more than ordinary trial and tribulation that makes his personality so charming.

Much has been said to his prejudice concerning his use of stimulants. This he never disguised, as the fashion in his day made the abstained quite the exception. In his letters to Coleridge late in life he recalls with sublime zest those good old days when they were wont to meet at the "Salutation and Cat" and discussed poetry and philosophy over a mutton chop and mug of ale amid fumes of tobacco, well into the night; yet with all his levity at times he was not an irreligious man. No man could thus be who in ordinary correspondence with a friend could write as did he to Coleridge, taking him to task for some of his vagaries in the field of religious speculation. He thus writes:

"Be not angry with me, Coleridge. I wish not to cavil. I know I cannot instruct you. I only wish to remind you of that humility which best becometh a Christian character. God in the New Testament (our best guide) is represented to us in the kind, condescending, amiable, familiar light of a parent; and in my poor mind 'tis best for us to consider of Him as our heavenly father, and our best friend, without indulging too bold conceptions of His nature. Let us learn to think humbly of ourselves and rejoice in the appellation of 'dear children, brethren, and co-heirs with Christ of the promises,' seeking to know no further," &c.

One more quotation to the same friend to show his deep sense of filial duty:

"I am wedded, Coleridge, to the fortunes of my sister and my poor old father. Oh! my friend, I think sometimes could I recall the days that are past, which among them would I choose? Not those 'merrier days,' not the 'pleasant days of hope,' not those wandering with a 'fair hair'd maid,' which I have so often and so feelingly regretted, but the days, Coleridge, of a mother's fondness for her schoolboy. What would I give to call back to earth for one day on my knees to ask her pardon for all those little asperities of temper which from time to time have given her gentle spirit pain? and the day, my friend, will come, there will be 'time enough for kind offices of love if heaven's eternal year will be ours.' Hereafter her meek spirit shall not reproach me. Oh! my friend, cultivate filial feelings, and let no man think himself released from kind charities of relationship. These shall shall give him peace at last, these are the best foundation for every species of benevolence. 'Tis the most kindly and natural species of love, and we have all the associated train of earthly feelings to secure its strength and perpetuity. Send me an account of your health; indeed, I am solicitous about you. God love you and yours."

What a beautiful, confiding, Christian spirit these few lines reveal, and how thoroughly in touch with all that is lovely in this lovable man! His life, indeed, was, however, hard and checkered. Still he did not murmur. The tragedy of his sister, familiar to all acquainted with his life, only endeared her the more to him. "Hang the age," he exclaimed semi-seriously. "I will write for posterity." He has written for posterity, and posterity is grateful, not only for the imperishable prose and poetry which he gave to the English-speaking race, but for the quaint sweetness of the wit and humor which adorn it, as well as for the beauty of a noble, unselfish life, and the sweet spirit which pervaded it.

"Lingering, he raised his latch at eve,
Though tired in heart and limb,
He loved no other peace, and yet
Home was no home for him."

Of course The Genealogical Magazine takes itself very seriously. When that high functionary, the Lord Mayor of London, dropping into French and mediaevalism, addressed Mr. Bayard in this way: "We are here to welcome the lineal descendant of the great Bayard of whom it may be said, as it may be said of you, that he was sans peur et sans reproche. You, Mr. Bayard, are distinguished as being a descendant of an unbroken line of eminent ancestors"; the Genealogical Magazine declares this to be one of the "little yarns of the city." The magazine wants the Mayor or the Hon. Tom Bayard to show up the "lineage." This, we are pretty certain, neither the magnate of the City of London nor the former Minister to the Court of St. James's will take the trouble to do. Can't those genealogical people understand that many things are spoken about in a purely Pickwickian sense in England and elsewhere?

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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION,
DECKER BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Books and Authors.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. offer a new edition at a popular price of Lieut. Col. T. A. Dodge's "A Bird's Eye View of the Civil War." All the important campaigns and the leading characteristics of army commanders are contrasted. In this new edition, the latest War Department publications have been carefully studied, and there are not less than forty-seven maps and battle charts, with a glossary of military terms.

There has been much curiosity as to the personality of Mrs. Clifford, the author of "Mrs. Keith's Crime." Mrs. Clifford is the widow of a well-known mathematician, William Kingdon Clifford. Ever since 1879 the lady has followed a literary career.

Did Mr. Gladstone ever write anything like this to the author of a recently published penny dreadful? "I find your book to be of intense, though most painful, interest. Such double-dyed villains as —— are not, I hope, even in this evil world, to be found every day." Anyhow, an English paper so prints it.

In The July Scribner there will be a portrait of du Maurier, made by Mr. C. Dana Gibson in June of last year. It is probably the latest of the likenesses of du Maurier. Lord Dufferin will have in the same number a paper on John Cabot, and Mr. J. Lincoln Steffens will discuss "The Modern Business Building." College life at Yale will be also fully presented.

The Municipal Record and Advertiser, published in New York, has just made its appearance, and in excellent form. The object of this periodical may be thus briefly stated: It will furnish contractors, supply men and investors with information about all work to be undertaken by municipal and other corporations of good standing, not in New York alone, but all over the country, and even abroad. It will describe and compare the written documents which serve in the contracting for municipal or corporation work—and this is a most important item. The condition of corporations entering into contracts, with regard to their finances, will be looked into. It will advocate the freest, fullest, and fairest competition among bidders, and also freedom from Federal, State, and municipal interference, and that there shall be no restraint on the enterprises which serve to supply the luxuries and the conveniences of life. It seems, with such objects in view, The Municipal Record would be a success. The magazine is issued by the Columbia Publishing Company of New York.

The consensus of opinion on John Fiske's "History of the United States for Schools," as received from the Principals of many schools in the country, is of the most flattering kind. The volume is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The second international meeting of publishers is to be held at Brussels at the close of this month. Last year this assemblage took place in Paris. The next one, in 1898, will probably be held in London, and then the move should be made to New York, the place of reunion for 1899. In July the conference of the literary association, as has been before stated, will be held in London.

"In a Ride Through Asia," Mr. Clire Bigham tells of covering 4,000 miles on horseback. Mr. Bigham was once an officer in the Grenadier Guards, then attached to the English Embassy at St. Petersburg, and finally took to journalism. While in Asia, a period of eleven months, he covered 8,207 miles, 4,008 of which he made on horseback. He traversed the Armenian country, and his account of the people is singularly interesting. The Macmillan Company is the publisher.

There are in the United States many ignorant about the question of vaccination and the immunity from smallpox, with some few dull cranks who are opposed to the State supervision. In The Westminster Review there is a clear statement made of conditions in England, with peculiar reference to the outbreak of smallpox in Gloucester. In Gloucester there were faddists opposed to vaccination, and so many lives were lost. There were 1,200 cases of smallpox in Gloucester, and there were some 100 nurses attending smallpox patients. These nurses having been vaccinated, there "was not a single case of smallpox" among them.

"What to Eat" in a list of "Table Don'ts" admonishes one not to cross the knife and fork. This rule of etiquette is of longer standing than one would suppose, and may have had its origin in some such idea as Addison implies in saying that he was reprimanded "by a superstitious woman" for crossing his knife and fork, and adds that he shall always lay them in parallel lines hereafter, "though I do not know any reason for it."

F. B. Sanborn's article on "Odysseus and Trelawney" in the April Scribner's reminds one of Byron's famous and fierce criticism of the latter. They had met each other in 1822, and the poet, says Mr. Sanborn, "derived no little pleasure from the company of so singular a character." He invited Trelawney to accompany him to Spain, and, a year later, writes of the Grecian plan, adding, "Why do you not come to me? I want your aid, and am extremely anxious to see you." Yet this was his expressed opinion of his correspondent: "If we could but make Trelawney wash his hands and tell the truth, we might make a gentleman of him."

The "Magpie and Stump" Inn, in Fetter Lane, connected with the life of Edmund Waller, is to be torn down. In Fetter Lane, according to tradition, dwelt John Dryden. Whether he ever lived there, his biographers are not positive, but a house bears this inscription:

"Here liv'd
John Dryden,
Ye Poet,
Born 1631—Died 1700.
Glorious John!"

According to the story, Otway was a neighbor of Dryden, and once the first wrote in chalk on Dryden's door: "Here lives Dryden, a poet and a wit." To which Dryden replied, in the same way: "This was written by Otway, opposit."

Sometimes in reading old books the "s" and the "f" bother the reader and confusion arises, as the letters look very much alike. If you study the two letters, which both look like an "f," there may be found a distinction. On the true "f" the cross piece cuts quite through the letter like the "f" hole on some accentuated fiddles, but in the "s" it does not. It only is found on the left of the letter, does not come straight, and has a slight curve. Nevertheless, in some old books compositors did make mistakes, and f's and s's are much mixed.

For the new edition of Swift, which Mr. Temple Scott is editing, Mr. Lecky will write a full monograph of the Dean. The recent discovery of manuscripts of Swift will be new matter for Mr. Scott to comment upon.

Cassell & Co.'s "Familiar Wild Flowers" is to be published in cheap form.

The E. Scott Company of New York publishes, in neat form, the Rev. E. J. Runk's "Annals of Greater New York." In this pamphlet may be found a chronological table of all events of importance.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Paris, from statistics which relate to romance literature thus gauges the popularity of writers of fiction: Alexandre Dumas the elder, comes first, then Zola, and a good ways after him Daudet. Jules Verne used to run abreast with Daudet, but has been dropping in the rear of late. Then come Erckmann-Chatrian, George Sand, Chateaubriand, the Goncourts, and Maupassant. Of the poets Hugo is the most popular. Lamartine and De Musset are being always read. Just now, with the Greek struggle, Hugo's "Orientales" is in eager demand.

Olive Schreiner of "Trooper Peter Halker of Mashonaland" fame, Mr. Zangwell writes in The Cosmopolitan, is of Jewish origin.

Messrs. De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. have just published N. H. Chamberlain's "Samuel Sewall, and the World He Lived In." The author has gathered his material from the old Boston and New England of 1630, up to the first third of the eighteenth century. The volume will be of general historical interest, and is to be illustrated.

What Mr. W. L. Alden would call "an abandoned and habitual" reader has sent in this moderate request to the authorities of the British Museum, and it is that no one should be admitted to the reading room who did not wear sandals. How would it do to conform to the habits of those who frequent mosques, and to take off your shoes entirely and to walk in your stockings? And what about the frou-frou of the dress of the lady reader? Or of the student who has a cold and sneezes or coughs? Never will the last crank pass out of existence.

The Printer and Bookmaker suggests that the example of English publishers should be followed, who have no scruples in announcing the names of the firms who supply them with paper. The printer takes the advertisement of his own work if it is good and matter of fact, and why should not the papermaker get credit for excellent material? "Per contra," to use the commercial idiom, suppose a book was turned out with blurry pages, might not the printer say in cold type: "This wretched impression is due to the bad paper furnished us by —— & Co.?"

The Engineering News publishes a manual of American water works for 1897. The systems in use in the United States and Canada are described. They are 3,350 in number, in 1,250 cities and towns.

Ian Maclaren's new book is called "The House by the Houff," and in England it will be published as a serial in Macmillan's Magazine.

We have before this commented on the excellence of the Oxford India paper, such as is used by the Oxford University Press. One specialty of this paper is not its strength alone, but its wonderful lightness. Take, for instance, the Oxford Bibles. The largest old-fashioned Bible now issued, which is the authorized version printed on ordinary paper, weighs 20 pounds 8 ounces. There is a Bible of an older date which turns the scale at 30 pounds. Compare these with the Henry Frowde publications of the Scriptures, and the smallest, 3½ by 2 by 5⅝ inches, on India paper, weighs a trifle over 2½ ounces. But then there is the Oxford Press "Mite" Bible, the size of which is 1¾ by 1¼ inches. Then we want a microscope.

Queer is The Four o'Clock, a new monthly magazine. Illustratively, it is made up by having the pictures printed by themselves, and then they are pasted into the text. In that way many of the mechanical difficulties of press work are overcome, though it may happen that balance between text and prints may not be kept up. An uncommonly ugly young woman is gummed on the front page.

Nonsense Versed.

There was a young native of Delhi
Who could not read Crockett's "Cleg Kelly."
When they urged, "it's the fashion,"
He replied in a passion,
"I know, but so's Marie Corelli."

There was a young girl called Amanda,
Whose novels were thoroughly fin de Siècle, but I deem
'Twas her journal intime
That drove her papa to Uganda.
—From The Cornhill Magazine.

The Shaw Memorial in bronze, by Mr. St. Gaudens, recently unveiled in Boston, has been reproduced in the series of Copley Prints published in Boston by Curtis & Cameron. There are two sizes of the prints, the larger one being signed by Mr. St. Gaudens.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Samuel Sewall and the World He Lived In. By the Rev. N. H. Chamberlain. 12mo. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. $2.

Era of Colonization. 1492-1689. American History Told by Contemporaries. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Woman and the Republic. By Helen Hendrick Johnson. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Oliver Cromwell. By Robert F. Horton. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

England. By Frances E. Cooke. 18mo. D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

Germany. By Kate Freiligrath Krocker. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

The Story of Troy. By M. Clarke. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $1.25 each.

POETRY.

English Lyric Poetry. With an Introduction by Frederic Ives Carpenter. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Maude: Prose and Verse. By Christina Rossetti. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone.

TRAVEL.

The First Crossing of Spitzbergen. By Sir William Martin Conway. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $10.

The Outgoing Turk. By H. C. Thompson. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Land of the Dollar. By G. W. Steevens. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

FICTION.

Nicholas Nickleby. By Charles Dickens. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $3.

The ~~Gadfly~~. By E. L. Voynich. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

An American Cavalier. By William C. Hudson. 12mo. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. Paper. 50 cents.

The Dagger and the Cross. By Joseph Hatton. 16mo. New York: Peter Fenelon Collier. Paper. 25 cents.

Pink Marsh. By George Ade. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Lost Illusions. By H. de Balzac. Translated by Ellen Marriage. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

At the Queen's Mercy. By Mabel Fuller Blodgett. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Fletcher of Saltoun. By G. W. T. Omond. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The Yellow Book. Vol. XIII. April, 1897. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mischievous Goodness, and Other Papers. By Charles A. Berry. 18mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

Book Plates. By W. J. Hardy. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In Brook and Bayou; or, Life in the Still Waters. By Clara Kern Bayliss. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

What a Young Boy Ought to Know. By Sylvanus Stall. 16mo. Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Company. $1.

In Which Hearts Lead. By John Lenord Merrill, Jr. 12mo. New York: De Merle Company.

One Man's View. By Leonard Merrick. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

A First Book in Writing English. By Edwin Herbert Lewis. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

Memories of the Month. By Sir Herbert Maxwell. 12mo. New York: Edward Arnold.

The Chances of Death and Other Studies in Evolution. By Karl Pearson. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold. Two volumes.

The Lien Law of New York. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. Paper, 50 cents.

Schooldays of Fred Harley; or, Rivals for All Honors. By Arthur M. Winfield, 12mo. New York: W. L. Allison Company.

The Excise and Hotel Laws of the State of New York. By Robert C. Cumming and Frank B. Gilbert. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. $2.50.

The Village Laws of New York. By Robert C. Cumming and Frank B. Gilbert. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender. $3.

Louis Kuhne's Facial Diagnosis. Large octavo. New York: Aug. F. Reinhold, M. A. $1.

The Novels of Charles Dickens. By Frederic G. Kitton. 16mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.25.

College Training for Women. By Kate Holladay Claghorn. 12mo. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

The Place of Death in Evolution. By Newman Smyth. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Jeremiah. The Modern Reader's Bible. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Richard G. Moulton. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Nominations for Elective Office in the United States. By Frederick W. Dallinger. $1.50.

Homilies of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. Paper, 35 cents.

The Mount and Autun. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.

Art Education. The True Industrial Education. By William T. Harris. 16mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Christian Citizenship. By Carlos Martyn. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

Christianity and Property. By Albert E. Waffle. 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

War Famine and Our Food Supply. By R. B. Marston. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Goethe's Götz Von Berlichingen. By Frank Goodrich. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

After Her Death. By the author of "The World Beautiful," &c. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Manual for the Use of the Legislature of the State of New York, 1897. 18mo. Albany: Weed-Parsons Printing Company.

The Old Testament Under Fire. By A. J. F. Behrends. 12mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

Look Up for Hope. By Mrs. Ballington Booth. 18mo. New York. A. D. F. Randolph Company. 25 cents.

Branded. By Mrs. Ballington Booth. 18mo. New York: A. D. F. Randolph Company. 25 cents.

THE ISSUE OF
THE NEW YORK TIMES
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE
OF
Sunday, June 20,
will abound in attractive features.

President of Yale University
Full-page portrait of President Timothy Dwight and of the graduating class, with sketches of all of the notable members. Pictures of the Yale University Baseball Nine, University Crew, of C. S. Verrill, Yale's strong man, and of Spear, Yale's great runner.

Sailing Day
An admirable article on the sailing day of European steamers, elaborately illustrated. Snap shots of a recent sailing of the steamers Paris and Teutonic.

The National Saengerfest
Great gathering of German singing societies in Philadelphia next week. Portraits of Arno Leonhardt, the President; Major Carl Lenz of Newark, President of the Northeastern Saengerbund; Eugene Klee, Samuel L. Herrmann, and Carl Samans, Musical Directors of the National Saengerfest.

New York Normal College
Double-page illustration of the graduating class; over 400 faces in the group.

"Edison Relics"
Illustrations of some of the great wizard's earlier inventions; among others, Edison's first electric locomotive, his first dynamo, the unsuccessful vote recorder, and the first tin foil phonograph.

The Gunboat Helena
The latest addition to the American Navy.

Masterpiece of Art
C. Troyon's famous painting, "Cattle and Landscape—Approaching Storm"; loaned to the Brooklyn Institute by Mr. J. C. Hoagland.

St. Paul's School at Garden City
Pictures of the class of '97, the track team, the Editorial Board of the "Chevron," the school magazine; the school buildings, the Football Team, and the Baseball Team.

The Shaw Monument
Reproduction of Augustus St. Gaudens's superb work of art, recently unveiled in Boston.

President Faure
Portrait of the Chief Magistrate of France, whose life was attempted by an assassin last Sunday.

The National Farm School
A unique instructive organization for the purpose of affording agricultural education to deserving young men and women.

Barney Barnato
Portrait of the famous South African speculator.

Alvan G. Clark
Portrait of the late manufacturer of telescope lenses.

In the Theatres
Portraits of David Belasco, Lee Harrison, Burr McIntosh; scenes from "A Round of Pleasure" and "The Whirl of the Town;" portraits of Nancy McIntosh as La Favorita in "The Circus Girl," and William Blaisdell as M. Auguste Pompier in "The Girl from Paris."

The news pages will contain the usual attractive features, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New-York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Gospel of the Stars; or, Wonders of Astrology. By Gabriel. 12mo. New York: The Eskdale Press. $1.

Outing. Vol. XXIX. 8vo. New York: The Outing Publishing Company.

Flowers of Field, Hill, and Swamp. By Caroline A. Creevey. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Might Have Been. By the Rev. Joseph Parker. 12mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

The Revolutionary Tendencies of the Age, Their Cause and Their Ultimate Aim. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Complete Angler. By Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. 8vo. New York: John Lane. $6.

Herald Sermons. By George H. Hepworth. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Life in Asia. By Mary Cate Smith. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Seven Glad Days. By Irene C. Jerome. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Signed etchings, particularly those after Meissonier, command high prices. At a sale in London a remarque proof of "La Rixe," by Bracquemond, realized 100 guineas; and "1814," by J. Jacquet, signed by the painter, only fifty copies printed, 100 guineas; "1807," first remarque proof, by J. Jacquet, 65 guineas; "1806," (Jena,) same etcher, 49 guineas, and "The Sergeant's Portrait," first remarque proof, with painter's signature, 45 guineas.

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